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**PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE SUFFOLK  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, STATISTICS,  
AND  
NATURAL HISTORY.**



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology,

Statistics, and Natural History,

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1848,

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## C O N T E N T S.

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	PAGE.
Hawsted Church . . . . .	1
Hawsted Rectory House . . . . .	10
Hawsted Place . . . . .	17
Hardwick House . . . . .	24
On the Etruscan Tomb at Hardwick House J. W. DONALDSON . . . . .	34
Original Documents, No. I.—Mandate of Bp. of Norwich, in reference to School- masters and Recusants, <i>temp.</i> Queen Elizabeth . . . . .	40
Paintings on the Walls of Bardwell Church ARTHUR PHILIP DUNLAP . . . . .	41
Melford Hall . . . . .	50
Kentwell Hall, Melford . . . . .	59
Some Account of Melford Church RICHARD ALMACK	73
Melford Place . . . . .	84
Notice of a Gold Pendant Ornament found at Palgrave, Suffolk C. R. MANNING. . . . .	88
On the Heraldry within the Abbey Gate at Bury St. Edmund's, as evidence of its date W. S. W. . . . .	90
Some Account of the Court Leet of the Borough of Clare, with extracts from the Verdicts of the Head boroughs J. B. ARMSTRAD. . . . .	103
Original Documents, No. II.—Letter from the Duke of Richmond to Martin Folkes, Esq., F.R.S., with an account of the Battle of Dettingen SAMUEL TYMMS. . . . .	113
On the Castle and Honor of Eye . . . . .	117
The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Eye HENRY CREED	125
West Stow Hall . . . . .	148
Notices of the Corpus Christi Guild, Ipswich W. S. FITCH . . . . .	151
Sparrowe's House, Ipswich R. M. PHIPSON . . . . .	164

CONTENTS CONTINUED.

	PAGE.
Substance of the Address of the President of the Institute to the Archeological Institute of Great Britain . . . . .	168
Little Wenham Hall . . . . .	STEPHEN JACKSON . . . . . 183
Bury Abbey Seal . . . . .	FREDERIC OUVRY . . . . . 188
Woolpit Church . . . . .	L. F. PAGE and SAMUEL TYMMS . . . . . 190
Seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield before the Reformation . . . . .	} THOMAS CASTLEY . . . . . 225
On the Custom of Borough English . . . . .	GEORGE R. CORNER . . . . . 227
Inventory of Furniture at Mendham Hall, 1548 . . . . .	W. S. FITCH . . . . . 242
Stowmarket Church . . . . .	SAMUEL TYMMS. . . . . 248
On Rings as objects of Archaeological in- terest . . . . .	HENRY CREED . . . . . 257
Freston Tower . . . . .	270
Little Haugh Hall, Norton . . . . .	} SAMUEL TYMMS . . . . . 279
Norton Church. . . . .	288
Ickworth and the Family of Hervey . . . . .	LORD ARTHUR HERVEY . . . . . 291
Appendix I.—Pedigree of the Barons de Donzi and Lords of St. Aignan in Berri . . . . .	407
——— II.—Pedigree of the Herveys . . . . .	412
——— III.—List of Members for the Borough of Bury St. Edmund's. . . . .	426
——— IV.—Brief Notes on Ick- worth Church . . . . .	428
Horringer Church . . . . .	430
Chevington Church . . . . .	} SAMUEL TYMMS. . . . . 434
Proceedings at the Meetings of the Institute . . . . .	94, 203, 272



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
* The illustrations marked thus * are in the letter press.	
1. Plan of Old Rectory-house, Hawsted .. .. .. .. ..	15
2. Etruscan Tomb at Hardwick House .. .. .. .. ..	34
3. Legend of St. Katharine, Bardwell Church .. .. .. .. ..	42
4. The Deadly Sins, do. .. .. .. .. ..	43
5. The Last Judgment, do. .. .. .. .. ..	43
6. St. Christopher, do. .. .. .. .. ..	43
7. The King of Terrors, do. .. .. .. .. ..	43
8. Cloth Mark of the Martin Family, Melford Church .. .. .. .. ..	*80
9. Gold Pendant Ornament found at Palgrave .. .. .. .. ..	*88
10. Gold Whistle found at Newmarket .. .. .. .. ..	*98
11. British Cinerary Urn found at Stoke Ash .. .. .. .. ..	*101
12. Ground Plan of the Castle at Eye .. .. .. .. ..	119
13. Mural Painting, Gate-house, West Stow Hall .. .. .. .. ..	150
14. Sparrowe's House, Ipswich, front elevation .. .. .. .. ..	165
15. —— Ground plan .. .. .. .. ..	167
16. Seal of Bury St. Edmund's Abbey .. .. .. .. ..	189
17. Lead Sepulchral Crosses found at Bury .. .. .. .. ..	*216, 217
18. Design for Seal of the Institute .. .. .. .. ..	*222
19. Seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield before the Reformation.. ..	225
20. Bronze Gilt Fibula found near Ixworth .. .. .. .. ..	*275
21. Arms of Hervey de Yeon ; of the first John Hervey ; and of the second John Hervey .. .. .. .. ..	400
22. Seal of Hervey, of Stanton .. .. .. .. ..	400
23. Brass of John Harvye, in Thurleigh Church, co. Bedford .. .. .. .. ..	400
24. —— Margery Argentein, in Elstow Church, co. Bedford .. .. .. .. ..	402
25. Arms on the two preceding monuments .. .. .. .. ..	403
26. Brass of Elizabeth Hervey, Abbess of Elstow, in Elstow Church, co. Bedford	404
27. Standard of Sir George Hervey .. .. .. .. ..	405
28. Arms of William Hervey and Elizabeth Pooly, 1561 .. .. .. .. ..	405
29. —— Lord Hervey, of Kidbrooke .. .. .. .. ..	405
30. —— Sir Francis Hervey in the Middle Temple Hall .. .. .. .. ..	405
31. —— John Hervey, of Ickworth, 1698 .. .. .. .. ..	406
32. —— John Lord Hervey, Baron of Ickworth, 1702 .. .. .. .. ..	406
33. Porch of Chevington Church .. .. .. .. ..	434



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HAWSTED CHURCH.

[READ JUNE 17TH, 1852.]

Hawsted Church consists of a tower, nave, and chancel, and a south porch. It was dedicated to the honour of All Saints.

The oldest parts of the church are two Norman doorways, on the north and south sides, which may have formed part of the church mentioned in Domesday Book. The chancel is of the Early English period, with Decorated insertions. The rest of the church is of the style which prevailed at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century.

The present tower\* was probably begun by Sir Robert Drury, Privy Counsellor to Henry the VIIth, who died in 1536; and was finished by his son Sir William Drury, who died in 1557. It was in course of erection in 1519, when Geoffrey Rede, of Bury, "coler maker," bequeathed 10s. "to the beldyng of the newe stepyll in Havstede."† This bold and well-proportioned structure is 63 feet high, and is divided into three stages; the upper one being pierced on either side with a window of two lights; the middle having on the north and south sides a similar window of smaller dimensions; and the lowest story a western entrance with a handsome three light window over it. The doorway is square-headed, and has in each spandril a mullet, the cognizance of the Drurys. One of the mullets is pierced: the other not. Over the door are five shields with the arms

\* That there was a tower here previous to the present one is clear from the following bequest in the will of John Day, of Hawsted, dated in 1440:—

"Item ad lego campanile prefate ecclesie vjs. viijd."

† Reg. Bury Wills, Lib. Hood, f. 58.

of :—1. Sir Wm. Drury impaling those of his first wife Jane St. Maur, who died in 1517. 2. Calthorpe impaling Drury. 3. The centre shield, Vere. 4. Sir Robert Drury, father of Sir William, impaling those of his first wife Anna, daughter of Sir Wm. Calthorpe. 5. Drury with a blank impalement. The base of the tower and the angular buttresses are ornamented with devices in flint-work: a mullet within a circle; shields with the Drury tau; and quatrefoils, interlaced triangles, and geometrical figures. The parapet, which has battlements with the line broken into stages, described in heraldry as battlements embattled, is enriched with shields and other ornaments. On the east face are two panels; in one is the pelican, and in the other are two cocks. The mullet and tau also appear on the cornice below the parapet. The south-east angle of the tower is terminated by a beacon turret.

The nave was rebuilt after the Tower; as is apparent from one of the angle buttresses of the tower being within the church. The north and south doorways are Norman, both springing from a single column on either side, but one having a single and the other a double zig-zag moulding. The door into the porch retains the original iron handle for shutting the door, which has on it the mullet and tau, and an escarp shell. The walls of the nave are of different thicknesses; the north wall being 3 ft. 1 in., and the other 3 ft. 6 in. The tracery of the windows, which are formed with four-centred arches, varies in pattern throughout. The chancel arch and the open roof are of coeval design. The latter was not completed in 1552, when Alice Semar bequeathed 10s. “to y<sup>e</sup> buyldinge of the roof.” The hammer-beams of the principals are carved into the representation of angels, which have been deprived of their heads and wings, probably by direction or in the time of the zealous Parliamentary Commissioner William Dowsing, who went on his destructive errand in the years 1643-4. The wall-plate forms a cornice which is ornamented with blank shields and scrolls. The absence of all taste in the modern attempts to restore this simple decoration is strikingly conspicuous.

The pulpit and the open seats are of the same period as the roof; but the former bears marks of later reparations.

On it are carved the arms of the first Sir Robert Drury, of Hawsted, and his wife Anna Calthorpe, and the Tudor cognizances—the rose, portcullis, and pomegranate. There is no doubt that it is the identical pulpit used by Bishop Hall. The stanchions of the seats have their headings carved into figures of poppy-heads and animals, including the antelope, one of “the beasts” of the House of Lancaster; the pelican feeding her young, a symbol of redemption through Christ. This, with the attitudes varied, is frequently repeated. It is a singular circumstance that the pelican should form one of the bearings of the Cullum family, who succeeded the Drurys in the patronage of the church, though not till a century afterwards.

The font is square, with a circular basin lined with lead, and a drain hole to carry off the water when unfit for use. On the top are the remains of the iron fastenings of the cover, which existed till the year 1637. Near to the font is the large parochial chest with the small box within, called the poor men’s box, which was enjoined by Edw. VI. for the reception of alms; a mode of obtaining a fund for the relief of the poor then peculiarly necessary, for the Reformation had cut off so many sources of relief, and the poor-law of Elizabeth had not come into operation. This is a curious instance of the union of the poor men’s box and the parish chest; and would appear to have been done, as Sir John Cullum suggests, as an economical compliance with the canons, which provide that the church chest and the poor box shall each have three locks and three keys. By placing the smaller within the larger, one set of locks and keys was only necessary.

The chancel is separated from the nave by an oaken screen, which had formerly a rood-loft, the staircase to which, on the north side of the church, is now walled up. The rood, as is well known, was the figure of Christ upon the cross, with St. John and St. Mary at the foot of it. The rood-loft and screen, being among the most important features of the church, were always decorated with painting and gilding, and accordingly we find Thomas Pye, who was following the trade of a smith in this parish in 1477, bequeathed “ad depiccionem de la rodelofte eiusdem ecclesie faciendam, xijs,” an item which also indicates the

date of the screen. When the principal festivals of the church were celebrated, wax lights were burnt before the rood ; and in some churches a light was kept perpetually burning. It was so here, for Joan Cowper, widow, in 1503, bequeathed to her son " one acre of land errabyll, lying at Wynesmere Hill, under the condycion that he fynde a lampe before the roode in the cherche of Hawsted, with the rent therof as long as he lyve." This piece of land is still the property of the parish, and retains its name of " Lamp Land." On the top of the rood screen still hangs in its original position on the south side, the sanctus or sacring bell, which was used during parts of the mass, particularly at the consecration of the host, whence its name of sacring or consecrating bell. Over the screen are the royal arms put up in the time of Queen Anne. They occupy the position required by Edward the VIth, who, in the first year of his reign, by an order in council, directed the rood to give place to the king's arms, and the images and stories of the saints, which decorated the walls, to be replaced by texts of scripture.

The chancel is 33 feet long by 18 feet, and about 24 feet high ; and, as may be seen by the lancet windows now filled up on either side, was originally in the early pointed style, and probably the work of the Fitz Eustaces. At the west end of the chancel, as well on the north as the south side, a window of two lights with flowing tracery, was inserted in the 14th century : that on the south side has the lights continued down below the level of the other windows, with a transom in the place of the sill, below which, in one of the divisions, is a shutter with a grating before it. The iron-work seems to be original, but it does not appear to have been glazed. This is an instance of the class of window, known as lowside windows, the use of which is still uncertain ; but perhaps the more general belief is that they were used as confessionals. In the pier of the chancel arch close adjoining is a small arched recess, with the hinge pins for a door. From the appearance of the rubble at the back of it, it was thought to have been a squint or hagioscope, and afterwards converted into a cupboard for books. It was covered over during the present repairs, but

not till it had been satisfactorily ascertained to have been originally a locker or aumbry. Its contiguity to the shuttered window strengthens the opinion that this window had been used for the distribution of alms.

The east window of the chancel, of five lights, was probably inserted by the Cloptons in the 15th century, and is a fair example of a window of the perpendicular style. It has some remains of early painted glass, but the headless angels and archangels evince the zeal of the destroyers of "superstitious images".

The chancel roof, which is of the waggon roof form, and panelled, is probably of the same date as the east window.

In Sir John Cullum's time there was a stone at the entrance of the chancel, with a cross at one corner, shewing it to have been used as an altar stone. It may have been the identical stone which for centuries covered the high altar. It is not now to be found.

On the north side of the chancel is a wooden lectern, on which lie Erasmus's Paraphrase and the Book of Homilies. When Sir John Cullum wrote his History, Bishop Juel's Works was with them. Erasmus's Paraphrase was enjoined by Edward the VIth to be conveniently placed in the church for people to read in ; and Bishop Juel's Defence of his own Apology was commanded by Queen Elizabeth to be chained in all parish churches for public use.

No other rural church in the kingdom, perhaps, can shew such a variety of curious and elegant memorials as are to be seen in this church. The earliest is that with the effigy of a cross-legged knight, under a recessed canopy in the north wall, which is believed to have been erected by Joan la Colville to her husband Sir Eustace Fitz-Eustace, Lord of the Manor of Hawsted in the time of Henry III. The knight is in mail and surcoat, the right hand in the attitude of sheathing a sword, which is held in the left. The oak and acorn foliage of the canopy is boldly executed ; and the pierced battlements of the parapet are at once novel and interesting. The canopy is of a later date than the figure ; and appears to have been re-put together at a much later period. At the back of the recess is the representation in stone of a globe and crescent, which was removed from the west spandril of the canopy during the present repairs,

where it hid some of the original carved work, and placed here to preserve it.

The monument, in three compartments, above this tomb, records the deaths and virtues of Sir Dudley Cullum, 3rd Baronet, M.P., and his two wives, Anne, daughter of John, 1st Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and Mrs. Anne Wickes.

The tablet over the door of the vestry, in memory of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, 7th Baronet, Bath King of Arms, was erected by his son, the Rev. Sir Thomas G. Cullum, the present Baronet.

On the north side of the communion table is the monument of Sir Robert Drury, the last male representative of the Hawsted branch of this ancient family, and Anne his wife, daughter of the Lord Keeper Bacon, who died at Hardwick in 1624. Over the arch in an oval frame is a most spirited bust in armour, large as life, of Sir William Drury, father of the before-mentioned Sir Robert. This monument, the work of the celebrated Nicholas Stone, who received for it the then large sum of 140*l.*, was erected at the cost of Sir Robert's widow, and the epitaphs are believed to have been written by the pious and witty Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, of whom Sir Robert was the great friend and patron. The monument occupies the place of the holy sepulchre, in which, prior to the reformation, it was customary on Good Friday to deposit the crucifix and pix, in memory of our Lord's crucifixion. Here they were watched day and night till Easter Sunday, when they were taken out again with great ceremony. The holy sepulchre usually consisted of an altar-tomb within a recess or under a canopy ; and not unfrequently was the tomb of some person of note. At Long Melford church the tomb of one of the Cloptons served for this purpose. It was esteemed the most holy place of sepulture, and was coveted by the pious, that when men came to pay their devotions to our Lord's body, at the holy time of Easter, they might be moved to pray for the repose of their souls. Tapers and lamps were provided by individuals to burn before the sepulchre. In 1480, Thomas Rede, of Hawsted, who bequeathed three acres of land to the church, also gave "to the light of the sepulchre in the seyd cherche j cowe of the beste," and a few years later, in 1503, Andrew Sparke charged his wife to give "the best cowe

that she shall have at her decease to help to maintain the sepulchre light." Sir John Cullum, to whom these bequests were unknown, quoting from the will of "John Meryell, of Hausted, 1480," the direction to be buried "in the holy sepulchre that is in the cherch yerd of Hausted," remarks in a note on the extraordinary position of the Holy Sepulchre in that parish. The passage, however, was not extracted with due care. The will itself has no reference to Hawsted, but to *Stansted*, and the direction is that the testator's body should be buried "in the holy sepulture, that is, in the cherche yeerd of Stansted," and is a common translation of the common latin form "*ecclesiasticae sepulture*," or what is now understood by the phrase "Christian burial."

Against the south wall of the chancel, by the altar, is the effigy in alabaster of Elizabeth, the beautiful and only daughter of the last Sir Robert and Lady Anne Drury, who died in 1610, at the early age of 15. She is represented all in white, leaning on her elbow; an attitude which is believed to have originated the tradition of her death being caused by grief occasioned by her father giving her a box on the ear. The epitaph, "finely written in gold upon iett," is ascribed to the pen of Dr. Donne, who has also celebrated her memory in an elegy, in which these remarkable lines occur :

" Her pure and eloquent blood  
" Spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought  
" That one might almost say her body thought."

On the top of the arch sits Aurora with her lap full of flowers, and one hand strewing flowers upon the head of the lady. Over head are the rays of the morning sun in gold. On each side of the arch is a little boy, one having a coronet of gold, the other a wreath of bays; and in the middle was formerly another boy standing upon a death's head blowing up bubbles. This and the monument of her father were so highly esteemed by the Bacon family, that Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., of Redgrave, uncle of Elizabeth Drury, by his will dated in 1648, gave

" vnto the town of Halstead, neere Bury, thirty pounds, to be disposed of to the best profit that shall be thought fitting by mine executors, and the benefitt thereof to goe to the sexten of that parish, or some other appointed by six of the cheife inhabitants of that towne,

the minister being one, for the well looking to the two toombes in that church, the one being the tombe of S<sup>r</sup> Robert Drury and my deare sister his wife, and thother that of my neece Elizabeth, their daughter."

In what manner this bequest was invested, or whether it was ever received, is not known.

The large monument, by the side of that to Elizabeth Drury, is the work of an Italian, whose name " D. Jacinto Cowcij " is to be seen carved in a stone on the north pier of the chancel arch. It records the death of Sir Thomas Cullum, the first Baronet.

In front of the communion table, in the pavement, are the effigies in brass of Ursula, fourth daughter of the first Sir Robert Drury, wife of Giles Alington, Esq., of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge ; and is an interesting example of the costume of the period, shewing the rosary and aumonier of the lady suspended from the girdle.

The founder of the Hawsted branch of the Drurys, Roger Drury, who died in 1495, lies at the foot of the chancel door in the nave. The inscription is wanting, but the brasses at the corners, with the arms of himself and his three wives remain.

The small figures in brass, of a male and female, on the adjoining gravestone on the north side, are unappropriated.

The fine altar-tomb of Purbeck marble in the south-east angle of the church has the effigies in brass of Sir William Drury, who died in 1557, and his wives Joan St. Maur and Elizabeth Sotehill, with their thirteen children. The effigies of the four sons and their names are lost. This inscription remains on a brass, which appears to have been replaced in a wrong position :

"Here lyeth clothed now in earth Syr Wyllm Drury, knyght,  
Such one as whylest he lyved here was loved of every wyght:  
Such temperance he dyd retayne, such prudent curtesy,  
Such noble mynde, with justice joyd such lyberality;  
As fame ytself shall sound for me the glory of his name  
Much better than this metall mute can ay pronounce the same.  
The seventh of frosty Janyver, the yere of Christ, I fynd,  
A thousand fyve hundred fyfty seven, his vytall thryd untwind,  
Who yet doth lyve, and shall do stylly, in hearts of them y<sup>t</sup> knew hym.  
God graunt the slyppes of such a stok in vertues to ensue hym."

On the north side of the church is a mural tablet, designed by Bacon, to the memory of Mr. Philip Metcalfe, the

munificent founder of the neighbouring almshouse for poor women. Descended from Dr. Roger Metcalfe, the friend of Dryden, he was himself a friend to men of letters, and a liberal patron of the arts. He was among those who signed the Round Robin at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, addressed to Dr. Johnson, suggesting that the epitaph on Oliver Goldsmith should be written in English rather than in Latin. The family of Metcalfe have a mansion-house here, not far from the church, which has been in the family for nearly a century.

A tablet over the north door has an appropriate epitaph to the historian of the parish, whose remains lie under the great stone at this door in the churchyard. They were interred here according to the direction of his will; a direction given doubtless, as Mr. Gage Rokewode suggests, to mark his contempt, as expressed in the history, for the vulgar superstition of refusing to bury on the north side of the church. The steps to this doorway were made by cutting into two pieces the pedestal of the churchyard cross. One of the pieces was removed at the burial of Sir John Cullum, and now lies in the churchyard. On it may be seen part of the Drury arms. A portion of the shaft of this cross lies by the side of the road, outside the churchyard.

There was a guild in Hawsted, with a hall contiguous to the churchyard. In whose honour the guild was named is unknown, but "the churche housse, otherwisse callid the Gylde Hall," was bequeathed "to the use of the towne" in 1533, by Mrs. Anne Legett. It was afterwards converted into a workhouse, but, being disposed of on the formation of the Poor-law Union is now divided into tenements.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

## THE RECTORY-HOUSE.

At the time of the Norman survey the church of Hawsted was endowed with 30*A.* of free land, to which it is remarkable that scarcely any addition has since been made. To the Rectory belong the great and small tithes of all the lands in the parish, except certain pastures, formerly part of the Park, which are subject to a customary payment of *7l.*, but in the time of Queen Elizabeth the Rector received a buck and doe in lieu of tithe for these lands.

In the 31st year of Henry II. Abbot Sampson exchanged the advowson of Hawsted for that of Nowton, which then belonged to the Noels. Since that time the advowson has been uninterruptedly appendant to the manor.

Hawsted was the first ecclesiastical preferment of the pious Bishop Hall, to which he was invited, in 1601, by the accomplished Lady Anne Drury, granddaughter of Lord Keeper Bacon. The interesting circumstances attending his preferment to and stay at Hawsted have been related by the good Bishop himself in a species of autobiography, written in his old age, and prefixed to the third volume of his collected works, under the title of "Observations of some specialities of Divine Providence in the life of Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich."

Having been offered the mastership of Tiverton School, Devonshire, he went to London, and accepted that appointment at the hands of Lord Chief Justice Popham.

"No sooner (he writes) had I parted from the Judge then in the street a messenger presented me with a letter from the right virtuous and worthy lady (of dear and happy memory) the Lady Drury of Suffolk, tendering the Rectory of her Haldsted, then newly void, and very earnestly desiring me to accept of it. Dr. Chaderton\*, observing in me some change of countenance, askt me what the matter might be. I told him the errand, and delivered him the letter, beseeching his advice; which, when he had read, 'Sir (quoth I), methinks God pulls me by the sleeve, and tels me it is his will I should rather go to the

\* Then master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who had performed the kind office of introducing Mr. Hall to the Lord Chief Justice.

east than to the west.' 'Nay (he answered), I should rather think that God would have you go westward, for that he hath contrived your engagement before the tender of this letter, which therefore comming too late, may receive a fair and easy answer.' To this I besought him to pardon my dissent, adding that I well knew that divinity was the end whereto I was destined by my parents, which I had so constantly proposed to myself, that I never meant other than to pass through this western school to it; but I saw that God, who found me ready to go the further way about, now called me the nearest and directest way to that sacred end.

"The good man could no further oppose, but only pleaded the distast which would hereupon be justly taken by the Lord Chief Justice, whom I undertook fully to satisfie; which I did with no great difficulty, commanding to his Lordship in my room, my old friend and chamber-fellow, Mr. Cholmely, who, finding an answerable acceptance, disposed himself to the place. So as we two, who came to the University, now must leave it at once.

"Having then fixed my foot in Halsted, I found there a dangerous opposite to the success of my ministry, a witty and bold atheist, one Mr. Lilly, who, by reason of his travails, and abilities of discourse and behaviour, had so deeply insinuated himself into my patron, Sir Robert Drury, that there was small hopes (during his entireness) for me to work any good upon that noble patron of mine; who, by the suggestion of this wicked detractor\*, was set off from me before he knew me. Hereupon (I confess) finding the obdurateness and hopeless condition of that man, I bent my prayers against him, beseeching God daily that he would be pleased to remove by some means or other, that apparent hindrance of my faithfull labours, who gave me an answer accordingly. For this malicious man going hastily to London, to exasperate my patron against me, was then and there swept away by the pestilence, and never returned to do any further mischief.

"Now the coast was clear before me, and I gained every day of the good opinion and favorable respects of that honorable gentleman, and my worthy neighbours.

"Being now therefore settled in that sweet and civil country of Suffolk, near to S. Edmond's Burv, my first work was to build up my house, which was extreamly ruinous†; which done, the uncouth solitarieness of my life, and the extream incommodity of that single house-keeping, drew my thoughts after two years to condescend to the necessity of a married estate, which God no less strangely provided for

\* I have not been able to find any particulars of the person who exercised such evil influence over Sir Robert Drury; but the following entries in the parish register would suggest that he filled some office in the knight's household:—"1593. Peter Liley, s'vaunt to the right wo'shipfull S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Drury, Knight, late deceased, was buried the vjth of Maie. 1621. These are to testify and acknowledge that Susan Lilly,

the wife of Thomas, dwelling and dying in the Dayrie-house of Hawsted House, was with" [consent and leave] "carried to Whepstead church to be buried there."

† At the inquisition taken after the death of Sir William Drury, 1589, the parsonage house is enumerated among the houses that were said to be well built and covered with tiles. It is now, however, only covered with thatch.

me. For walking from the church on Monday in the Whitson week, with a grave and reverend minister, Mr. Grandidg, I saw a comely and modest gentlewoman standing at the door of that house where we were invited to a wedding dinner, and enquiring of that worthy friend whether he knew her, ‘Yes (quoth he), I know her well, and have bespoken her for your wife.’

“When I farther demanded an account of that answer, he told me she was the daughter of a gentleman whom he much respected, Mr. George Winniff, of Brettenham, that out of an opinion had of the fitness of that match for me, he had already treated with her father about it, whom he found very apt to entertain it, advising me not to neglect the opportunity; and not concealing the just praises of modesty, piety, good disposition, and other virtues that were lodged in that seemly presence, I listened to the motion as sent from God, and at last upon due prosecution happily prevailed, enjoying the comfortable society of that meet help for the space of forty-nine years\*.

“I had not passed two years in this estate, when my noble friend, Sir Edmond Bacon†, with whom I had much entireness, came to me, and earnestly solicited me for my company in a journey by him projected to the Spa in Ardenna, laying before me the safety, the easiness, the pleasure, and the benefit of that small extravagance, if opportunity were taken of that time, when the Earl of Hertford passed in embassy to the Archduke Albert of Bruxels. I soon yielded, as for the reasons by him urged, so especially for the great desire I had to informe myselfe ocularly of the state and practice of the Romish church; the knowledge whereof might be of no smal use to me in my holy station. Having therefore taken carefull order for the supply of my charge, with the assent and good allowance of my nearest friends, I entred into this secret voyage.”

Having detailed some of the providential incidents of the tour, in which he distinguished himself as a Protestant champion, and composed his second “Century of Meditations†,” he proceeds :

“After some year and half it pleased God unexpectedly to contrive the change of my station. My means were but short at Halsted, yet such as I oft professed, if my then patron would have added but one ten pounds by year (which I held to be the value of my detained due) I should never have removed.

“One morning as I lay in my bed, a strong motion was suddenly glanced into my thoughts of going to London. I arose and betook me to the way. The ground that appeared of that purpose was to speak with my patron, Sir Robert Drury, if by occasion of the public preacher-

\* The marriage of Joseph Hall, B.D., to Elizabeth Winyffe, daughter to Mr. George Winyffe, of Brettenham, 16 Nov., 1603, is recorded in the register of Bradfield St. Clare. Their eldest son Robert was christened at Hawsted, 26 Dec., 1605.

† Brother of the Lady Drury, whose invitation to Hawsted he had looked upon as so providential an interposition.

‡ Dr. Hall dedicated his first Century of Meditations to Sir Robert Drury, and his second to Lady Drury.

ship of St. Edmond's Bury\*, then offered me upon good conditions, I might draw him to a willing yeildance of that parcel of my due maintenance, which was kept back from my not over-deserving predecessor; who hearing my errand, diswaded me from so ungainfull a change, which had it been for my sensible advantage he would have readily given way unto; but not offering the expected encouragement of my continuance. With him I stayd and preach on the Sunday following. That day Sir Robert Drury meeting with the Lord Denny fell belike into the commendation of my sermon. That religious and noble lord had long harboured good thoughts concerning me, upon the reading of those poor pamphlets which I had formerly published, and long wialed the opportunity to know me. To please him in his desire, Sir Robert willed me to go and tender my service to his lordship, which I modestly and seriously deprecated, yet upon his earnest charge went to his lordship's gate, wheres I was not sorry to hear of his absence. And being now full of cold and distemper in Drury-lane†, I was found by a friend in whom I had formerly no great interest, one Mr. Gurrey, tutor to the Earl of Essex. He told me how well my "Meditations" were accepted at the Prince's Court, and earnestly advised me to step over to Richmond, and preach to his Highness. I strongly pleaded my indisposition of body and my impreparation for any such work, together with my bashful feares, and utter unfitness for such a presence. My averseness doubled his importunity: in fine, he left me not till he had my engagement to preach the Sunday following at Richmond. He made way for me to that awful pulpit and encouraged me by the favour of his noble lord the Earl of Essex. I preacht through the favour of my God. That sermon was not so well given as taken; insomuch as that sweet prince signified his desire to hear me again the Tuesday following; which done, that labour gave more contentment than the former, so as that gracious prince both gave me his hand and commanded me to his service. My patron seeing me (upon my return to London) lookt after by some great persons, began to wish me at home, and told me that some or other would

\* This was the Lectureship of St. Mary's, then vacant by the absence abroad of Bishop Bedell. The parallel passages in the lives of these two eminent prelates are so striking as to deserve notice. Both were educated under Dr. Chadderton, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, one of King James's translators of the Bible, and were constant companions and chamber-fellows. They left college the same year; Bedell to accept the preachership of St. Mary's, Bury, and Hall the neighbouring rectory of Hawsted. Both were travelling in foreign lands at one time; Bedell leaving England in 1604, and Hall in 1605; they each officiated as chaplain to an embassy and alike distinguished themselves by

their controversial encounters with the Jesuits. They were called to the rochet within a year or two of each other, and a long career of usefulness was in each case closed by severe trials.

† So called from Drury-house, built by Sir Wm. Drury, father of the Bishop's patron. In this house the learned Dr. Donne had apartments assigned him by Sir Robert Drury. From the Drurys it passed into the possession of the Craven family, and was then distinguished as Craven House. The Olympic theatre now occupies the site. Drury-lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III.—*Cunningham's Hand Book of London.*

be snatching me up. I answered that it was in his power to prevent. Would he be pleased to make my maintence but so competent as in right it should be, I would never stir from him. Instead of condescending, it pleased him to fall in an expostulation of the rate of competencies, affirming the variableness thereof, according to our own estimation, and our either raising or moderating the causes of our expenses. I show'd him the insufficiency of my means, that I was forced to write books to buy books. Shortly, some harsh and unpleasing answer so disheartned me that I resolved to embrace the first opportunity of remove\*.

"Now whiles I was taken up with these anxious thoughts, a messenger (it was Sir Robert Wingfield of Northhampton's sonne) came to me from the Lord Denny (now Earl of Norwich), my after most honourable patron, entreating me from his lordship to speak with him. No sooner came I thither, than after a glad and noble welcome, I was entertained with the noble earnest offer of Waltham†. The conditions were like the mover free and bountifull. I received them as from the munificent hands of my God, and returned full of the cheerful acknowledgements of a gracious providence over me. Too late now did my former noble patron relent, and offer me those terms which had before fastened me for ever.

"I returned home happy in a new master and in a new patron, betwixt whom I divided myself and my labours with much comfort and no less acceptation....I held close to my Waltham, where in a constant course I preach'd a long time (as I had done also at Halsted before), thrice in the week, yet never durst I climb into the pulpit to preach any sermon whereof I had not before, in my poor and plain fashion, penned every word in the same order, wherein I hoped to deliver it, although in the expression I listed not to be a slave to syllables."

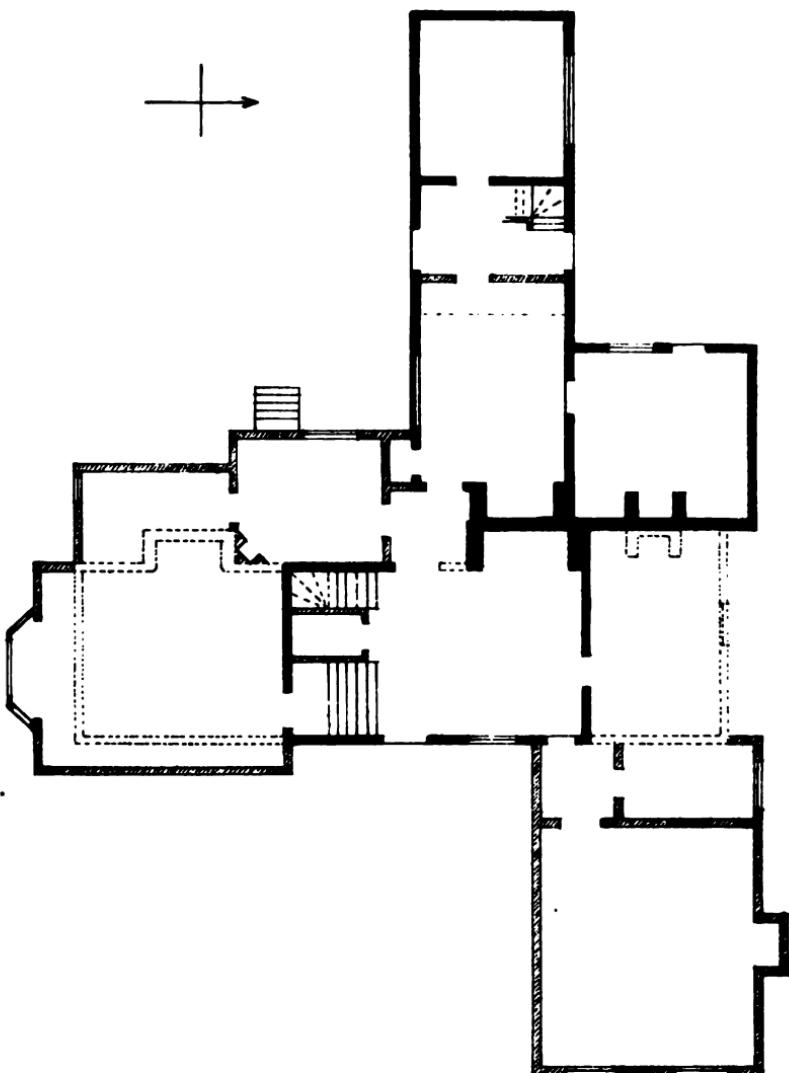
Of the Bishop's subsequent life it will be only necessary to say that in 1616, being then chaplain to the English embassy at Paris, he was promoted to the Deanery of Worcester. In 1618 he was one of the English divines deputed to the synod of Dort, and when compelled by indisposition to return home before its conclusion, the assembly took a solemn leave of him, and sent after him a rich gold medal, with a representation of the Synod. This medal is still preserved at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He refused the Bishopric of Gloucester, offered him in 1624, but in 1627 was induced to accept that of Exeter. In his

\* A MS. note on the fly-leaf of the first volume of the Parish Register, written by Rev. Sir John Cullum, on the information of Mr. Lord, of Whelnetham, states that tradition has handed it down that

Hall resigned the living because Sir Robert Drury obliged him to submit to a modus for the herbage of the Park.

† Waltham Cross, Essex.





-Scale  $\frac{1}{8}$  to A Foot-

new station he experienced much vexation from the overbearing influence of Archbishop Laud, whose violent measures against the puritans he refused to adopt in his diocese. In 1641 he was translated to Norwich, but joining with several of his brethren in a protest against the validity of laws made during their forced absence from the House of Lords, was, with them, committed to the Tower. He was shortly after released on bail, suffered sequestration as a royalist, and after experiencing various injuries and indignities, of which he has written an affecting account under the title of "Bishop Hall's Hard Measure," died on his own small estate at Heigham, near Norwich, in 1656.

The successor of Bishop Hall, Ezekiel Edgar, was deprived of his rectory in 1643 by the same fatal ordinance that ejected his predecessor from his bishopric, but he resided here till his death, in 1648.

The elegant historian of the parish, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart., held the rectory till his death, but never resided in the Rectory-house.

At what period the Rectory-house was first built there is nothing to determine; but considerable remains of one erected in the 15th century still exist. This house was long and narrow, running east and west, having one stack of chimneys between the two principal rooms, and its main front to the south road, which according to tradition formerly ran close to the house. This tradition is supported by the fact that the entrance hall, with its moulded joists and beam, are of that period, and is now only used as a passage between the kitchen and the dairy, with a more recent staircase to the upper chambers, which are exceedingly small and inconvenient. The spacious fire-place in the principal apartment has chamfered stone jambs and oak lintel of the same period. The black lines on the annexed plan, for which I am indebted to Mr. J. Johnson, shew the original house.

The work of Bishop Hall is clearly traceable, and is shewn on the plan by dotted lines. The small room on the north side is traditionally said to have been the study where this zealous village pastor passed many hours in what was

so supremely the pleasure of his life, that to use his own words, "he earnestly wished his health would have allowed him to study, even to excess." That the room on the south side was designed to be the principal apartment is evident from the remains of the jambs of the fire-place, which are of moulded brick cemented on the face, and of Bishop Hall's period\*. Whether this room and the chamber over it was pulled down to make way for the drawing-room of Mr. Gosling, who was appointed to the living in 1794, is uncertain ; but old people who remember Mr. Gosling's additions, declare that there was no previous room on this site. Be this as it may, Mr. Gosling very wisely avoided the level of the old floor, which must have been very damp, by elevating it three feet, and by omitting the upper chamber obtained more height for his new room. Mr. Gosling's additions are indicated on the plan by shaded lines†.

Near to the house, on the south-east, is an aged yew tree, that is believed to have been planted full 300 years ago. It still flourishes a very handsome tree, though its growth on the east-side has been impeded by the close contiguity of the carriage road to the house.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

\* There was formerly, somewhere in the house, a plate of lead, with this motto—"Imum nolo. Summum nequeo. Quiesco ;" adopted, as Sir John Cullum thought, when the Bishop first settled here "and expressive of a mind not totally unambitious, yet content."

† Since the above notice was written

the house and grounds have been sold to H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., who has commenced pulling it down ; and a further exchange of glebe having been effected with the same owner, a new house is now in course of erection between the church and the alms-houses, by the Rev. W. Collett, B.A., Rector.

## THE PLACE.

AT the time of the Conqueror's survey there was only one manor in Hawsted, known as Hall Place, part of the possessions of St. Edmund. It was held by Odo and two clerks Aldbold and Peter; but it appears from Abbot Baldwin's feudal book, compiled about the same time as Domesday Book, that Radulphus also held a knight's fee here. Odo, styled "the goldsmith" in a charter of a later date, was probably master of the Abbot's mint at Bury, and contributed largely to the erection of Abbot Baldwin's new church—that church the remains of which are still visible. Aldbold was a native of Jerusalem, and a man of rank as well as a clerk. As about this time an Aldbold is said to have built "a tower of no small size" at Bury, we shall probably not err in assigning to him the erection of that magnificent fabric which is known by the name of "the Norman Tower."

Aldbold was the ancestor of the Noels of Staffordshire. Nor is it any objection that he was a clerk, for, as Mr. Gage Rokewode remarks\*, he might have contracted matrimony before he took orders, or he might have been clericus *extra ordines*. It is certain that he had a son who went by the name of William Noel as well as William FitzAlbold, and was possessed of Hawsted. In this family the chief manor continued for three generations, and then passed by marriage to the Fitz-Eustaces, a branch of the Northamptonshire house of Lisores. Thomas Fitz-Eustace gave to King John for his marriage with Jane Noel, daughter of Thomas Noel, Sheriff of Staffordshire and Shropshire, the sum of 300 marks, besides three palfreys and a hawk. Sir Eustace, their son and heir, married Joan la Colvile; and the effigies of a cross-legged knight in the chancel of Hawsted church is believed to have been erected by her in memory of her lord.

The family of Fitz-Eustace ceased to be lords of Hawsted in the 27th year of Edward the Third, when Sir John and

\* Hist. Thingoe Hund. p. 408.

Dame Elizabeth sold it to Sir William de Middleton, of Mendham, in Norfolk; by whom it was shortly after disposed of to Sir Wm. Clopton, elder brother of Sir Thomas Clopton, of Kentwell Hall, Melford. It was again sold by the son of Sir William, but did not go out of the family, the purchaser being his cousin William, son of the Sir Thomas before mentioned. The Cloptons were not permitted to have quiet possession of their new lands. A branch of the Fitz-Eustace family not only asserted their right to the manor, but, setting aside all feelings of consanguinity, committed some outrageous trespasses upon the estate, by cutting down and carrying away corn, timber, &c., and even household furniture. The right of the Cloptons was, however, vindicated by appeal to the law; and the curious award of the arbitrators in the reign of Henry the VI<sup>th</sup>, may be seen in Gage's "History of Thingoe.\*" During these contentions we find Sir Wm. Clopton, in 1402, granting a piece of ground, called Dockmeadow, for the annual payment of a rose at the nativity of St. John the Baptist, in lieu of all services; a tenure by no means difficult, as that feast was celebrated on the 24th of June, or Midsummer Day, and it is probable, as Sir John Cullum suggests†, that the rose was the common dog-rose of the hedges.

In the 20th year of Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup>, Sir William Clopton exchanged the manor with Sir Robert Drury, for other manors and a sum of 1000 marks, of which 200 were paid down, and the remainder, it was agreed, should be paid by instalments at the rood altar in the church of the monastery of St. Edmund.

Let us now return to the second manor, which was held in the time of the Conqueror by Ralph. This family took the name of de Halsted and held the fee during the whole of the 12th and part of the 13th centuries. In the reign of King Stephen, two brothers, Ralph and Roger de Halsted, were charged before the king at Norwich with having conspired with Robert and Adam de Horningsherth to betray and kill the king. The king, therefore, commanded that the knights should be heard and justice done; but Ordigny, Abbot of St. Edmund's, rose and declared to the

\* P. 421.

† Hist. Hawsted, 2nd edit. p. 117.

court that the accused brothers were his men within the liberty of St. Edmund, and that the plea ought to be heard only in his own court. Upon discussion the Abbot's privilege was allowed, and the king afterward coming to St. Edmundsbury, was reconciled to the knights.

In the reign of Henry the IIIrd, the manor passed by marriage to the Talmach family, whence it acquired the name of "Talmages," and in the time of Richard the IIInd was conveyed, also by marriage, to the Bokenhams; and then it acquired the appellation of "Bokenhams *alias* Talmages," under which name it passed by sale, 3 Edw. IV., to Roger Drury, Esq., son of Nicholas Drury, Esq., of Thurston, where the family had been settled for several centuries.

This Roger Drury, who died in 1495, left 100 marks by his will to the founding of a scholar of Divinity in Cambridge, for ten years, giving him 10 marks yearly if he preached once in the year during the ten years at Bury, and once at Hawsted; but if he would not preach he was to have but 8 marks in the year. He also directed 10s. to be annually spent in red herrings, to be distributed in the time of Lent among the inhabitants of Whepsted, "sume more and sume lesse, as povertie requireth;" but it is singular that the will contains no bequest either to the church or poor of Hawsted.

In Sir Robert Drury, the eldest son of Roger, the two manors of Hawsted and Bokenhams became united; the former as before-mentioned by exchange, and the latter by inheritance. Sir Robert Drury was a person of great learning and influence at court. He was Reader of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, Speaker of the House of Commons, and one of the Privy Council to Henry the VIIIt. He formed part of Henry the VIIIth's vast retinue at the famous field of the Cloth of Gold, and was one of Cardinal Wolsey's attendants when he went to receive the Emperor Charles the Vth on his landing at Dover in 1522. He obtained a licence from the crown to impark 2000 acres of land and 500 acres of wood in Hawsted, Whepsted, and Horringer; and another from the Pope to have a private chapel, with a portable altar in it, at his mansion at Haw-

sted. He died in 1535-6, and was buried agreeably to his will in St. Mary's church, Bury, where his monument is still to be seen. He directed 1000 masses to be said for his soul before his thirty-day or month's mind, and on that day he directed 12*d.* to be given to every man and his wife and every widow dwelling in Hawsted, and 8*d.* to every man and his wife and widow in the four neighbouring parishes of Whepsted, Lawshall, Great Whelnetham, and Newton, such sums to be delivered to them at the time of the mass said in their towns the said thirty-day. He directed other bequests to the poor, and then adds "and I will have no common dole published in no wise;" in other words, he would have no indiscriminate distribution of alms, as was too often the case on these occasions, when the poor, who attended in large numbers, scrambled for small pieces of money or loaves of bread. His second wife, who survived him, was a Jerningham of the Jerninghams of Somerleyton, and the widow of Lord Edward Gray, son of the Marquess of Dorset.

His grandson, Sir Wm. Drury, President of Munster, achieved such great things in Ireland, that Fuller, referring to the signification of his name in the Saxon language, says he might fitly be compared to a *pearl* "for preciousness, being hard, innocent and valiant." Another grandson was the famous Sir Drue Drury, gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth, and one of the keepers of Mary Queen of Scots.

The next possessor of Hawsted, Sir William Drury, was one of the King's train, when Henry the VIIIth went to greet his new bride, the Lady Anne of Cleves, on her arrival in Kent; and was witness of that ungallant reception which stayed the royal bride's progress, but could not induce the Council to set aside the now dreaded union with one whom, with characteristic brutality, the king likened to "a great Flanders mare." Sir William was one of the Suffolk gentlemen who espoused the cause of Queen Mary, having joined the royal standard at Kenninghall. Being at that time one of the knights of the shire, he must have carried influence with him; at the same time his own personal character brought with it the most weight, and for this it was that her majesty called him to her councils, and held him in estimation. As

a reward for his good services his royal mistress gave him an annuity of 100 marks at her accession, and afterwards, at different times bestowed upon him portions of the spoils of the church.

He was succeeded in 1557 by his grandson, Sir William Drury, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir. Wm. Stafford, a Lady of the Bedchamber and Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, whom they had the honour of entertaining at their manor of Hawsted during her Majesty's progress in 1578. She rode in the morning from Sir Wm. Cordell's, at Melford ; dined with one of the Drurys at Lawshall Hall ; and slept at Hawsted. It was at this time, perhaps, that the royal guest bestowed the honour of knighthood upon the master of the mansion. He was sheriff of the county in 1583, and one of its representatives in Parliament in 1585 ; but the career of this magnificent knight, whom Camden styles *Vir genere et omni elegantia splendidus*, was suddenly brought to a close in 1589 ; when being in command of a regiment of 1000 men in the expedition sent to France to aid King Henry the IVth, he unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir John Borough.

Sir Robert Drury, his eldest son, was born in London, but the parish register of Hawsted contains this minute entry of particulars, probably with a view to his nativity being cast by the famous Dr. Dee, the court astrologer :

"Md. That Mr. Robert Drury, the first sonne of Mr. William Drury, esquire, was born 30th January, betwixt four and five of the clock in the morning, the sunne in Libra, anno 1574, at Durham House, within the precincts of Westminster."

When only in his 16th year, he was at the siege of Rouen, and was one of twenty-four esquires who received their spurs on the battle field from the great Earl of Essex. This circumstance is mentioned in his epitaph as adding a lustre to his title ; but Camden says that the earl was so prodigal of his knighthood as to incur the discontent of some who had obtained that honour before they set out from home, and might perhaps think that he cheapened the dignity, which had hitherto been in great esteem, and which the Queen had conferred only on a very few persons, and those of distinguished character and good family. A letter of

Lord Burghley addressed to the earl on the 22nd of October, thus alludes to this matter :

“ Your Lordship’s so liberal bestowing of knighthoods is here commonly evil censured, and when her Majesty shall know it, which yet she doth not, I fear she will be highly offended, considering she would have had that authority left out of your commission, if I had not supplied it with a cautious instruction. But *quod factum est, infelcum esse non potest*; and, secondly, hereby you have increased your state of ladyes present and future.”

Elizabeth was notoriously sparing of her honours, and on this occasion she is said to have remarked that “ his lordship had done well to have built his almshouses before he had made his knights”—in allusion, it may be presumed, to the poor knights at Windsor; or perhaps to the hospital for decayed soldiers, which Essex’s step-father, the Earl of Leycester, had founded at Warwick. In making knights, however, the earl followed the precedent, not only of former times, but of the Earl of Leycester in the Low Countries; and he was not deterred from making many more in his expedition to Cadiz and in Ireland. On the former of these occasions the list amounts to 65 names; and some of them we may suppose would afterwards become candidates for such an asylum as the Queen is said to have contemplated, if we may credit the old rhyme :

A knight of Cales, a shentleman of Wales, and a laird of the  
North Countree—

A yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent, will weigh them down  
all three.\*

As soon as the young knight came of age, he connected himself with one of the best families in the county, by marrying Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, afterwards the first baronet of England; and in 1603 he was elected one of the knights of the shire; but he is better known as the patron of Dr. Donne, to whom he assigned apartments in Drury-house, London, a large mansion built by his father, Sir William Drury. Sir Robert had issue two daughters, Dorothy, who died an infant, and Elizabeth, who died at the early age of 15, and whose memory has been celebrated by the muse of Dr. Donne.

\* Journal of Siege of Rouen, edit. J. G. Nichols, p. 71.

Sir Robert Drury did not long survive the loss of his only child, whose beauty and accomplishments are said to have won for her the love of Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James the Ist, to whom she is traditionally said to have been the affianced bride. Dying on the 2nd of April, 1615, the Hawsted branch of the Drurys, which had flourished here for just 150 years, became extinct. The Hawsted estate then passed to Sir Robert's sister, Frances, wife of Sir Wm. Wray, Bart., of Glentworth, in Lincolnshire; whose grandson Sir William Wray, in 1656, sold the united manors for 17,787*l.* to Thomas, afterward Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., to whose family the property continues to belong; a longer establishment than any preceding lords maintained.

Having thus briefly narrated the prominent facts in the manorial history of the parish, it only remains to refer to the little that is known respecting the two demolished mansions. Of Hawsted Hall, the house of the principal manor, all that is known is that it occupied the customary situation near to the church; that it is doubtful whether the Fitz-Eustaces ever made it their residence; that it was not occupied by the Cloptons; and that its exact site is still a matter of dispute.

The house of the manor of Talmages *alias* Bokenhams, was at first called Hawsted House, afterwards Hawsted Place, or The Place. It appears to have been rebuilt by the Drurys in the time of Henry VII. or VIII., probably by Sir Wm. Drury, on the site of the old house and within the old moat; to have undergone considerable alterations on the occasion of the visit of Queen Elizabeth; and to have been further altered in the time of Charles II., when it was plastered over and thickly spangled with fragments of glass, "which," according to Sir John Cullum, "made a brilliant appearance when the sun shone, and even by moonlight." A considerable portion of the house and offices existed in the time of Sir John Cullum, who has given an interesting description of it. The house was a quadrangular building surrounded by a wide moat, which is faced on all its banks with bricks, and having on the outside a handsome terrace, formed by the earth thrown up in making the moat. The

approach to the house was by a strong brick bridge of four arches, which still remains, and of which the best view may be had from the west. On this side may be seen the window of a room known as the angler's room. On the north side of the moat was a drawbridge leading to the Great Park. Its site may still be seen. The aged ivy tree on this side may have formed part of the trees and shrubs which were originally planted on the slopes of the moat.

On the west side of the Base Court, in the garden of the house occupied by Mr. Samuel Payne, are two piers of a gateway, exhibiting some excellent brickwork. In the north or right hand niche, on the east face, are two bricks with the letters W. H. P. N. and E. and C. with a heart between them; and in the corresponding niche on the other side are two other bricks bearing the initials H. C. and M. C., each also having a heart between. These initials are unnoticed by Sir John Cullum, but they are interesting as shewing that the gateway was erected on the occasion and as a memorial of the marriage, which took place in the private chapel of the mansion in 1675, between William Hanmer, Esq., and the accomplished Mrs. Peregrine North, father and mother of Sir Thomas Hanmer, speaker of the House of Commons. The other letters have reference to the lady's bridesmaids, two of whom were Mary and Elizabeth Cullum, daughters of Sir Thomas Cullum, whose lady was Dudley, third daughter of Sir Henry North, Bart., of Mildenhall, and sister of the bride.

On the south side, in a line with the old road to the Place, are three oriental plane trees, which it is believed are at once the oldest and the finest in England. As this tree was first introduced into our island by the great Lord Bacon, who, as we have seen, was so closely allied to the last of the Drurys, it is probable that they were planted by him, or were some of the identical trees brought by him from the Levant. Those planted by his Lordship at Gorhambury no longer exist.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

## HARDWICK HOUSE.

HARDWICK was an ancient possession of the Cellarer of the Monastery of St. Edmund, to whom it was granted in the year 945 by King Edmund, son of Edward the Elder; and as the lands continued in the possession of the monastery till the dissolution, and the ancient enclosures are exempt from tithe, Hardwick, which is without a church or chapel, is generally reputed to be extra-parochial.

The Cellarer of St. Edmund had three folds around St. Edmundsbury; one between Eastgate-street and Barton; another at the end of Risbygate-street; and the third on the heaths and pastures here, which from the flocks and herds that depastured them, took its name of *Herdwyk*.\* The name does not occur in Domesday Book, the lands being accounted for under St. Edmundsbury. The first mention of Hardwick by name is in a writ of King Stephen that St. Edmund may peaceably hold Hardwick. The Registrum Werketon, compiled for the monastery chiefly about the time of Edward I. contains minute particulars of the boundaries and tenants of the manor; and the Registrum Alphabetarium contains a contemporary account of its customs. From these, which have been printed in the Institute's "Proceedings," with some curious explanations, it appears that the whole of the pasturage of Hardwick Heath belonged to the Cellarer, so that none could drive flocks or pasture there, without his license, nor do anything else save carry away the furze, which was the right of all the tenants, on pay-

\* Spelman interprets the name as the *hard village*, and Cowel as the *herdsman's village*, but Mr. P. J. Case, who is well known to have made the antiquities of Bury and its neighbourhood his study, obligingly informs me that he "is disposed to consider it to mean a heath or pasture let to a herdsman or tenant at a supposed value for the feed of so many sheep at per head, as or in lieu of rent,

which in many places is still termed the *wick*. He imagines the cellarer of the monastery received that sort of rent or *wick* for the herbage of Hardwick heath." This conjecture is supported by the customary of the manor, printed in the Institute's "Proceedings," vol. i. p. 177, from the Registrum Alphabetarium, with which Mr. Case was not then acquainted.

ment of a yearly rent of 22*d.* The full complement of the cellarer's fold was 400 sheep. No one could claim herbage or underwood in Hardwick, except the prior, the hosteler, and the two caterers of the Abbey, to whom the cellarer was bound to assign every year against the Nativity, four Christmas stocks or yule logs, each of the length of 8 feet.

At the dissolution of the abbey, Hardwick was granted by the King to Sir Thomas Darcy, afterwards Lord Darcy of Chich. It was afterwards the property of Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls to Queen Elizabeth; and having passed through several hands, was purchased in 1610 by Sir Robert Drury, the last male representative of the Hawsted branch of that ancient family.

This gallant knight having just sustained the loss of his beautiful and only child Elizabeth, could no longer bear his ancestral home, nor could he altogether tear himself away from a spot endeared by so many family associations. He therefore purchased Hardwick for a new residence; entered into possession of it as soon as might be; and sought relief to his grief in building an almshouse\* for six unmarried women on his new estate, and in projecting improvements to his house. In 1613 he obtained a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury, that until a chapel should be built and duly consecrated, prayers might be said and sacraments administered in his mansion of Hardwick House, for the benefit of himself and his wife, his household, and the inmates of his almshouses. The contemplated chapel was never erected, for Sir Robert survived the death of his daughter but five years. Dying in 1615, his estates, as we have already seen, were partitioned among his three sisters; but Hardwick House not being entailed, continued to be inhabited by the widow Lady Anne Drury. This exemplary lady obtained a renewal of the license granted to her husband for family worship in the mansion; but "the place assigned for the temporary chapel (says the Historian of Hawsted) by the Vicar-general, upon the

\* These almshouses, which stood within the grounds, were pulled down in 1811, and houses for a similar number of poor women were erected, four in Hawsted and two in Bury St. Edmund's. The

inmates are required to be selected one each from the parishes of Hawsted, Whepsted, and Brockley, one from Chedburgh and Reed, and two from Bury St. Edmund's.

survey of proper persons, is a damp and uncomfortable apartment; and gives one an opportunity of contrasting the hardness of former times with the excessive tenderness and delicacy of the present: for even the poor almshouse women would now be almost afraid of sitting an hour in the room which was fixed upon as an oratory for a lady of fashion in the 17th century."

Lady Anne Drury died at Hardwick House on the 5th of June, 1624, and was buried the *next* evening in Hawsted Church; and the only record of the decease of one who was a daughter of the premier Baronet, a granddaughter of the great Lord Bacon, and the friend of the pious Bishop Hall and the witty Dr. Donne, is to be found in the parish register! Thus she, who had erected sumptuous monuments to her husband and his father, found no one of all her "loving friends and relatives" to fill up the void space she had left after her husband's epitaph, with even the day of her death. The interesting will of this lady, which appears to have escaped the diligent researches of Sir John Cullum, is printed in the volume of "Bury Wills" issued by the Camden Society.

In 1656 Hardwick passed with the Hawsted property of the Drurys to the Cullums, a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Suffolk. Sir Thomas Cullum, the purchaser of Hardwick, was a younger son of a family that had been then resident for nearly two centuries at Thorndon. Being a member of the Drapers' Company, he became one of the merchant princes of London, and from 1643 to 1651 inclusive, farmed a portion of the Excise Duties. Amassing a large fortune\* by commerce, he was successively appointed

\* His property in London, which was very considerable, was nearly all destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666. "Cullum street (says Stowe) is very open and large, with good new built houses, well inhabited, which with a turning passage westward falls into Lime-street. It takes its name from Sir Thomas Cullum, the owner thereof. In this street is the Ipswich Arms Inn, well built and of good account."—*Strype's Edit.* 1720, pp. 152, 164.—Previous to the fire of London the villa of Sir Thos. Cullum stood on the site of Cullum-

street; and nothing shows the extraordinary changes which have taken place in the city of London more than the fact that the villa of a London alderman should have been in the very heart of the city so late as the middle of the 17th century. After the fire the site was let on building leases. In 1681 "the Ipswich Armes Inn and 30 other messuages all situate in Cullum street near Fen Church street," formed part of the estates settled by Sir Dudley Cullum on his marriage with the Lady Anne Berkeley. On the death of Sir Dudley,

Sheriff and Lord Mayor of the city of London. In 1647, being then Sheriff, he was concerned with the Lord Mayor and others in some measures in favour of the unhappy Charles, for which he was committed to the Tower by the Parliament on a charge of high treason. His wife's first cousin, Sir Nicholas Crispe, the great loyalist, was probably the prime mover in this affair, as the Parliament offered 1000*l.* for his head. On the restoration, Sir Thomas Cullum was created a baronet as a reward for his continued loyalty; and being called to account for his transactions as a farmer of the Excise, obtained a royal pardon; but as these were days of extortion, he was obliged to pay 2200*l.* to "buy his peace" \* with Col. Birch, one of the Commissioners of Inquiry. This worthy baronet gave the marble footpace and steps for the communion table at the parish church of St. Dionys Backchurch, Langborne Ward, London, and by his will directed the sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* to be paid yearly out of four houses in the Minories, London, for providing two shillings' worth of bread weekly for the relief of such poor people of Hawsted as usually come to the church.

Sir Thomas Cullum enjoyed his beautiful estate but eight years, and dying on the 6th of April, 1664, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, who, in conjunction with Mr. Rotherham, asserted the right of the freemen of Bury, as against the usage of the Corporation, to elect the representatives of that borough in Parliament. In 1680 these two champions of electoral freedom were elected by the freemen of Bury, and petitioned the House of Commons against the persons returned by the Alderman, but in vain. His lady was Dudley, second daughter of Sir Henry North, Bart., of Mildenhall, and sister of Peregrine North, the mother of Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Their son, Sir Dudley Cullum, served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1690, and became one of its representatives in Parliament in 1702. Being fond of

the trustee of his estate, by deed dated 23, 24 August, 1722, "conveyed 30 meausages in Cullum-street, London, with their appurtenances, late Sir Dudley Cullum's, to Geo. Mussell, of the parish of Whitechappell, in Middlesex, gent., and his heirs, for 13,152*l.*"

\* MS. Account Book of Sir Thomas Cullum. The following entry in the same book shows the great sums then expended on funerals: "Paid for my wife's funeral, she being buried private, 257*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

botany, he was a frequent correspondent of the philosophic Evelyn, and introduced into his garden at Hawsted most of the curious exotics then known in England. What these were may be learnt from the subjoined curious items in the inventory of effects, taken at his decease in 1720 :—

*"In the Green House."*

" One weather glass, one large alloe in a tubb, 13 small ditto in potts, 9 Indian houseleeks in potts, 3 Indian figgs in potts, 2 Indian prickly pears in potts, 24 orange trees in potts, 18 orange stocks in potts, one cittern and one lemon tree in potts, 7 memomium plennies *alias* winter cherries in tubbs, 5 ditto in potts, 2 large bays in tubbs and one small ditto in a pott, 2 mastick plants in potts, 3 holanders in potts, 2 tremomiums in potts, 2 carnazers in potts, 2 barba jovis's in potts, 4 marable nutts in potts, 4 Spanish jessimees in potts, 2 leonocus's in potts, 5 citises in potts, 18 murtles in potts.

*"In the Lady's Garden."*

" Twelve flowr potts on the wall, and 3 on the green house.

*"In the Bowling Green."*

" 106 potts of auricula ursis, 35 potts of carnations with 34 sticks and 16 hoods.

*"In the Orangerie."*

" Two aloes in tubbs, 5 seragworths in potts, 2 potts of honey plants, 2 potts of passion plants, 110 murtles in potts, one horse tongue bay and 7 orange stocks in potts, one pott of perrywinkle, 5 potts of geraniums, one pott of holy thorne, 3 groundsell plants in potts, one pott of lunatus, one pott of Virginy ivy, one pott of lignum vitæ, 3 potts of roses, one pot of *Aethiopia* bramble."

Sir Dudley Cullum's first wife was Anne, daughter of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. At his death without issue in 1720, the title and estate descended to his cousin Jasper Cullum, who was High Sheriff of the county in 1722, when Arundel Coke, Esq., was executed for the atrocious murder of Edward Crispe, Esq., his brother-in-law, in the churchyard at Bury.

His only son, Sir John Cullum, 5th baronet, was the first of the family that made Hardwick his chief place of residence. Dying in 1774, he was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, the historian and Rector of Hawsted. He was educated at Bury School, and then proceeded to the University of Cambridge, where he obtained a bachelor's prize for Latin prose. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and by mingling the researches of the antiquary with the

study and practice of the divine, made his life an ornament to his profession. "As a topographer, it must be allowed (says Mr. Gage Rokewode) that Sir John Cullum had a just conception of what is required for local history ; the plan of his Hawsted is excellent, and were the materials always well digested, it would be a model for topographers. To a considerable knowledge of antiquities he joined a classical taste and a philosophic mind, and above all, had a strong love of truth, and was admirably free from prejudice. In a few words, he was an accomplished gentleman, and his History will always maintain a high rank in topography."\*

Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, his brother and successor, having been a pupil of the celebrated William and John Hunter, practised in the medical profession at Bury previous to his accession to the title on the death of his elder brother in 1785. He partook of the literary character of his brother, and was a fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He was much attached to the science of heraldry, and held the office of Bath King of Arms for many years ; but natural history was the chief object of his studies and botany his favourite pursuit, in which he found an ardent associate in his friend the President of the Linnean Society, Sir James Edward Smith, who dedicated to him his "*English Flora.*" "His mind," in the language of his epitaph, "was enriched with various and valuable information : his correspondence and communications were sought and highly appreciated, not merely in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, but by persons of distinguished taste and literary talents throughout the kingdom."

He was succeeded in 1831 by his eldest and only surviving son, the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the present and eighth baronet, who, to a devoted attachment to his ancestral home, unites the love for topographical and botanical pursuits which distinguished his two predecessors, and adds the exercise of an elegant and liberal hospitality.

The mansion, partly rebuilt in 1681, has undergone considerable alterations and improvements in the hands of

\* Hist. Thingoe Hund., p. 432.

the present possessor, who has been careful to retain the general features of the picturesque old house. Here, too, are many fragments from the house at Hawsted. The curious porch, which retains the Drury cognizances of the mullet and the greyhound, was brought from the Place, as was also the figure of "Hercules"<sup>\*</sup> with his club, which is in the grounds, and which appears from the date (1578) on its pedestal to have been one of the embellishments bestowed upon the place in preparation for the visit of the Virgin Queen. Here are also to be seen the series of painted emblems which adorned the oratory of the last Lady Drury.<sup>†</sup>

The house contains some beautiful and antique marbles; some paintings of the Byzantine school; two oblong panels, with figures of adoring saints and angels painted by Giotto (di Bondini) at the beginning of the 14th century, which were brought from Rome a few years since by the present baronet; and many historical and family portraits. Among the latter are three of peculiar interest—Elizabeth Drury, in the same attitude as on her monument in Hawsted church; a portrait of the first Sir Thomas Cullum, in his sheriff's gown, painted by Janssens;<sup>‡</sup> and one of Sir Thomas Gargrave (1570, aged 75), President of the Council in the North parts and Counsellor of State to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, maternal ancestor of the present Baronet. There are also several family portraits by Dance and Angelica Kauffman. An old painting on panel represents the remains of a painted window found in the great chamber of the Cellarer at Bury abbey, when the site of the abbey was granted to John Eyer, Esq., by whose order this curious picture was painted. One of the windows in the house contains some remarkably fine specimens of painted glass, which were formerly at Strawberry Hill. "The two principal figures," says Horace Walpole, "are King Henry

\* This is a misnomer. The figure was intended, as suggested by Sir John Cullum, for a wild man of the wood. Men similarly habited and bearing clubs, were called "woods," and preceded processions as whifflers to clear the way.

† Described and engraved in the History of Hawsted.

‡ In the History of Hawsted this portrait is attributed to Sir Peter Lely; but it is now universally acknowledged to be by the celebrated painter Janssens.

the Third and Eleanor of Provence, his queen ; and are the only portraits of them extant." Here is also a portion of the *necessaire* of the Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte, taken out of his carriage by a Prussian soldier on the morning of the 19th of June, 1815, at Planchnoir, after the memorable battle of Waterloo, and purchased on the spot within a month of the engagement, by Sir Thomas Cullum. The articles consist of an oval plateau for the *déjeuner*, 1ft. by 7½in., a candlestick, and two round boxes, one for almond powder, and the other for soap. They are of silver gilt, and have the imperial arms engraven on each utensil, and appear to have been much used. A narrow border of imperial eagles constitutes almost the only ornament ; except on the candlestick, the shaft of which is relieved by bees and foliage. These interesting relics were identified by Biennais, the imperial goldsmith (whose name is upon the plateau), as forming part of the *necessaire*\* which was made for the Emperor in August, 1806, soon after he was raised to the

\* As the reader may be curious to know what constituted the camp equipage of the Emperor, it is here inserted, as supplied to Sir Thomas Cullum, from the goldsmith's ledger, by Biennais himself :—

- 1 oval shaving bason, one foot long
- \*1 box for almond powder
- \*1 ditto for soap
- 1 ditto for sponge
- 1 ditto for opiat
- 1 ditto for liquorice
- 1 eye bath and funnel
- 1 pair of tweezers for the beard
- 2 tooth brushes
- 12 ditto spare ones
- 2 tongue scrapers
- 6 pair of scissors
- 6 razors in mother-of-pearl and gold
- 1 razor strap
- 2 combs
- 2 gimblets
- 4 screw-hooks for a glass
- 3 steel cork screws
- 1 pair of drawing compasses
- 1 measure
- 1 pencil case
- 1 inkstand and sand box
- 1 penknife in mother-of-pearl handle, set in gold
- 2 large gilt bottles for eau de Cologne
- 1 ditto for vinaigre

- 1 ditto for alkali
- 1 bodkin
- 1 looking glass in matted gold frame
- 1 night lamp
- \*2 candlesticks
- 1 steel to strike a light, set in silver gilt
- 1 ear picker
- 1 case for silk
- 1 ditto for pins
- 1 cut glass goblet
- The whole of these articles weighed 216 ounces.

*Déjeuner.*

- 1 coffee-pot, holding two cups full
- 1 tea-pot, ditto, and sugar bason
- 1 tea-caddy
- 1 cup and two saucers in china
- 1 coffee box
- 1 plate, knife, fork, and spoon
- 1 small pair of compasses
- 1 coffee spoon
- 1 steel knife
- 1 silver gilt ditto
- \*1 silver gilt plateau
- 1 cream pot
- The whole contained in a mahogany box inlaid with brass, in a morocco case, cost 6581 francs (English £274. 4s. 2d.)

The asterisks denote the articles in Sir Thomas Cullum's possession.

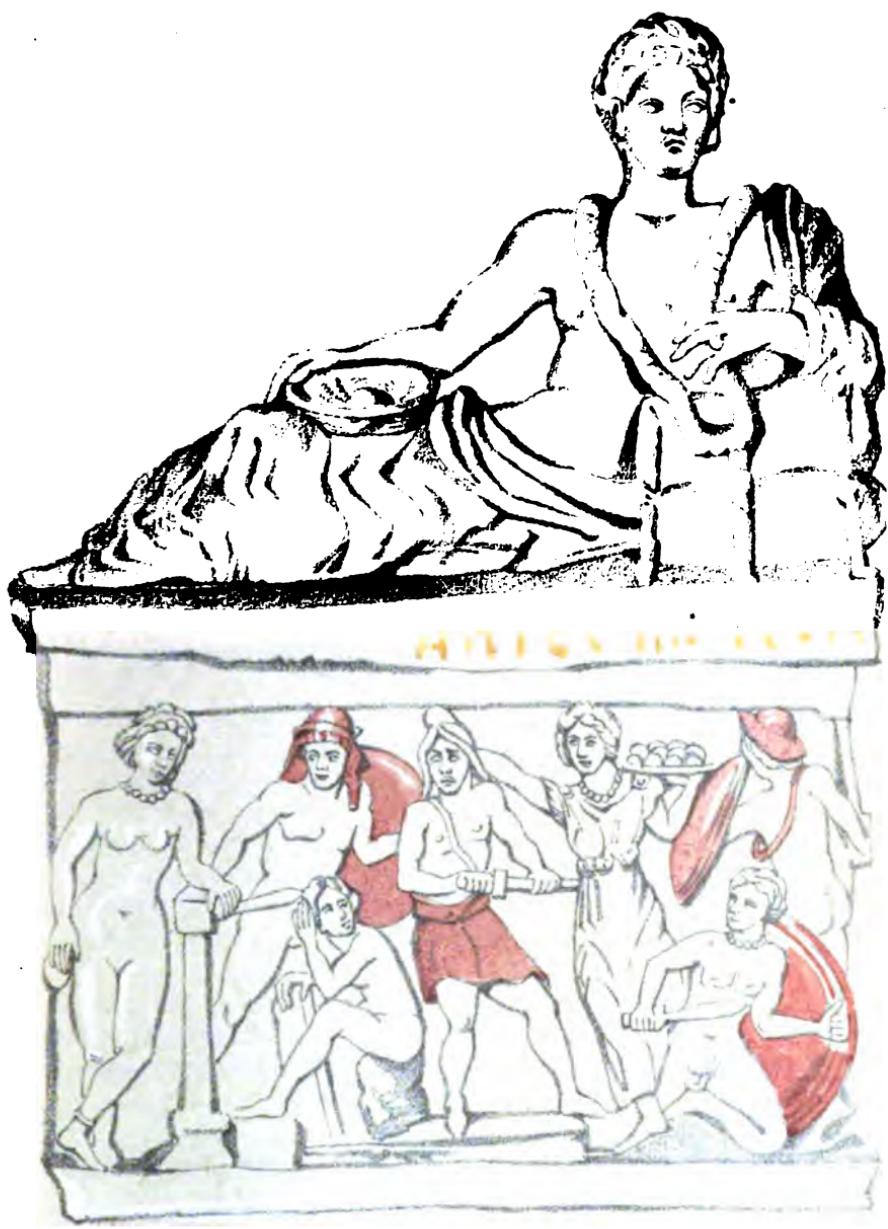
imperial throne, and was one of the first pieces of imperial plate ; and which had formed part of his baggage in all his campaigns ; had attended him in his exile to Elba ; and shared in his misfortunes on the plains of Waterloo. The collection of marbles includes some of the choicest treasures from Etruria ; an exquisite groupe by Canova of an angel and child, representing “ Instruction ”; and many choice pieces of statuary. The fine topographical library was formed chiefly by the present baronet. Among the MSS. is the first Sir Thomas Cullum’s Account Book, from the period of his apprenticeship till within two years of his death, shewing the progressive rise of his large fortune ; an inventory of the effects at Hawsted Place, taken on the death of Sir Dudley Cullum, in 1720 ; and several volumes of the tours and correspondence of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the seventh baronet.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

## ON THE ETRUSCAN TOMB AT HARDWICK HOUSE.

IN the entrance hall of Hardwick House there is an Etruscan tomb brought from Chiusi in 1841. The general features of this monument are similar to most of those with which travellers and antiquaries are familiar. A reclining statue of the deceased, leaning on one elbow, and holding a patera in his other hand, surmounts a quadrangular sarcophagus or solium, on the plinth of which was the name and age of the person who is represented ; while the faces of the sarcophagus are adorned by reliefs, in this case of singular distinctness and beauty. But although the colour and gilding of these artistic decorations are still nearly perfect, the inscription contains only the word *AULE* followed by some disjointed letters, in which we recognise two *N*'s and an *R*, the latter probably a remnant of *RIL*, the Tuscan word for "a year," which appears on tombs with a number denoting the age of the deceased ; as : *AVIL RIL XXII* "in the 22nd year of his age". We know nothing therefore respecting the occupant of the Hardwick tomb, beyond the fact that he was a portly Etruscan *Lars* or gentleman, and that he bore the common prænomen *Aulus*.

Although, however, we cannot gratify our curiosity respecting the person whose monument is before us, we may derive considerable instruction from a careful examination of the very elegant relief which adorns the front of the sarcophagus. The details are as follows : On the left of the composition is a female figure standing in an easy attitude. Her right hand holds a patera. With her left, which leans upon an altar, she restrains the sword-arm of a gladiator, at whose feet sits a man with his left hand to his head, and with his right hand leaning on a sheathed sword. The centre figure is another gladiator, in the act of drawing or sheathing his sword. A female, bearing in her left hand, which is upraised, a dish of fruit, rushes between the centre figure and a shielded warrior ; and, placing her hand upon the head of the former, she steps over the right leg of a figure armed with sword and shield, who is beaten





down upon his knee. The composition therefore consists of seven figures in all : five males and two females. The female to the left, and all the males, except the centre figure, are represented without clothing ; but the beaten gladiator to the right wears a Gallic torques, and three of the combatants are distinguished by Phrygian bonnets, still retaining their red colour ; and the same colour remains also on the kilt of the centre figure, on the shields of the other three combatants, and on the hair of the fruit woman and the other female. Both the females wear necklaces : and there are remains of gilding on that of the left hand figure, the arrangement of whose hair and the shape of her boots, indicate a lady of rank ; and there can be little doubt that we have here a portrait of the wife of the deceased. The intention of the composition was, of course, to represent a gladiatorial exhibition, given at the funeral altar of the departed nobleman, but mercifully stopped by his widow, at a point short of bloodshed, and both interrupted and succeeded by a funeral entertainment. At any rate, the patera in the lady's hand and the dish of fruit borne by her attendant must indicate an offering to the manes of the dead, in lieu of the blood of the combatants, which a barbarous superstition had exacted.

From this description, it appears that at the funeral of the Aulus in question, if on no other occasion, female humanity stepped in and prevented the customary sacrifice of human blood. I am inclined to think that some conclusions, more important than obvious, may be deduced from this fact. And first let me make some remarks on the gladiatorial exhibitions, which disgraced and degraded the civilised inhabitants of ancient Italy. When we think, with some amount of horror, upon the bull-fights of Spain, on which the dark-eyed ladies of Madrid and Seville still gaze with so much complacency, we must surely be prepared to express still stronger feelings of reprobation on reading that the ancient Romans, in the latter and most polished period of their republic, and in the reigns of the earlier Emperors, delighted in no amusement more than these deadly combats of young men trained for the purpose of slaying one another in public. What a state of things it must have been, when

a delicate Roman maiden could look with intense gratification on the excitement of the duel, the streaming blood of the wounded, the ghastly countenance of the dying warrior, the convulsive struggles and agonizing postures with which the young and healthy man passed out of life, or concur in the fatal sign, which authorised the victor to pass his sword through the throat of his disarmed antagonist. It is easy to conceive that such exhibitions, recurring so constantly, must have produced a deleterious effect on the morals of the population who witnessed them. All softer feelings of compassion and humanity must have been paralysed, and a stern contempt for death and its consequences must have sprung up even among those, whose delight it would otherwise have been to nurse tender infancy, and to watch the sick bed of decrepit age. Hence, we find that life was held cheap at Rome, even among women, and scarcely any Roman matron scrupled to remove by poison a husband, a father, or a child, when they stood in the way of interest or gratification.

These gladiatorial exhibitions could not have established themselves in such confirmed popularity, if they had not commenced in some circumstances favourable to their original developement among a martial and religious nation, such as the Romans undoubtedly were at the beginning of their history. It is generally agreed among the ancient authorities that gladiatorial exhibitions originated in Etruria (Nicol. Damasc. ap. Ath. iv, 39 p. 153F. Tertull. *Spect.* c. 5); the country where the monument before us was found, and that they belonged at first to the funeral solemnities of that country. In point of fact there are no devices on tombs of the better class more common than that of the gladiatorial combat round the altar sacred to the deceased; if you look into the engravings of such monuments in Dempster and Inghirami, you will satisfy yourself of the fact; and I do not hesitate to refer to the same class the group supposed to represent Echetlus at the battle of Marathon, which is also of frequent occurrence, and which appears to me only a particular modification of the contest, analogous to that of the *retiarius*. The introduction of the gladiatorial combat, as a necessary part of a splendid funeral, must be traced to

the practice of sacrificing prisoners of war at the grave of a deceased soldier. In Homer's Iliad (xxiii) Achilles slays twelve Trojan captives on the funeral pile of his friend Patroclus; and, according to an epic tradition, it was deemed necessary to sacrifice the Trojan princess Polyxena at the grave of Achilles himself. The ancient Greeks, no less than the ancient Etrurians, were more than half Pelasgians—that is, they belonged to that numerous tribe, which spread over all Italy, Greece, and the western coast of Asia Minor, and which furnished the point of contact and the channel of communication between the so-called classical nations and the Phoenicians and Canaanites. Now it is expressly told us that the funeral sacrifices of the old Italians had reference to the worship of *Kronos* or *Saturnus*, the subterraneous god, who fed upon his own children; and the gladiatorial games were specially exhibited at the Saturnalia. This devouring deity is actually represented as waiting for his gladiatorial prey in a tomb copied by Bonarota (Dempster, vol. iii. pl. 25). But *Saturnus* was neither more nor less than the Phœnician and Ammonitish *Moloch*; and therefore the practice of offering up human victims must have been derived by the Greeks and Etrurians, through the Pelasgian ingredient in their composition, from the Phœnicians and other Syrian tribes. While, however, these nations and their pure descendants the Carthaginians, retained this inhuman practice in its original form, the Hellenic element, which leavened the whole mass of the Greek nation, and which produced among them all the higher developements of taste and moral sentiment, for which that nation stands preeminent, soon shook off this barbarous worship, and the Greek Zeus was supposed to be gratified by sacrifices of lower animals, and by innocent trials of strength and skill on the arenas of Olympia and Nemea. It has been the result of my own researches to show that the ancient Etruscans, in addition to this Pelasgian element which they had in common with the Greeks, and from which they derived their share in Asiatic culture and superstition, were made up of a different admixture of Low Germans and Celts, their dominant tribe being a branch of the same nation to which our own Danes and Normans

belonged at a later age, which colonised Iceland, and to which we owe the wild mythology of the Eddas. Such a nation was naturally warlike, and their instincts led them to pit the captives destined for sacrifice to fight against one another ; and instead of slaying them in cold blood, to let them become both sacrificers and victims in the funeral solemnity. Under peculiar circumstances the old Eastern ferocity was retained, as when the Tarquinienses in the year A. U. C. 397 sacrificed in cold blood 307 Roman prisoners of war (Liv. vii. 15). At private funerals, however, the fight of gladiators invariably took the place of the human sacrifice. Servius (*ad Æn.* iii. 67) attributes the origin of this substitution to the funeral of Junius Brutus ; but he confuses between the origin of the practice, and the first beginning of a public exhibition or *munus* of gladiators, in which the amusement of the people was combined with the honours due to the dead. According to Valerius Maximus (ii. 4, 7) the first *munus gladiatorium*, or “ public show of duellists ” was given by M. and D. Brutus at the funeral of their father in A. U. C. 489, B. C. 265, and the practice was taken up from that time, the forum being the usual place of exhibition. Thus, 48 years after the funeral of Brutus, A. U. C. 537, the three sons of M. Æmilius Lepidus gave a funeral show in honour of their father, and for three days twenty-two pairs of gladiators fought in the forum for the amusement of the crowd (Liv. xxiii. 30). So it went on, until at last no funeral was required, and men made it a business to buy slaves suited for the purpose, and to train them regularly for the combat, until such numbers of them were collected, that under Spartacus they broke loose, and brought the state into such danger that an army was required for their subjugation. It is remarkable that not only is the classical name for a school, namely *ludus*, derived from the fact that the gladiators fought in play and with blunted foils during the period of their training, but even the words *rudiments* and *elements*, which are applied to the first beginnings of general education, are derived from the *rudis* or foil with which the gladiators fenced at the beginning of their practice, and from the *alimenta* or strong food by which their bodies were prepared for their deadly

trade. To the same mode of speaking belongs the word *erudite*, which properly means "out of the foils," or fit for the use of the sharp sword (see *Varronianus*, p. 140 note, 2nd Ed.). The gladiators, however, left a worse inheritance than words in the country which encouraged them. All the *Marco Spadas* and *Bravos*, the open brigands and private assassins of Italy are the spawn of these trained and paid swordsmen, and the brutal amusements of the Romans have left a long-enduring curse on the peninsula and its inhabitants.

Such being the nature and consequences of the gladiatorial exhibitions, it is important to have an authentic testimony for the fact that an isolated attempt at all events was made to substitute more innocent offerings to the dead for this horrible and murderous entertainment. And the interest of the monument before us is enhanced by the circumstance that the gladiators are interrupted, not in one of those gratuitous exhibitions which were afterwards given at Rome for the mere amusement of the multitude, but in Etruria itself, and in the midst of a funeral rite, which seemed to give at least some sort of religious value to the practice. It is also gratifying to observe that the effort for the cause of humanity is made by a woman, and that although the female sex at Rome were rendered ferocious and unfeeling by their participation in the horrid amusement of the ring, in Etruria there was found at least one noble lady, who in the midst of her grief for Aulus, her lord, had the courage to step forward, and check the popular and bloodstained offering to his manes, and who has commemorated her act for the edification of posterity. On the whole, then, I think that the Archaeological Institute may congratulate Sir Thomas Cullum on the possession of a monument not less remarkable for its artistic beauty, than for the virtuous and humane act of a noble Etrurian lady, which it has preserved from oblivion.

J. W. DONALDSON.

## ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—No. I.

[The following mandate of the Bishop of Norwich, in reference to schoolmasters and recusants, in compliance with an order of Privy Council, temp. Queen Elizabeth, is extracted from a volume of miscellaneous papers preserved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Sudbury, at Bury St. Edmund's.]

Sudburiye :

After my hartye commendacions. Wheare I latelye receyved lettres from my Lorde of London, and there w<sup>ch</sup>all certeayne articles recomendēd by L.L. and other of her ma<sup>tē</sup> most honorable Privye Counsel vnto my L. grace of Canterburie, and am required w<sup>ch</sup> all care and diligence to put the same in execusion, in w<sup>ch</sup> sayde articles emonge other things it is required that a generall examinacion be taken by the bisshoppes in the province of Cant' of all scholemasters, as well publicke as private, that suche as be vnsounde be removed accordaninge to the statute in that behalfe provided. And that inquirye be made how the children of recusants be brought vpp. And how manye w<sup>ch</sup>in theyr severall dioces, as well recusantes as others, have theyr children beyonde the seas. And also lyke inquirye be made of suche ministers as are fownde to be insufficient and of slanderous lyfe be removed. These therefore are to will and require you to have diligent care heareof, and that forthw<sup>th</sup> you cause to be cited by yo<sup>r</sup> apparitors all scholemaisters, aswell suche as teache publicklye as privatelye, w<sup>ch</sup>in the Archedeaconrye of Sudburiye, that they and everye of them doe make theyr personall appearance before me or my chauncello<sup>r</sup> in the consistorye w<sup>ch</sup>in the cathedrall churche of Norw<sup>ch</sup> on Wensdaye, viz. the xij<sup>th</sup> daye of februarye next, then and there to vndergoe examinacion as is required, and that you certifie vs of theyr names and citinge accordinglye, and that you do w<sup>ch</sup> all convenient spedē you may make inquirye how the children of recusantes be brought vpp, and of theyrs and others children beyonde the seas. And further that you call vnto you suche moderators of the exercise w<sup>ch</sup>in every dennarye by vs lately appoynted, and you and they togither, vppon due examinacion and trial, do make certificate thereof, as of other the premisses, vnto me or my chauncello<sup>r</sup> before the tenth daye of Marche nexte ensuinge, that we maye therupon direete or farther procedings as apperteyneth. And heareof fayle you not as you will aunsweare the contrarye at yo<sup>r</sup> perill, and so I committe you to the tuition of thalmightye. From my palace the vi<sup>th</sup> of Januarie, A<sup>o</sup> 1583.

Yo<sup>r</sup> lovinge frinde,

EDMUND NORWICH.

## PAINTINGS ON THE WALLS OF BARDWELL CHURCH.

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IN the restoration of the church of Bardwell near Ixworth, which was carried on by Mr. Farrow, of Bury, during the spring and summer of 1853, the workmen, in scraping the walls of the nave, disclosed a variety of ancient paintings, covering nearly the whole walls of the church. They attracted considerable attention at the time, and as many, who took an interest in such matters, came to see them, and expressed a great desire for their preservation, tracings were made of some of the most perfect figures by Mr. Bacon, of Bury, and drawings in water-colours of the remainder by Mr. E. Walden, a student of the Royal Academy. These were taken by me to Oxford, and shewn to Mr. Burgon, a Fellow of Oriel-college, who has much taste in painting and ancient records, and he submitted them also to others at Oxford, who are cognisant of such matters, and has furnished me with the result of their observations in the following interesting letter:—

*Oriel, Oct. 22, 1853.*

MY DEAR DUNLAP.—I am going to comply with your request that I would send you a few remarks on the paintings on the walls of Bardwell church, as they are exhibited in the drawings and tracings you were so kind as to show me. I will not waste your time, or my own, by repeating what I have already told you,—namely, that I am induced by friendship towards yourself, *not* by any presumption that I possess real knowledge concerning this class of objects, to commit the following observations to paper:

The paintings in question are not all of one age. The oldest are—

1. *The representation of the legend of St. Catharine.*
2. *The Minstrels.*
3. *The Emblems of the Deadly Sins.*

These three may be referred to the latter part of the 14th century,  
VOL. II.

or even to the beginning of the 15th. They may be considered, with tolerable certainty, to range from 1380 to 1420.

The next class are—

4. *The representation of the Last Judgment.*
5. *The figure of St. Christopher.*

As far as can be judged from the drawings, these two seem to belong to about the year 1500.

The latest is—

6. *The King of Terrors,*

Which may be referred to the very eve of the Reformation. It looks, in fact, yet more modern : but cannot be so, for obvious reasons.

I will now speak of each of these works, in order, something more in detail.

1. *The legend of St. Catharine*, as I find it set down in books, corresponds sufficiently with the fresco, to make every part of it intelligible ; though it is evident that the artist had in his mind a version of the story differing in some particulars from the legend which I have been myself reading. St. Catharine was an Alexandrian lady of the loftiest rank. Accordingly you will observe that she wears a crown in the picture. She was possessed of exceeding beauty, and of wondrous learning too, as the course of the story shows. At a certain festival, after witnessing the idolatrous sacrifices of the people, she ventured to expostulate on the subject with the Emperor Maximinus : who, in consequence, appointed fifty orators to dispute with the lady, and threatened them with burning if they failed to convince her of her error. You behold three of them, in the picture, enforcing their arguments with most convincing gesticulations. But the lady shows by her attitude that she is by no means without something to reply. In short, my dear Dunlap, she refuted them all ; and persuaded them to be baptised—and burned. Burned they were, according to my legend : but I suspect that your artist read of a different kind of death, for you will observe that the corpse on the ground (which I suppose represents one of the three refuted in argument) is being *speared* by two officials. St. Catharine was then exposed to the torture of a machine, consisting of four wheels, armed with teeth, which were to tear her body in pieces ; but this instrument of torture was destroyed by the intervention of angels. You see two of them in the picture, armed with swords, and hacking at the machine ; but the artist has exhibited it with *two* wheels only. The meaning of the little figure on the ground, I know not. The saint was at last decapitated. And this forms the fourth and last division of the story. Observe her hands folded in prayer while she suffers.

This composition is by no means without merit. The three wise men are designed in a spirited manner. Observe their ermine caps—tight costume—and pointed shoes. There is something of grace and majesty in the figure of the saint. Her dress is diapered, like that of Lady Montacute in the cathedral of Christ Church. You will observe the peculiar cloak worn by the Emperor, with the longitudinal opening, which discovers his right hand grasping his left arm above the elbow.

BARDWELL, CHURCH - *Legend of St. Katharine.*









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BARDWELL CHURCH *The Deadly Sins.* T. L. Sparkes, Ltd., F.R.I.B.A.

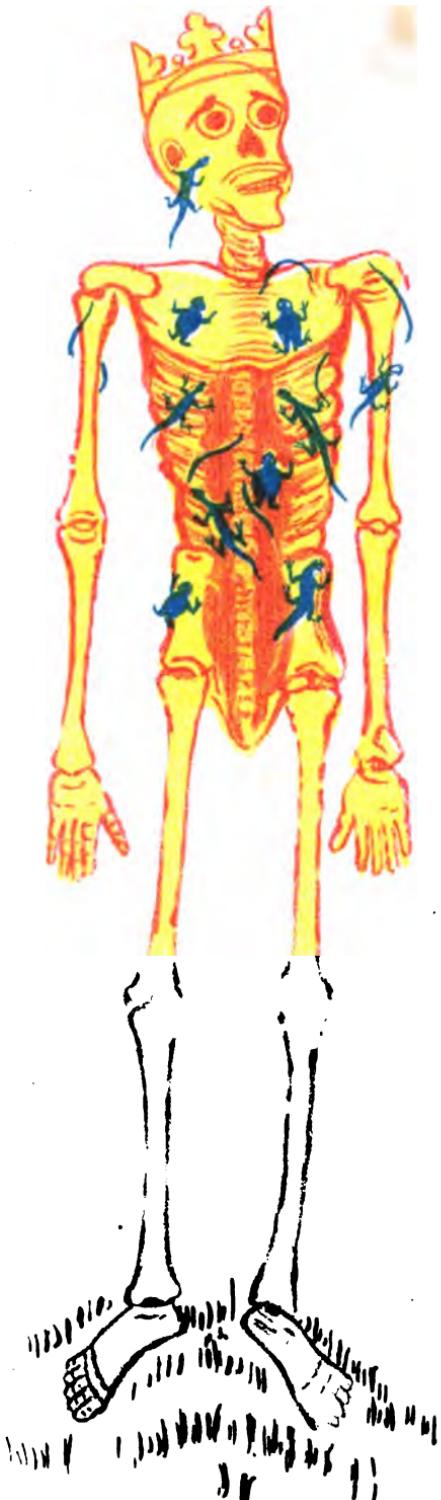












BARDWELL CHURCH *The King of Terrors*

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2 *The Minstrels* form an exceedingly clever composition. Observe the little bagpiper going first; and, in the rear, the two taller trumpeters, with cheeks puffed, and bodies well thrown back. Their dress is quite characteristic of the time I have assigned them to. It is impossible to say of what larger composition this forms part.

3. *The Deadly Sins* are a favourite representation on church walls; but they do not appear to follow each other in any established order. I find them set down in Bishop Andrew's Devotions thus.—pride, envy, wrath, gluttony, lust, covetousness, sloth. But it is evident that lust, gluttony, and covetousness form the three last of the series in this picture: while pride and sloth seem to be the two first. Is the third envy, or wrath? or both? I cannot tell.

4. *The Last Judgment* seems to be a nobler class of composition. Our Lord is the central figure, of course: those to the right are the blessed—those on the left, the damned, among whom the form of the evil one is conspicuous. I cannot explain anything here. You notice the archangels, and the pope. But who are the two principal suppliant figures? The Blessed Virgin is neither of them, of course.

5. *St. Christopher* is uncouth and gigantic as usual, with the figure of the Saviour on his shoulder, according to the well-known legend. He is always represented thus on the north side of church walls, facing the south door, with allusion to baptism. He who sees him is lucky for a day or week—I forget which. The saint is always represented wading among fish and grasping a club, or staff. The hermit awaits him on the shore. There seem to be traces of a tree in your picture: but the letters, the church, and the little figure reaching out an arm, I suspect will be found to be portions of an older painting, which has been only partially brought to light.

6. *The King of Terrors* is simply hideous; and though curious, and well worth preserving in this manner, pretends to no artistic merit. The skeleton was frequently exhibited thus in works of the beginning of the sixteenth century; and on a church wall must have been an impressive kind of homily.

And thus I conclude my meagre remarks on your paintings, my dear Dunlap. If anything has been rightly hazarded, it is entirely due to the friends to whom I have shown them; namely, Dr. Wellesley, the Principal of New Inn Hall, and Manuel J. Johnson, Esq., Ratcliffe Observer; two gentlemen who, to a thorough knowledge of the Fine Arts, unite great antiquarian taste and skill; and with whom it is impossible to converse on such subjects without the utmost advantage or delight. I also showed your tracings to Mr. Parker, the intelligent editor of the *Glossary of Architecture*.

But if there be any mistakes in what goes before, you must ascribe them altogether, dear Dunlap, to

Your friend,

JOHN W. BURGON.

*The Rev. A. P. Dunlap, &c., &c.*

To this I will merely append a few remarks.

The figure of St. Christopher was immediately over the north door, as Mr. Burgon states was the universal case ; the colours were more clear when it was first uncovered, and it seemed, as he surmises, to have been painted over another picture. The legend of this saint is well known, and the old verses beginning, I believe, with " Si Christoperum videris," and ending with a promise of good fortune to all who had seen him during the day, seem to have been a great encouragement to a regular attendance at daily prayer in church, as his figure was almost universally represented there.

Next to St. Christopher on the north wall, going east, was the legend of St. Catharine, as described in Mr. Burgon's remarks. This painting was in a very perfect state ; the two figures whom he thinks to have spears in their hands appeared to me rather to have poles, with which they were stirring the faggots heaped upon the body of a victim below, whose legs only were visible. There is, I understand, a painting like this in Catfield church, Norfolk, where the saint stands in the midst of four wheels, broken asunder ; the angel having cut the cords, which are seen on the ground on the left side ; the sword is brought by the angel : and the fifth compartment represents the saint kneeling to receive the stroke of the executioner, for according to the Acts she was first tortured on four wheels, and the cords being cut by an angel, she was finally beheaded.

Next to the martyrdom of St. Catharine were three figures of the King of Terrors : two were so injured that only small fragments were visible, but these were of the same character with the other, which was quite perfect. The accurate tracing made of it reveals it with all its dreadful accompaniments.

Beyond these were some remains, but so mutilated, that no drawing could be made of them.

Over the chancel arch was the Last Judgment ; a very striking picture, and the figure of the Son of Man especially very beautifully drawn. I cannot help Mr. Burgon in suggesting who are the kneeling figures.

Next on the south side were some remains and letters, but too far gone to be intelligible.

In the centre of the south side were the seven deadly sins. When first disclosed, there seemed at the end of each of the three sins most visible (*Luxuria*, *Gula*, and *Avaritia*) a figure of the evil spirit, holding the offender with his head downwards over the pit of darkness, an awful warning of what the end of such sins must be; but this figure in the two latter became gradually more indistinct and faded. A very good tracing has been made of the trumpeters by Mr. Bacon: the rest were drawn by Mr. Walden. In the Norwich Society's Reports there is an account of the painting of the seven deadly sins, discovered in Catfield church. They are represented as the branches of a tree: each branch is a dragon, gorging a sinner, who comes out naked, and is pulled down in his turn duly by the evil spirits below. A trumpeter is at the top, as in Bardwell church; but *Invidia* comes where *Avaritia* does in the latter. In the paper Mr. D. Turner remarks, "It would hardly be going too far to pronounce this painting unique." "If so," a friend, writing on the subject, observes to me, "we may rival it in the one at Bardwell, for our drawing of the same subject is more artistic."

The description given by the Rev. Mr. Husenbeth, the Roman Catholic Vicar-General of the East of England, of this painting at Catfield, is as follows: "The tree of the seven deadly sins, of which there remain only *Avaritia*, *Ira*, *Invidia*, and *Socordia*. The figure at the top seems to have been a flatterer trumpeting, for Pride."

As the two other sins, wanting in Catfield, (viz. *Luxuria* and *Gula*,) are tolerably perfect in the painting at Bardwell, and as also "Pride" is more fully represented by a larger number of trumpeters, drawn with great spirit, the two pictures together make up a whole set of the deadly sins, with various characteristics in very good preservation, and form an interesting study for those who are curious in the paintings of so early an age. There is also another representation of the tree of the seven deadly sins in Crostwright church, Norfolk, with a closer resemblance to a tree.

I had thought that they had probably been executed by a monk from the Abbey of Bury (to which Bardwell appertained), as I had understood that generally in every

abbey one of the monks studied the art of painting, and went out to decorate their churches; but Mr. Burgon believed that they were the work of Flemings, who at that period came over and executed many of the paintings in the East of England.

The date he has assigned to the earlier paintings is confirmed by the probable date of the church, which, from the character of its windows (decorated and early perpendicular), seems to have been erected about the latter end of the 14th century. On a book open in the hands of one of the four figures (the only survivors of a large number which formerly ornamented the ends of the hammer-beams of the beautiful old painted roof), is the date M CCCC XXI repainted from the old figures previously existing, and put up again within the last thirty years.

There are memorials both in the church and on the porch of the family of Berdewelle, who are stated in the History of Norfolk to have taken their name from the town of Bardwell, in Suffolk (then written Berdewelle), and to have lived there as early as the time of the Conqueror, when Baldwin, Abbot of Bury, inf feoffed Ralf de Berdewelle of that manor. They always bore for their arms a goat saliant, and for their rebus or device a bear, with a well on his back, and the two letters "de," which make up the word "Bear-de-welle," or Bardwell.

Of this family one seems to have been a great warrior, viz., Sir Wm. Berdewell, Knt., who was born in 1367, and according to the custom of that period was retained by different lords and gentlemen, to fight either the battles of the king, or their own. There are various accounts preserved of the terms of the contracts he made for the service of his men-at-arms, and archers on horseback; the money to be paid him for them, and the bouche-de-court, or domestic board, to be allowed them. After all his martial exploits, however, he seems to have finished his course in peace. His will is dated at Bury on the 1st of October, 1434, and there he died soon afterwards, for it was proved on the 29th of the same month. In it he desires to be buried in Berdewell chancel, where also his wife, Margaret, daughter of Theobald de Pakenham, Esq., was subsequently

laid by his side. In the same will he bequeaths to the repair of Berdewelle church 40s. and 20s. to repair the roads, and 20*l.* to his daughter Isabell, and to Robert his son and heir, his basilard, and all his gilt armour, and his best girdle, with his loose gown furred with beaver. He seems to have been a man of piety as well as bravery, if we may be permitted to judge from his outward acts; for he had already in his life-time done much for the service of God. His benefaction to the church is dated A.D. 1421, and it is stated that he built the porch, part of the steeple, and most of the windows. His effigy is depicted in rich stained glass in one of the windows of the nave\*, and his sword still hangs on the north wall, as inactive now as the strong hand that wielded it. His son, Robert Berdewell, who succeeded to his manor of West Harling, built the hall and settled there, and the connection of this ancient family with Bardwell seems from that period to have ceased.

The manor passed afterwards to the family of the Reades, who intermarried with the Crofts, a knightly family—some handsome monuments of both these families still remain in the chancel—the date of them ranges from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1769, when, according to the inscription, they became extinct. There is an old Greek epitaph on a stone in the chancel; it has neither name nor date, but is supposed to be in memory of a Mr. Poley, one of whose family, according to an inscription on a slab in the nave, intermarried with the Crofts and died in 1626. His name is twice introduced indirectly in the Greek, according to the quaint custom of the time (probably about James the First's reign). I have attempted to render it into English verse, but must confess, if the author has taken some liberties with his composition in the original, I have not been sparing of such in the translation.

Τον ανδρα πολε λαμπρα ειτις τινα ζητει,  
Ενθαδε τοιστα αυθωπη σωμα καθευδει.  
Ουτος λατρευτης ην τοι θεοιο αληθεις,  
Της τε γονεις τιμα, και τιμα τον βασιληα.  
Φελτατος ην φιλων, επος βελτιτος αδελφων,

\* A description is given of this stained glass in a letter by Mr. J. Boldero, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1825.

Ουτος ανηρ ην των ανδρων μεν φίλος ἀπαντων,  
 Μαλλον δε πτωχων, οἰς ποικιλα δῶρα εδώκε.  
 Ζως αν ην τοιος, τοιος τεθυηξομενος τε.  
 Μέχρι ἓως ην γαρ πνευμ' αυτω ὑστατον εκπυῶν,  
 Ως εφατ' αντιβολῶν, Εμε, Κυρε με ελεησον,  
 Ει ζω η θυησκω, το θελημα Θεοιο γενεσθω.  
 Ει ον ην ιτως τιτο θανατος τε βιος τε,  
 Ουτος ἔτοιμος εν θανατω, αγαπης δια εργα,  
 Δξιος εν τε πολε δια τη Σωτηρος Ιησου.

If any seek an upright man to know,  
 Such once was he whose frame now rests below ;  
 To God, his parents, and his sovereign true,  
 He gave to each the love and honour due ;  
 The best of brothers, kindest help in need,  
 He was of all mankind the friend indeed ;  
 But blessings mostly on the poor he shed,  
 He clothed the naked, and the hungry fed.  
 Such was his life, and such, when death drew nigh,  
 The clear calm faith in which he sought to die ;  
 For when his breath was ebbing fast away,  
 He cried, " Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray,  
 And if I live or die, Thy will be done ! "  
 If such his life, so ended, as begun,  
 In works of love so ready to depart,  
 And seek his treasure where he gave his heart,  
 May we not hope, thro' Christ, in Heaven such worth  
 Will find the mercy which he showed on earth.

The manor-house of this family stood in a field near, a little to the N.W. of the church, but not a vestige of it remains. The moat is still visible. The present lords of the manor and principal proprietors, are the Duke of Grafton, Sir Henry Blake, Bart., the Rev. J. S. Halifax, and the Earl of Albemarle.

In Sir H. Spelman's History of Sacrilege allusion is, I believe, made to this church as one where the great tithes, which had been alienated, were recovered and restored to their original purpose. They were bought by Mrs. Gulston, who also purchased the advowson of the vicarage from King Charles the First. She was the widow of a Dr. T. Gulston, who was an eminent physician in London, and founded the Gulston lecture, which is still delivered annually at the College there. Her benefaction is dated in 1635, and she vested the patronage of the living in St. John's College, Oxford, principally it would seem out of regard to Archbishop Laud, who had been president of that society ; in the same spirit she directs that every third vacancy shall be supplied by a Fellow elected to that

college from Reading in Berkshire, which was the Archbishop's birthplace.

The situation of the church is good, and the tower rising boldly from the edge of the sloping ground renders it an interesting object from some distance round. The church consists of a nave only, without aisles, the roof of which is of timber painted, and of a pitch and elevation remarkably fine. The judicious alterations which have been made in this and the chancel, and the restoration of its ancient character by the removal of what was unsightly, substituting new oak open sittings throughout, and replacing the pavement of the chancel with encaustic tiles of a beautiful pattern, render it altogether one of the most striking village churches in the neighbourhood ; and the churchyard, which is now no longer overrun with numerous paths, but planted with appropriate trees and evergreens, has a simplicity and quiet beauty about it, suited to the sacred character of a spot where the ashes of the dead may repose in peace, till the great day of the Resurrection shall dawn.

The frescoes have all been covered, but the tracings and drawings which have been made of them, and which are now strained on canvas, will, I hope, preserve their character sufficiently. They may help, perhaps, to illustrate others which are either already known, or may be discovered hereafter in the course of those enquiries which induce so many able and learned men to search into and treasure up those ancient memorials which connect the present with the past, more especially in the county or neighbourhood to which they are attached by residence or birth. I shall be very glad if these few remarks of my own and my friend's on what has fallen under our own more immediate observation may prove of service for this end. In a parish like ours, of which few records remain, and whose history is "unknown to fame," there is but little to attract the attention or repay the researches of the antiquary. It is no slight satisfaction to have met with "anything" which may for a while engage the consideration of this Society, whose exertions are so full of interest to all who love to dwell on the memories of bygone ages, or to moralise on the works of "the mighty dead." May they prosper in their good—I

might almost say—their sacred undertaking, and though this is but an humble offering, I shall feel very thankful if, in a county possessing so many higher objects of interest, our remote village has been able to contribute one trifling leaf to their legendary stores.

ARTHUR PHILIP DUNLAP.

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### MELFORD HALL.

THE manor of Melford was an antient possession of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, being enumerated in Domesday Book among the lands of St. Edmund; and many of the lordly abbots of that powerful house made the manorial hall their occasional retreat from the cavils of the brotherhood and the perpetual contentions incidental to the civil and religious polity of the age.

Jocelin de Brackland, the charming chronicler of the doings of the famous Abbot Sampson, relates that in the year 1163

" Geoffrey Ridell, Bishop of Ely, sought from the abbot some timber for the purpose of constructing certain great buildings at Glemesford; which request the abbot granted, but with a bad grace, not daring to offend him. Now the abbot making some stay at Melford, there came a certain clerk of the Bishop, asking, on behalf of his lord, that the promised timber might be taken at *Ælmeswell*; and he made a mistake in pronouncing the word, saying *Ælmsewell* when he should have said *Ælmsethe* [Elmsset], which is the name of a certain wood at Melford. And the abbot was astonished at the request, for such timbers were not to be found at *Ælmswell*. Whereof, when Richard the forester to the same town had heard, he privately informed the abbot that the bishop had the previous week sent his carpenters in a surreptitious manner into the wood of *Ælmssethe*, and had chosen the best timber trees in the whole wood, and had placed his marks thereon. On hearing this, the abbot directly discovered that the messenger of the bishop had made an error in his request, and answered that he would willingly do as the bishop pleased. On the morrow, upon the departure of the messenger, immediately after he had heard mass, the abbot went

into the before-named wood with his carpenters, and caused to be marked with his mark not only all the oaks previously marked, but more than a hundred others, for the use of St. Edmund and for the roof of the great tower, commanding that they should be felled as quickly as possible. But when the bishop, by the answer of his messenger, understood that the aforesaid timber was to be taken at *Ælmeswell*, he sent back the same messenger (on whom he dealt many hard words) to the abbot, in order that he might correct the word in which he had blundered, by saying *Ælmssethe* not *Ælmsowell*; but before he had come to the abbot all the timbers which the bishop had desired were felled, and the abbot's carpenters had marked them. Wherefore all the bishop could do was to take other timber, and at some other place if he would. As for myself, when I witnessed the affair, I laughed and said in my heart 'Thus art is deceived by art'—*sic ars deluditur arte.*'"

It appears from the Hundred Rolls of the third year of Edward the First (1275) that John Walraven, escheator to the king, destroyed the cattle and damaged the park at Melford, whilst the manor was in the king's hands after the decease of Edmund, abbot of St. Edmund.

A deed is preserved in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, made in the 26th year of Henry the Eighth, in which the last abbot of Bury, John de Melford, a native of the village, lets the manor of Melford called Melford Hall, with "the fedyngs of the common called Melford green", and the Little Park, for a term of 30 years, unto Dame Frances Pennington. In this curious lease it is covenanted that the said Dame Fraunces shall pay 4*s.* a year to the abbot, 4*s.* a year to the bailiff of Babergh Hundred, and 4*s.* a year "to the crosse berer of the seyd abbot for the staff-acre"; and shall reserve "unto the seyd abbott and his successors, on of the best chambers within the seid maner wyth ffree ingate and owtegate in to and fro the same at all tymes at hys pleasure duryng all the seyd terme of the seid lease," and "shall fynde at hir costs and charges the seid abbott or his officers comyng onys in the yeere to the courte and leete of the seid abbott at the seid manner to be kepte, sufficient met and drynk, with bedding in ther chambre, hey and otys for their horses, by all the seid terme, for that tyme beyng there at the seid courte and leete." On the part of the abbot and convent it is covenanted to do all needful repairs to the houses of the said manor; to permit Dame Fraunces to have 500 of wood yearly out

of the woods in Melford\* and to have the feeding of the Little Park, "so that the same Dame Fraunces, nor her assignes, do non harm on to the spring."† On taking possession of the manor, the seid Dame Fraunceys was to have delivered to her "the chaffe and strawe of all the corne growyng of eleven acres of grownde," and the following "implements of house," which were to be redelivered at the expiration of the lease :—

Imprimis x colers of lether, ix payer of carte trace, wherof ij payer of body trace, ij payer of Thellbells, iij carte saddylls, on plough wyth all thyngs theronto belongyng, iij shares, iij culturs, ij carte rropes, a sede skeppe, iiiij combe sekkes, ij busschells, on ffanne, oon ladder of xvij<sup>m</sup> staves, ij pycheforks, ij payer of harrowghe, iiiij long fformes, ij shorte formes, iij tabylls, ij payer of trescells, ij tomberells, on leed, a schippe, coffer, and halfe a pype.

Within five or six years from the date of this instrument the abbey of St. Edmund was dissolved, its last abbot had died of a broken heart, and the manor of Melford, with the other possessions of the abbey, had become vested in the crown. In the 37th year of Henry the Eighth it was granted to Sir Wm. Cordell, Kt., of whom little is known beyond what is recorded in the inscription on his monument in Melford church ; thus quaintly rendered by Fuller :

Here William Cordal doth in rest remain,  
Great by his birth, but greater by his brain :  
Plying his studies hard his youth throughout,  
Of causes he became a pleader stout ;  
His learning deep such eloquence did vent,  
He was chose Speaker of the Parliament.  
Afterwards knight Queen Mary did him make,  
And counsellor, state-work to undertake ;  
And Master of the Rolls. Well worn with age,  
Dying in Christ heaven was his utmost stage.  
Diet and clothes to poor he gave at large,  
And a fair almshouse founded on his charge.

\* "In the time of the abbot and monks there were two parks of theirs in Melford, the one (which was of deer) being in that part of the parish which we call Melford Park Farm; anciently it was a wood, and went under the name of Elmsete, and contained 218 acres et

dimidium et 24 perticas."—*Biblio MS.*  
1664, *penses* R. Almack, esq., to whose  
kindness I am also indebted for a copy  
of the lease to Dame Pennington.

† Probably that now known as the  
Conduit, on Melford Green.

His father, John Cordell, Esq., son of Robert\* Cordell, Esq., of London, merchant, was the first of the family who settled at Melford†; and his mother was Emma or Eva, daughter of Henry Webbe, Esq., of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. Sir William was brought up to the bar, and in 1553 became Lent Reader at Lincoln's Inn, of which house he was afterwards frequently Governor, and in the same year was appointed Solicitor-General, and had a grant of the dissolved hospital of St. Saviour at Bury. In 1557 he was appointed Master of the Rolls, and a Privy Councillor, with a grant of the privilege of twelve retainers. In 1558, being elected Knight of the Shire for Suffolk, in the last Parliament of Queen Mary, Sir William was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and received the honor of knighthood in the interval of the two sessions of which it consisted. In the first session of this Parliament‡ the queen's wants and the state of the nation were discussed by a committee of both houses, the speaker, with ten other members, having been invited by the lords for that purpose. This was not altogether the constitutional mode, but it does not appear that our speaker (consummate lawyer as we are told he was) objected to the proposal, for on the 4th of February a bill was read for the grant of a subsidy of two-fifteenths and tenths "as agreed upon by the Lords and Commons in Committee," which occasioned some debate, and it appears that the speaker was desired to see the queen and ascertain whether a smaller amount would not satisfy her majesty; for on the 10th of the month Sir Wm. Cordell acquainted the house "that he had opened unto the queen's majesty his commission touching the grant of the subsidy, which the queen thankfully took, giving those present hearty thanks, and all the realm." Our speaker acquitted himself well, for it seems that he induced the queen to accept a subsidy of one-fifteenth, which was all that was granted that session. The next session of this Parliament was

\* Dr. Bisbie's MS., previously cited, states the grandfather of Sir William Cordell, to be "Edmond Cordell, of Edmonton, co. Middlesex."

† In a deed of grant of a messuage, &c. 29, Hen. VIII., the original of which is

in Mr. Almack's possession, he is described as "John Cordell, of Long-melford, yomon."

‡ Manning's Lives of the Speakers, 215.

remarkable for an Act which was intended to put the first restraint upon the liberty of the press, but the further progress of the bill, which had come down from the Lords, was stopped by the death of the queen.

In 1578 Sir William Cordell had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in his new house at Melford.

"There were," says Churhyard, the chronicler of this progress, "two hundred young gentlemen, clad all in white velvet, and three hundred of the graver sorts, apparelled in black velvet coates, and fair chaynes, all ready at one instant and place, with 1500 serving-men more, on horseback, well and bravely mounted, in good order ready to receive the queen's highness into Suffolke, which surely was a comely troope, and a noble sight to behold. And all these waited on the sheriff, Sir William Spring, during the queen's majestie's abode in those parties, and to the very confines of Suffolke; but before her highness passed into Norfolke, there was in Suffolke such sumptuous feasting and bankets, as seldom in any part of the world hath been seen before. The Maister of the Rolls, Sir Wm. Cordell, was one of the firste that begaine this great feasting, and did light such a candle to the rest of the shire, that many were glad, bountifullly and franchly, to follow the same example, with such charges and costs, as the whole traine were in some sorte pleased therewith."

He was one of the executors of Cardinal Pole's will, with a bequest of 50*l.*; was also executor and a "beloved friend" of the great Earl of Dorset; and the Countess of Bath bequeathed him a ring of gold of the value of five marks.\*

He was a friend of education and patron of learned men. He is supposed to have drawn up the statutes of St. John's college, Oxford, by desire of the founder Sir Thomas Whyte, who appointed him visitor of the same during life. In this capacity he procured the restoration of Dr. Willys, who was subsequently sent Ambassador to Muscovy by Queen Elizabeth.† Through his aid it is said that the first English atlas, undertaken by Christopher Saxton, was published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and William Lambarde had the honour of dedicating to him his famous book entitled "*Archaionomia*," or System of Saxon Laws, translated into Latin, 1568; in which he acknowledges the many obligations and encouragements he had received from Sir William's patronage in the

\* Hist. Hengrave, p. 137.

† Egerton Papers, printed by the Camden Society, 159.

prosecution of that valuable work. Abraham Fleming also dedicated to him his translation of "the General Doctrine of Earthquakes." To Sir Wm. Cordell has been assigned the authorship of this apophthegm :—"There is no man that talks but I may gain by him, and none that holds his tongue but I may lose by him."

Sir Wm. Cordell married Mary, daughter of Richard Clopton, Esq., of Forehall, Melford, and dying without issue on the 17th of May, 1580, was buried in the chancel of Melford church. By his will he devised divers parcels of land and tithes for the support of the hospital for a warden and twelve brethren, which he had founded in Melford, and endowed with the lands which belonged to the dissolved hospital of St. Saviour at Bury St. Edmund's, and which afterwards received the royal grant of incorporation. He gave a life interest in his estates at Melford to his wife, then to his sister Jane, wife of Richard Alington, Esq., second son of Sir Giles Alington, of Horseheath, Cambs., for her life; and then entailed them on his brothers Francis and Edward, with remainder to the heirs of his sister Jane Allington, then a widow. Francis died before he had livery of it, and Edward without issue. Jane Alington died on the 4th January, 1602, leaving two daughters coheirs, Mary, who married Sir John Savage, of Clifton, Cheshire; and Cordelia, married to Sir John Stanhope, Kt., and was mother of Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield. Melford Hall passed to Sir John Savage, whose son Thomas was raised to the peerage by the title of viscount, and his grandson John was advanced to the dignity of Earl Rivers. During the time that Melford Hall was the residence of Lord Savage, James Howell, the voluminous and entertaining writer, lived here as tutor in the family; and in his curious collection of letters has preserved the following pleasant account of the house and grounds at that time\* :—

*To Daniel Caldwell, Esq., from the Lord Savage's house in Long Melford.*  
MY DEAR DAN,—Though considering my former condition in life I may now be called a countryman, yet you cannot call me a rustic (as you would imply in your letter) as long as I live in so civil and noble a family, as long as I lodge in so virtuous and regular a house as any

\* Howell's Letters, 10th Edit. 1787, p. 86.

I believe in the land, both for economical government and the choice company; for I never saw yet such a dainty race of children in all my life together; I never saw yet such an orderly and punctual attendance of servants, nor a great house so neatly kept; here one shall see no dog nor cat nor cage to cause any nastiness within the body of the house. The kitchen and gutters and other offices of noise and drudgery are at the fag end; there's a back gate for the beggars and the meaner sort of swains to come in at. The stables butt upon the park, which, for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and browsing ground for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its highness in the whole land. It is opposite to the front of the great house, whence from the gallery one may see much of the game when they are a hunting. Now for the gardening and costly choice flowers, for ponds, for stately large walks green and gravelly, for orchards and choice fruits of all sorts, there are few the like in England. Here you have your Bon Christian pear and Bergamot in perfection; your Muscatel grapes in such plenty that there are some bottles of wine sent every year to the king; and one Mr. Daniel, a worthy gentleman hard by, who hath been long abroad, makes good store in his vintage. Truly this house of Long Melford, tho' it be not so great, yet it is so well compacted and contrived with such dainty conveniences every way, that if you saw the landskip of it you would be mightily taken with it, and it would serve for a choice pattern to build and contrive a house by.

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Your's, J. H.

May 20, 1619.

During the civil wars Melford Hall was the estate of Elizabeth, Countess of Rivers, the celebrated loyalist, and it shared the fate of her house at St. Osyth near Colchester; both being plundered by the rabble. The countess was at St. Osyth when the house was attacked, and hardly escaped after great insolence had been used to her person. The losses at both places were computed to amount to 100,000*l.* at least, and as if these calamities were not sufficient, the commissioners for sequestering the estates of Catholics obliged the countess to compound for her lands at 16,979*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

The first Lord Rivers mortgaged the Melford estate to Sir John Cordell, Kt., merchant, of London; and his son, Sir Robert, having purchased the estate, it once again became the family seat of the Cordells. Sir Robert Cordell was created a baronet in 1660, but the title and the name became extinct on the death of his grandson Sir John, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1704. Margaret, his

sister, carried Melford Hall to the Firebrace family, by marriage with Charles Firebrace, Esq., eldest son of Sir Basil Firebrace, Kt. and Bart., whose only sister Hester married Basil Fielding, 4th Earl of Denbigh. Sir Cordell Firebrace, their only son, was elected a knight of the shire for Suffolk in 1737, and continued to represent the county till his death in 1759. He married Bridget, relict of Edward Evers, Esq., of Ipswich, and third daughter of Philip Bacon, second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart., of Shrubland Hall, but dying without issue, the baronetcy became extinct, and the estate passed by will to his widow, who remarried Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Lyston Hall, in Essex, uncle to the Duke of Argyll, and died in 1782 at the advanced age of 80. In 1785 Melford Hall and its estates were sold under the will of Lady Firebrace to Sir Harry Parker, Bart., eldest son of Admiral Hyde Parker,\* a member of a Devonshire race distinguished by its devoted adherence to the cause of Charles the First.

The first baronet was Hugh Parker, an alderman of London, who was 74 years of age when he received that honour in 1681, and 89 years old when he died without issue in 1696-7. Sir Henry Parker, the 2nd baronet, his nephew, married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Alexander Hyde, Bishop of Salisbury, and died in 1713. He built a handsome mansion on the family property at Honnington in Warwickshire, and rebuilt the church of the parish in which it was situated.†

Sir Hyde Parker, the 5th baronet, was distinguished by his gallant services in the Navy, and by his melancholy fate. He was in the memorable expedition against the Manillas, and had the good fortune to capture the Sanctissima Trinidad, a rich Spanish galleon, with a cargo valued at three millions of dollars, or more than half a million of our money. For his many glorious deeds he would probably have been rewarded by a peerage; but being appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet in the East Indies, he left Rio Janeiro on the 12th of December, 1782, and nothing has since been heard of him or his ship, which it is presumed was destroyed by fire. His second son embraced

\* Ford's MSS., *pennes* W. S. Fitch, Esq., Ipswich. † Kimber's Baronetage.

the profession of his father, and was with him in many of his engagements. He received the honor of knighthood in 1779, for his services on the American coast, and had the great good fortune to be commander-in-chief at the glorious victory off Copenhagen in 1801.

The present owner of Melford Hall is Sir Hyde Parker, 8th baronet, who succeeded to it on the death of his brother, Sir William, in 1830. The hall, now occupied by John Michael Williams, Esq., stands on the east side of Melford Green, near the road, from which it is inclosed by a high wall and protected by a moat. The house, a red brick building in the Elizabethan style, forms three sides of a quadrangle, and exhibits the mitre-headed turrets, spacious embayed windows, and ornamented and inscribed spouts, which are characteristic of the houses of this class and period. In one of the rooms is a series of family portraits in the pannels, put in at the same time and with the purpose of connecting the new family of Cordell with the old. They are all inscribed, and represent :—

1. " Robert Cordell, Esquire, of London, merchant, son of William Cordell, Esquire, of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, whose son John settled at Melford, and was father to Sir William Cordell." A three-quarters length, with a ship in the corner.

2. " Sir Thomas Cordell, of London, merchant, son of the above-mentioned Robert." A three-quarters portrait, with peaked beard, ruff, and gown. In one hand are richly fringed gloves : the other rests on a table, on which is a skull. In a corner are the Cordell arms and crest.

3. " Sir John Cordell, citizen and merchant, son of the above-mentioned Sir Thomas, and father of Sir Robert Cordell, who redeemed the Melford estate out of the Savage family." A three-quarters portrait, with peaked beard and ruff, and a red furred gown. In one hand a letter, on a table a packet, and in a corner a ship.

4. " Sarah, daughter of Robert Bunckworth, of London, merchant." The lady is in a boddice with red and black stripes, a very large ruff, and a black cap. On a table are two roses, and round her neck is a gold chain four times folded.

5. "Sir William Cordell, Knight,\* knight of the shire for the county of Suffolk, Speaker of the House of Commons 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, 1557, and Master of the Rolls to the said Queen and Queen Elizabeth." A highly animated portrait of the knight, with red hair and peaked beard ; a ruff richly fringed, shirt sleeve, and slashed jacket. In his hand is a pedigree of the Cordell family.

6. "Mary, wife of the said Sir William, daughter and sole heir of Richard Clopton, Esq., third son of Sir William Clopton by Margaret his wife, third daughter and one of the heirs of Richard Bozem, Knight." A three-quarter portrait of a handsome lady, with dark hair, ruff, and laced cap. In her hand is a richly-bound book.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

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### KENTWELL HALL, MELFORD.

THE manor of Kentwell is mentioned in Domesday Book by the name of Kantawella, and its earliest known possessor was Trodo, a brother of the then abbot of Bury, in 1086. The de Kentwells, probably his descendants, were lords here till the beginning of the 13th century ; but in 1251 it was in the king's hands, and was granted by King Henry the Third to Lord William de Valence, whose niece and coheir married David Strabolgie, Earl of Athol, and Steward of Scotland ; and he, it appears from the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 1 Edw. III. (1326) held the manor for his life of the king *in capite* of the castle of Norwich, by paying a ward of the said castle 66s. at Easter and St. Nicholas. In the year 1333 it was granted by the earl to Sir Robert Gower† and his heirs. In 1338 the king confirmed to Sir Robert Gower in fee the manor of Kentwell, in the county

\* There is a curious portrait of the Master of the Rolls, by Cornelius de Zeem, at St. John's College, Oxford.

† Charter in Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. i. 184-299, 19.

of Suffolk, fallen into his hands by David de Strabology, Earl of Athol, and Steward of Scotland.\* His only surviving daughter Joan married William Neve, of Wyting, and he and his wife had a pardon granted in 1366 for having entered on the Kentwell Hall property on the death of her sister, without process in the king's court, &c., and they were restored after the seizure by the king on payment of 100*s.* After the death of Neve, his wife married Thomas Syward, of London, pewterer, and in 1368 he and his wife granted the manor of Kentwell Hall to John Gower, the poet; by whom it was soon conveyed in 1373 to Sir John Cobham and others. How the manor came into the hands of the Cloptons is not quite clear. Sir Simonds D'Ewes says that Katharine, daughter and heiress of William de Mylde, esq., married Sir Thomas de Clopton, kt., younger brother of Sir William de Clopton, of Wickhambrook; and on the death of her father, who outlived her, Kentwell Hall descended to her son by this marriage.

The family of Clopton is believed to have taken its name from the parish of Clopton in the hundred of Samford, and to have given it to a manor in Wickhambrook before the Conquest. Clopton, now a hamlet of Wickhambrook, occurs in Domesday Book, and its owners were feudatories of the Honor of Clare; William de Clopton holding the 12th part of a fee of the Earl Marshal. Thurstan de Clopton was a witness in 1154 to a grant of lands in Hawkdon to the abbot of St. Edmund's; and his son Robert de Clopton gave to St. Edmund's abbey four acres of land "in villa de Clopton" that Thurstan de Clopton held.†

The Cloptons acquired large possessions in this and the neighbouring counties of Essex and Cambridge, and allied themselves by marriage with many noble and knightly families. "The unworthiest match that ever any Clopton had" (according to Sir Simonds D'Ewes, whose pedigree of the family is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum), was the alliance of Sir Wm. Clopton, of Kentwell, with Johan, daughter of Sir William Marrow, kt., an alderman of the city of London in the time of Henry the Seventh, and "the noblest match" was that of "John

\* Cal. Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. III.

† Hist. Thingoe, p. 419.

Clopton, son and heir of the said Sir William Clopton, with Elizabeth, daughter of John Roydon, esq., and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Knyvet, esq., of Great Stanway, Essex, and the coheir of many great and antient families."

Sir Thomas Clopton, who married Katharine de Mylde, the heiress of Kentwell Hall, died before his lady, who then took to her second husband Sir Wm. de Tendring, kt., and had issue by him one daughter Alice, who married Sir John Howard, kt., grandfather of the first Duke of Norfolk of that family ; " so as from this very match (says D'Ewes) the Cloptons are allied to all the honorable branches of the Howards, and by them to many other noble houses and families of England."

The Kentwell property passed to her son William Clopton, and it continued to be the residence of his descendants till the time of Charles the Second.

William de Clopton added to the family estates most of the large possessions of the family in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, by purchase from his cousin Sir Wm. Clopton, of Wickhambrook, whose daughter Joan was the wife of Sir Thomas Erpingham, who, as a penance for his sin in favoring the heresies of Wickliffe, built the beautiful gate that goes by his name at Norwich cathedral.

William Clopton was twice married ; first to Margery, daughter of Sir Roger Drury, and secondly to Margery, daughter and heiress of Elias Franceys, who died in 1423. From the latter marriage were descended the three families of Clopton settled at Kentwell Hall, at Castelins in Groton, and at Lyston in Essex.

John Clopton, esq., the son of William and the second Margery, was a zealous Lancastrian, and was sent to the Tower with John Earl of Oxford, Aubrey de Vere, his son, John Montgomery, William Tyrell, esq., and Sir Thomas Tuddenham, for corresponding with Margaret of Anjou. These were all beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 22, 1461, but Clopton escaped, and lived to a great age. From the Paston letters it would appear that in 1454 he had entered into a contract\* to marry Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir

\* Fenn's Paston Letters, where the marriage articles may be seen.

William Paston, but though the marriage articles were drawn up, the match was broken off in consequence probably of "his land" not standing so "clear" as to "content" the young lady's careful mother. He ultimately married Alice, sister of Sir Robert Darcy of Maldon, Essex, and having served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk 30th Henry VI., died 13th Henry VII.

His eldest son Sir William Clopton, who sold the Hawsted estate to the Drurys, used for his private seal the punning device of a plant—supposed by Sir John Cullum to be a caltrop—issuing out of a ton.

His second son was Sir Edmund Clopton, called in the Rookwood pedigree "*Rodiorum eques percelebris.*"

From the marriage of his daughter Anne with Thomas Rokewode, esq., of Stanningfield, was descended the Ambrose Rokewode, who was executed in 1605 for being implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, and the second Ambrose, also executed for being concerned in the Barclay conspiracy against William the Third in 1696. The present Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart., of Hengrave, is the lineal representative of this marriage.

William Clopton, esq., son of Sir William and the alderman's daughter, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Say, esq., of Lyston Hall, in Essex, and became the founder of the Lyston house of Cloptons. At the coronation of Queen Mary, in 1553, William Clopton, in right of the manor of Lyston, claimed "to make wafers for the quene, and to serve the same wafers to the queen's table, and to have for his fee all the instruments as well of silver as other metall ordeyned for makinge of the same wafers, and also to haue all the napkins and other profites and fees thereunto appertaining."\*

Thomas Clopton, esq., of Kentwell, who died in 1597, was probably the builder of the present mansion. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, near Bures, ancestor of the present Lords Waldegrave and Radstock.

Their son was the last of the name that owned Kentwell Hall. He was educated at Jesus-college, Cambridge, and

\* Jordan's Rutland Papers, p. 120.

while there engaged in some love passages, with one of Dr. Duport's daughters, that excited the fears of his family. A letter from Mr. Wm. Boswell to Sir William Waldegrave (printed in the D'Ewes Correspondence, ii., 162) shews the old knight's "tender and fatherly care of his [orphan] grandchild's well-doing"; the distress which the "badd and most false report" had caused to his tutor; and the young man's innocent compliance with a merry custom of the period, which had given rise to the rumour. The tutor thus writes :

" Necessitie of publique business causeth with sorrow my absence from Kentwell; wherupon I am bould to intreate your worshipfull to be satisfied by my letters present, which I write as dippinge my penne in my hearte, deliveringe (I protest uppon my salvation) unto you y<sup>e</sup> naked truthe of my inwarde thoughts and knowledge concerninge that matter and reporte of your grandchilde Mr. W. Clopton's marriage and contract unto one of Doctor Duport's daughters.

" That I should privily consent unto any such underhand dishonest dealinge, I utterlie denie, and in deniall thereof for ever defye it; withall I protest unto your worshipfull, that neither that or any such marriage or love matter was ever moved unto mee, or once mencioned in my presence, or any tyme bred in my thoughts. Nay, though all my friends livinge should persuade mee unto such a thinge, I would not yield unto it, against your worship whom so derely I reverence; neither would I permitt any man to seduce Mr. Clopton so to his overthrowe, whose welfare I preferre before myne owne. From whom such a report should rise I know not. About a quarter of a yeare since Mr. Clopton was, amongst other fellowes and gentlemen of our colledge, drawne by paper lotts to be Valentine to one of Dr. Duport's daughters: which beinge tould unto Mr. Clopton, he came presently and asked mee what he should doe; I resolved him as the other company did; whiche afterward giving gloves unto their Valentine, wee also bought a pair, costing 2s. 6d., and bestowed them upon her, which (God is my witness) was done without any such intent as the report falsely carrieth. Neyther did the gentleman or myself ever speake twice unto those daughters in our lives."

The custom alluded to is mentioned by several of the early dramatists, and the mode of drawing for valentines was this. The names of a select number of one sex are, by an equal number of the other, put in some vessel; and after that every one draws a name which for the present is called their valentine, and is looked upon as a good omen of their being man and wife afterwards.

Of the young man himself, Mr. Boswell declares that "his diligence and care of his studies" was equal to his

grandfather's desire ; " his carriage and demeanour civil and quiet, right befitting a gentleman "; and " his minde and affection as pliable unto his tutor as any young gentleman's in Cambridge." He was knighted by King James at Newmarket in 1613, and died in 1618. He was twice married. His first wife, " a gentlewoman of exact beauty and comeliness, and of exemplary piety," was Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, of Clare Priory, one of the most antient knightly houses in the kingdom. His second lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Giles Alington, of Horseheath (ancestor of the Lord Alington who built the magnificent house at that place), and widow of Sir Henry Palavicini, of Babraham, in the county of Cambridge, son of Sir Horatio, the Genoese arras-dealer and naval commander, who, it has been said,

" Death wyth besome swept from Babram  
Into the bosom of oulde Abraham ;  
But then came Hercules with his club,  
And struck him down to Belzebub."

The only child that survived Sir William's death was Anne, daughter of his first wife, who became at the early age of thirteen the bride of the famous antiquary Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Bart. During her minority the heiress of Kentwell was committed to the care and education of her grandmother, the Lady Barnardiston, at Clare Priory; and here, being then but seven years old, took place that introduction of the young lady to her destined husband which has been so frequently appealed to by those who hold that there is a " fate " in marriage.

" I must confess (writes Sir Simonds D'Ewes in his autobiography) when I saw her, I never imagined that of all women living, God had ordained her for my wife, or that I should have remained so long unmarried as I afterwards did; for I was at this time past seventeen years of age, and my father himself began also to treat of a wife for me.....Nay so far was I from ever imagining that I should have married my said wife, that I never after had sight of her till I was admitted to be a suitor to her in the year 1626, being about seven years.....But it is easy with the divine Providence to bring about those things which are most unlikely, which is seen in no one particular more fully than in the consummation of some marriages from very contingent and unlikely beginnings, and in breaking off divers treaties of marriage long laboured and much intended. There happened also, during my being now at Kediton, another particular, though less

serious, yet not unworthy the relating in this place ; for Sir Nathaniel's eldest son, named Thomas, being then but a child of some six years old, would always call me cousin, and though divers times chid for it by his mother, would still hit upon it, which made us all at length take such special notice of it, as it caused Sir Nathaniel himself at one time to say pleasantly unto me, ' Sure I think we shall be kindred at the last.'

" She had been (continues Sir Simonds) very religiously educated under Dame Anne Barnardiston. She was the heir of her family, which was justly reputed the first for antiquity in that shire in which God's providence had planted me, and would link me by alliance to most of the gentry therein, to whom I was yet a stranger. She was ten years and two months, wanting a day, younger than myself, and every way so comely, as that alone, if all the rest had wanted, might have rendered her desirable. My father was well acquainted with Sir William Clopton, and knew well that stately house in the town of Melford, with an estate of about five hundred pounds per annum lying round about it, to which she was heir, which was not far distant from his own manor of Lavenham, and therefore he also was very sensible what advancement this match might bring to his name and family."

The autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes contains most minute particulars of his course of " true love "; and as an interesting episode in the history of Kentwell Hall, and a curious picture of love-making in the olden time, I may be excused for introducing some passages here.

" The match itself (he writes) was first proposed to me by Walter Clopton, esq., her father's younger brother, when my thoughts were fixed elsewhere ; but the treaty I then was engaged in breaking off about the end of March last past, I sought after the lodging of the said Walter in London, intending to have used him as the instrument to have moved the Lady Barnardiston on my behalf; but missing him, Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Kediton, kt., proposed the same match unto me awhile after, which with all thankfulness I accepted—being resolved, if he had not prevented me, to have requested his assistance and furtherance therein. On the 12th day of May foregoing, we conferred seriously of it, and he showed me some writings concerning the gentlewoman's estate. The same day I had discourse with my father about it, who was exceeding willing I should proceed in this match. On the 20th of the same May I saw a letter sent from the said Lady Barnardiston, by which she gave authority to Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston and Mr. Arthur Barnardiston, his younger brother, to proceed with the treaty. I had divers discourses and serious thoughts concerning the same, the remainder of that May, and the greater part of the ensuing June, intermixed also with some fears by reason of my father's inconstancy. And I might well, for on Monday, June the 19th, when I had procured Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston and his brother to come to him to his lodgings in Chancery-lane, in the Six Clerks Office, to treat upon the estate to be settled in possession and reversion, and the

jointure to be made, he suddenly broke all off somewhat abruptly. I was much annoyed at it, and extremely dejected, beginning now to conceive that I should never marry during his life; and yet I was confident there was some other proposition newly made to him, which he liked better, and that made him so careless of this. I thereupon laboured with the Lady Denton, his wife, to know if some other match had been wished to him for me. She confessed in general there had; but that she might not yet particularly acquaint me with it. I only then requested her to give me leave to name but one gentlewoman to her, and that she would but tell me whether I guessed right or not, which she promised she would. Upon my nomination, I found I had hit the mark; and then I grew presently joyful and secure, for I had seen the gentlewoman, and of all the women I knew, could not affect her, although her portion was voiced to be near upon 5000l.

" I took occasion awhile after to move my father to renew the late treaty he had broken off...He, little imagining I had gotten knowledge of his secret, took this discourse to proceed from a stranger providence than indeed it had done, and now that he understood my resolution, gave me full authority to proceed with it again; which assent of his ministered unto me, on Thursday, June the 29th, much comfort and satisfaction, there having passed but ten days since the late interruption and stoppage. Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston also, supposing the same rub would prove, as it did indeed, but short and temporary, had very happily forbore to write to Lady Barnardiston concerning it, so as when I came home all matters were set right again in an instant. But when, on the same 29th day of June, I had conference with Mr. Arthur Barnardiston about it, I heard sad tidings from him, and began to fear, whilst we beat the bush, another would take the bird. For he told me that Sir Thomas Coventry, now lord keeper of the great seal of England, had some thoughts of marrying Mr. Thomas Coventry, his eldest son, unto her; and that he had already sent to the said Mr. Barnardiston to come to him, that he might confer with him about it. I expected the issue of that conference with much fear and unquietness, concealing this new overture from my father. Upon the same Mr. Barnardiston's repairing to my lord keeper, when he saw that the whole estate almost of Mistress Anne Clopton was in reversion only, (for Dame Elizabeth Tracy, her father's second and last wife, then and still living with Sir John Tracy, kt., her husband, held it as her jointure for the term of her life,) and that Walter Clopton, esq., her uncle, did likewise pretend some title to it, he told him he would proceed no further in it...

" This second interposition being thus fairly cleared,...my father wrote both to Sir Nathaniel and Lady Barnardiston his real desire that this present treaty might be brought to a fair conclusion, and setting down under his hand what he would settle in possession and reversion upon me. These letters did Mr. Arthur Barnardiston carry with him, and gave me full assurance...that I should speedily receive letters, appointing me the day and place where to enjoy the full liberty of seeing and speaking with the young gentlewoman.

" But he was deceived, for as my father had acted his part of incon-

stancy, so now began the old lady to play hers. For notwithstanding this business had been treated of by virtue of her own warrant or letters, yet, before she heard any answer, she moved herself a match for her granddaughter with an Essex gentleman; but then it was too late, for my business had so far proceeded after two or three visits, as she could not have broken it off again without much discredit and infamy. But this was the least part of my lady's inconstancy, for... she ruled Mr. Barnardiston to make a journey on purpose, in his own person, into Oxfordshire...to William Viscount Say and Sele, to make a tender of her grandchild to him, for his eldest son, Mr. James Fiennes. But he, upon the same reason as my lord keeper,...refused the offer in direct terms; and therefore the said Mr. Barnardiston, upon his return to her, remonstrated plainly what unjust and undue proceedings these were, and how misbeseeming the religion she professed; and he obtained from her not only a full acceptance of my father's demands, with a little alteration in a circumstance or two, but a promise also never to give way again to any future inconstancy or change. And thereupon wrote unto me that his cousin would be at Kediton hall what time I should appoint, giving but a week's warning of it before hand; when I should have free access and liberty to make mine own affection known: whereupon I appointed the 25th of this instant August for the first time of my much desired interview...

"At my arrival I found the said Lady Barnardiston and her grandchild, whose person gave me absolute and full content as soon as I had seriously viewed it; for though I had seen her twice or thrice, some seven years before, in 1619, when she was a child, yet I did then little obserre her, save in general I did well remember she was a pretty little one...

"August the 28th I departed from Kediton with the Lady Barnardiston, and my joy (whose loving and discreet entertaining me, being not yet fourteen years old, gave me some cause of admiration), to Clare Priory. Having lodged there that night, the next day I returned to Stow hall to my father, whom I found very much contented and pleased with the good and successful entertainment I had received.

"August the 31st I sent my servant over to Clare with a diamond carcanet (necklace), to be presented to Mistress Clopton, and a letter with it; which being the only lines I sent her during my wooing-time, and but short, I have thought good to insert in this place.

"Fairest,

"Blest is the heart and hand that sincerely sends these meaner lines, if another heart and eye graciously deign to pity the wound of the first and the numbness of the latter: and thus may this other poor inclosed carcanet, if not adorn the purer neck, yet lie hidden in the private cabinet of her whose humble sweetness and sweet humility deserves the justest honour, the greatest thankfulness. Nature made stones, but opinion jewels; this, without your milder acceptance and opinion, will prove neither stone nor jewel. Do but enhappy him that sent it in the ordinary use of it, who, though unworthy in himself, resolves to continue your humblest servant,

"SIMONDS D'EWS."

The carcanet was "respectively" i. e. respectfully received, and the servant bountifully rewarded. The following week the youthful lovers devoted to private converse; and "so humble and discreet was the deportment of the maiden, as to oblige him no less to an ardent affection for her than the comeliness of her person." At length, all things being fully agreed upon, continues the autobiography,

"I had some serious discourse with the old lady touching the speedy consummation of my marriage; and we had both great motives to induce our mutual consents to it. She had feared some inveigling or misfortune might come to her grandchild, having just cause to suspect that some of her near friends would be too mercenary to help her to some mean match. Besides, though she had agreed for her wardship, she had yet paid nothing, nor given security for the payment of it; which was now to be done in October next ensuing. The most of the estate being in reversion, she had obtained the wardship for 500*l.*, which had she been to buy two or three years after, would have cost her at least as much more. For mine own part, I had many reasons to desire the hastening of it. I feared some great offers might be made to tempt the old lady, who was naturally, as most of her sex, marvellous inconstant...I had also felt too many sad and woeful experiences of my father's proneness to alter and change his former purposes and resolves; and I knew the longer the business hung in suspense, the more likely it was for some rubs and stops to occur. Besides, it took my whole time and thoughts; and I desired again some freedom for my studies. The only objection arose from her grandchild's tender years, which persuaded her to make some long pause before she yielded to the consummation of her marriage: for she did not only doubt what danger might ensue to her very life from her extreme youth, but she was also in some fear that the very interest I had already gained in her grandchild's goodwill and affections was no solid or real love grounded on judgment, and might therefore alter and lessen again after marriage—she being at this time but little above thirteen years and a half old. To these objections I answered fully to her own abundant satisfaction, that I only desired to have the marriage consummated, and would forbear to reap the fruits of it till all danger in that kind should be passed; which, through God's blessing, I afterwards performed, although there were no separation between us, it being perhaps the first example that ever was of that kind; and so impossible it seemed, as others could scarcely be brought to believe it; and for the second objection, I told her I did not doubt but easily to mediate and prevent it; for the same means I had used to gain her affection before I married her, should be continued afterwards to maintain and increase it. Hereupon she the same day, September the 20th, moved her grandchild to assent to a speedy marriage; which she also yielded unto..."

"It pleased God, out of his infinite mercy and goodness unto me far above my desert, to add a final end to my cares and suspicions upon

the 24th day of October, by the solemnization of our espousals in Blackfriars church [London]. My father received much comfort at the instant, seeing my happiness in the choice I had made, and hearing from all hands how great and advantageous a match it was conceived to be, by which he himself gained much esteem and repute. My content also was daily increased by it, although many troubles and crosses presently ensued, and intermixed with it. For besides the charges of my wooing and marriage, and the payment of the before mentioned 500*l.* for my wife's wardship, I ran into divers other expenses, which brought upon me great debts; so as I spent about 1000*l.* above my allowance the first two years after my marriage... My father also, notwithstanding the small remainder of some 250*l.* per annum I had left, deducting what I was to pay away in my yearly annuities, caused me to enter into a chargeable suit with Walter Clopton, esq., my wife's uncle; and before that ended, I was also forced to bear the charges of a suit in Chancery which Sir John Tracy and Dame Elizabeth Tracy his wife her mother-in-law, commenced against Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, kt., and others;...and for three years after that was finished, we had no sign or likelihood of issue, which, as it proved no small affliction to ourselves, so I believe it occasioned my father to be less hopeful and assistant unto me than otherwise he would have been..."

Lady D'Ewes afterwards bore her husband several children, but only one, Cecilia, survived its infancy. Their first son, named Clopton, "a goodly sweet child born," died soon after birth, through "the cursed ignorance or neglect of such as were employed" about the lady during her lying-in. Two other sons, twin-born, survived but a few hours after their premature birth, which was occasioned "by some hurt to Lady D'Ewes by travelling in her coach in Bury streets" during the festival; and her fourth son, also named Clopton, died before it was two years old of the rickets, which were produced "by their pitching upon a proud, fretting, ill-conditioned woman for a nurse," and aggravated by the unskilful treatment of "Dr. Despotine, an Italian physician at Bury."

Lady D'Ewes died of the small-pox in her 29th year, at Stowlangtoft Hall, in 1641. The melancholy circumstances attending "the sickness and death of this glorious saint of God"—the last of an honorable race that had been long settled at Kentwell Hall—are painfully related in the correspondence of her sorrowing husband.\* She fell ill on the 15th of July, while on a visit to Lady Denton, her husband's mother-

\* Printed in the Appendix to his Autobiography.

in-law, at Ixworth Abbey, "but finding no remorse or pity, nor offer for her to stay, she resolved" to return to Stowlangtoft; declaring to her maid, who wisely entreated her to remain, "that she must goe whatever hurt comes of it, seeing nobody offered her to stay"; and exclaiming "that were she at Busbridge her sister Elliott would have lost her life before she would part with her thus." At the time of her departure "she was all over of a sweate," and the exposure of "soe tender and delicate a body to the open air in such a condition" was the cause, in the opinion of those "skilfull in that disease," of her death. At Stowlangtoft Hall she was carefully tended by her anxious partner till the 25th, when, being "deluded by that blindefold and unskilful woman who kept her," who assured him "that shee was noe otherwise affected then was usuall in that disease with such as did recover," he returned to London. He had not departed many hours, however, before death mercifully relieved the lady from her sufferings. These were of the most dreadful description; but her only care throughout this severe trial was for the welfare of her immortal soul. She had no dread of death: all her anxiety was for the "assurance of God's love"; and her only fear, "that in dying of this hott and violent disease she might by word and impatience dishonor God."

Lady D'Ewes was the last of the Cloptons who possessed Kentwell Hall, and the name itself became extinct in 1730, on the death of Dr. Poley Clopton, M.D., founder of the asylum at Bury which bears his name. The Afflecks and the Folkeses are the representatives of this antient family.

In the year following the death of Lady D'Ewes Sir Simonds contracted a second marriage with the youngest daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby, and dying in 1650, was succeeded in his title and paternal estates by their son, Sir Willoughby D'Ewes; but Kentwell Hall descended to his daughter Cecilia, the only surviving child of his first lady, and was carried by marriage to her husband, Sir Thomas Darcy, Bart., of St. Osyth, Essex. Lady Darcy died without issue in 1661, and was buried in the Kentwell chapel, in Melford church.

Kentwell Hall then became the property of Sir Thomas

Robinson, kt., Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, who was created a baronet by Charles the Second in 1681-2; and two years after lost his life by leaping out of his chamber window in the Temple, to avoid the fury of a fire which had broken out near his chambers.

His grandson Sir Thomas, the third baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hare, of Stow Bardolph, and sold Kentwell to John Moore, *alias* Mould, esq. Henry Moore, esq., was high sheriff of the county in 1757, and Richard Moore, esq., the last of the family, served the same office in 1812. From that family it passed by purchase to Robert Hart Logan, esq., merchant, of London. He had been educated in the college of Montreal in Canada, and formed one of a deputation from Quebec and Montreal, appointed to give the Government information on Canada affairs, and urge the union of the Provinces. In 1818 he married Nancy, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Sarvice, esq.; in 1828 served the office of High Sheriff of the County; and in 1835 was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the Western Division of Suffolk. In 1837 he was, however, returned at the head of the poll. Great expectations were formed by his friends on his entrance into parliament; but his career of usefulness and promise was early terminated by an almost sudden death on the 13th of April, 1838\*.

Kentwell Hall was purchased the same year, for 85,000*l.*, by the trustees of Captain Edward Starkie Bence, second son of Col. Bence, then a minor, and the present owner of this beautiful estate.

The mansion is nearly a mile distant from the high road, and is approached by a fine avenue of lime trees for nearly the whole distance. The whole of these beautiful trees were at one time sold to an eminent pianoforte maker, and some of them on either side nearest to the house were cut down, but he was ultimately induced to forego the purchase.

The house, which is described by D'Ewes as "a goodly fair brick house," was, as already stated, built by the last but one of the Cloptons in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

\* Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. 1888, p. 213.

It is in the form of the letter E ; a form observable in many houses of this reign, and in some instances known to have been so designed as a mark of respect to the sovereign. A fine moat, over which there are two bridges, surrounds the house ; and what is more remarkable, a second moat appears to have enclosed the pleasure grounds. The modern alterations were made under the direction of Mr. Hopper, the architect. A window in the billiard-room is filled with stained glass, representing in twenty-six coats the arms and alliances of the Cloptons, which were collected from different parts of the mansion, and placed in their present position in the beginning of the 19th century. Part of the glass is as old as the time of Henry the Seventh; and part is of modern manufacture. The banners in the hall, the work of the lady of Col. Bence, are those of Henry the Third, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Strathbogie, Edmund Gower, Catharine Mylde, Clopton, D'Ewes, Robinson, Moore, Logan, and Starkie.

In the park, which is extensive and picturesque, was formerly a little chapel in honor of St. Anne. It is described in a MS. of Roger Martin, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, to have been near the pond in the park ; and to have been the spot where a drinking took place when the parishioners went the bounds on the second day in Rogation Week, being their longest perambulation.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

## SOME ACCOUNT OF MELFORD CHURCH.

THE body of Melford Church appears to have been rebuilt the latter part of the 15th century, as shewn by the inscriptions outside, which were cleaned and made legible in 1831.\* They are as follows, beginning over the entrance porch :—

“ Pray for y<sup>e</sup> soulis of William Clopton, Margery his wife, and for y<sup>e</sup> soule of Alice Clopton, and for John Clopto’, and for alle thoo soulis y<sup>t</sup> the seyd John is bo’nde to prey for.”

Over the lower windows from the porch (south side) :—

“ Pray for the sowle of Rog’ Moriell, of who<sup>t</sup> good<sup>t</sup> y<sup>b</sup> arch was made. Pray for y<sup>e</sup> soull of John Keeche, and for his fad’ and mod’, of who<sup>t</sup> good<sup>t</sup> y<sup>b</sup> arche wa’ made. Pray for y<sup>e</sup> soull of Thom’s Elys and Jone his wife, and for y<sup>e</sup> good sped of Jone Elys mak<sup>t</sup> h’of. Pray for the soull of John Pie and Alyss his wyf, of who<sup>t</sup> good<sup>t</sup> y<sup>b</sup> arch w<sup>m</sup> made, and y<sup>m</sup> twey wy’dowys glasid. P<sup>y</sup> for the soul<sup>t</sup> of John Dist’ and Alis, a’d for the good sped of John Dist’ and X’pian mak<sup>t</sup> h’of.”

Over the lower windows of the Martin chancel :—

Pray for the soulis of Laurens Martyn, and Marion his wyffe, Elysa-  
beth Martyn a’d Jone, & for y<sup>e</sup> good estat of Richard Martyn and  
Roger Martyn and y<sup>e</sup> wyvis and alle y<sup>e</sup> childri’ of.....made anno  
domini millesimo cccclxxxiiii.”

Under the upper battlements on the south side :—

“ Pray for the sowlis of Rogere Moryell, Margarete and Kateryn his  
wyffis, of who<sup>t</sup> goodis the seyd Kateryn, John Clopton, Mast’ Wyllem  
Qwaytis, and John Smyth, dede these vj archis new repare, and ded  
make the tabill at the hye awtere, anno domini millesimo quadrin-

\* The lower inscriptions are cut deep in blocks of stone, and the letters are about eight inches in length. The upper inscriptions are stone letters of a larger size, and imbedded in a cement or mortar

faced with small flints. The workmen could not read the inscriptions, and I was under the necessity of painting the letters with my own hand to make them legible.—R. A.

gentesimo octogesi<sup>o</sup> p'mo. Pray for the sowl of Thomas Couper, y<sup>e</sup> wych y<sup>e</sup> ii arche dede repar<sup>e</sup>. Pray for y<sup>e</sup> sowl of Law: Martyn and Marion hys wyf, and for Rychard Martyn, and Elizabeth and Jhone hys wyvis and frendis, thyat thys chawncel repared a' d'ni m<sup>o</sup> cccc lxx<sup>ir</sup>."

### On the north side of the church :—

" Pray for the sowlis of Roberd Spar'we and Marion his wife, and for Thom' Cowper and Ma'el his wif, of quos goodis Mast' Gilis Dent, John Clopton, Jon Smyth, and Roger Smyth, wyth y<sup>e</sup> help of y<sup>e</sup> weel disposyd me' of this... ....dede these se'on archis new reparare anno domini milesimo cccc..... . . . . .

### Inscription outside the Lady chapel :—

" Pray for the sowle of John Hyll, and for the sowle of John Clopton, Esqwyer, and pray for the sowle of Rychard Loveday, boteler wyth John Clopton, of whos godys thys chapell y<sup>e</sup> imbayttailed by hys excecwtors. Pray for the soulis of William Clopto', esquier, Margery and Marg'y his wifis, and for all ther parentis and childri', and for the soule of Alice Clopton, and for John Clopton and for all his childri', and for all the soulis that the said John is bonde to p'y for, which deed y<sup>e</sup> chapel new reparare a<sup>o</sup> dom<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> cccc lxxxxvij. Crist' sit testis hec me no exhibuisse ut merear laudes set ut spiritus memoretur. Roger Smyth and Robert Smyth."

The tower of the church is a poor brick building, and is said to have been erected in the place of a fine tower, partly destroyed by fire, and which in falling damaged the following inscription, of which about half (the latter part) remains, running from the tower to the porch :—

" Pray for the soul of Mast' Giles Dent, late parson of Melford, of who' goods John Clopton, Maist' Rob't Coteler, and Thom's Elys did y<sup>e</sup> arch make glase, and the ruf."

There are in this village church and the Lady chapel, nearly a hundred large windows, and it was evident by the remnants of figures that the windows had all been filled with ancient painted glass, and of the richest and most delicate execution.

The great benefactor was John Clopton, of Kentwell Hall, who in his old age filled the windows with portraits of his connections by blood, marriage, or politically. He was high sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk 30th Hen. VI. Being of the Lancastrian party he was sent to the Tower with John, Earl of Oxford, and several other persons of importance, who were all beheaded 1461, except John Clopton, and he somehow made his peace, and lived to see the Lan-

castrian party dominant. His tomb is on the north side of the communion table, under an arch, with remains of portraits in fresco of himself, Alice Darcy his wife, and their children. He had entered into a formal written contract to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Paston, but the marriage did not take place, and perhaps it was as well for him, as Dame Agnes Paston, the mother, made it a condition that his "land standeth clear," and the daughter's reason for marriage was "so that it should be both for her worship and profit."\*

The tomb of his father, Wm. Clopton, who died 1446, is on the north side of the Kentwell aisle, with his effigy in armour, and four shields bearing the arms of Clopton, Mylde, Drury, and Franceys. The arms of Mylde being those of his mother, Catherine, the daughter and ultimately the heiress of Wm. Mylde, by whom his father Sir Thomas Clopton acquired the manor of Kentwell. The other two shields are those of his wives, Margery Drury and Margery Franceys. There is a brass for his last wife, with her portrait, on the floor near to his tomb. The large monumental slab of Sir Wm. Clopton, the son of John Clopton, is near the altar table, with one shield remaining, bearing the arms of Clopton impaling those of his wife Joan, daughter of Wm. Marrow, who was Lord Mayor of London, 1455.

There is a very perfect brass effigy of Francis Clopton, younger son by his second wife, Thomasin Knivet, of the last named Sir Wm. Clopton, with the arms of Clopton impaling those of his wife Bridget, daughter of Sir Robert Crane. There is also a fine brass portrait of a priest, with four shields of Clopton; this is probably "Richd. Clopton, a priest," his younger son by Joan Marrow. Adjoining to this monumental slab is one with the figures of two young ladies. There is also a large fine portrait of the wife of a Clopton, and several other slabs "reaved of their brasses," no doubt for this family.

After the lapse of upwards of three centuries, the portraits in painted glass of the friends of John Clopton were greatly reduced in number, and some that remained were in a

\* See Paston Letters, vol. i. pp. 84, 85; vol. iii. pp. 189, 197.

dilapidated state\*, and most of the inscriptions too much broken to be restored. About twenty-five years since the best were selected and placed in the great chancel window. They are generally in surcoats of arms which required much mending. The most important are as follows :—

*Sir Wm. Howard*, who was described in the ancient inscription as “ Cheff Justis of Englund.” From him all the Howards of the present day are descended. This portrait is the frontispiece to the very rare volume, not published for sale, called “ Memorials of the Howard family,” which was edited by a most amiable and accomplished member of that noble house, the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle.

*Catherine Mylde*, wife of Sir Wm. Clopton, by whom the Clopton family acquired the Kentwell estate. She was also the ancestress of a much greater family : her second husband was Sir Wm. Tendring, of Tendring Hall, in Stoke Neyland, by whom she had one child, Alice Tendring, who married Sir John Howard, kt. Alice Tendring was a great heiress, and her grandson, John Howard, was the first Duke of Norfolk of that family.

*Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford*, daughter of Sir John Howard, kt., and wife of John, 12th Earl of Oxford. In 7th Hen. VII., her husband being then a ward, and having married her without licence, was obliged to pay 2000*l.* into the Exchequer to obtain pardon for that marriage. On the accession of Edward the Fourth her husband, who was an aged man, and their son, Aubrey de Vere, were beheaded, but their friend in trouble, John Clopton, escaped, and included them in his “ memorial windows,” of which the lady only remains.

*Sir Robert Clifford*, Knight of the Body to Henry the Seventh, son of Thomas, Lord Clifford, ancestor of the Earls of Cumberland, by Joanna, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland. He was the first person of any

\* The Churchwardens' Accounts for 1577 contain the following, and several similar items :—

“ P<sup>d</sup> to Fyrmyn the glasyer, of Sudbury, for defacyng the sentences and imagery in the glasse wyndowes, 11<sup>s</sup>. ”

The figures and inscriptions remaining in the 19th century were so high in the clerestory, that, as they could not be made out, probably Master Fyrmyn thought they would not do any injury.

importance who appeared in support of Perkin Warbeck. This portrait was taken from the upper part of the north side of the church, where it stood with the kneeling figures of Elizabeth Barley, his wife, and Sir Ralph Joscelyn, her first husband, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, 1462 and 1476. The two latter still remain, with others, more or less injured, but several capable of being restored. At Aspedon, in Herts, are fine portraits in brass of Sir Robert Clifford and his wife.

*Sir Thos. Montgomery, K.G.* He was of Faulkbourne Hall, in Essex, and a person of great importance in his day. By his will, dated 1489, he directs his body to be buried in the abbey of the Tower-hill, and that the body of Dame Philippa, his wife, shall be removed from Faulkbourne to the Tower-hill, to be laid by him: he appoints John Clopton one of his executors.

*Robert Crane*, of Chilton (near Sudbury), and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Andrew Ogard, kt., of Buckenham, in Norfolk.

*John Denston*, of Denston Hall, in Suffolk, with the arms of *Denston* quartering *Wanton* on his coat. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Wm. Clopton, and sister of John Clopton.

*Thomas Peyton*, High Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon, 21st and 31st Hen. VI., and 17th Edw. IV. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Barnard, of Isleham, in Cambridgeshire, by which match the Isleham estate was acquired by the Peyton family. He rebuilt the church of Isleham. The portrait of his wife is in its original position, having on her surcoat the arms of *Barnard* quartering *Lilling*, but dilapidated.

*Richard Pygot*, a judge. He was made sergeant-at-law 4th Edw. IV. This portrait formerly stood with the portrait of Hawte, described as "judges of the law\*" in the old inscription. They were kneeling with Howard, and Hawte still remains, with his robes much in want of repair.

In the chancel window are now placed large figures of

\* Sir Wm. Dugdale says in his Diary, "1664. 3 Feb. P<sup>4</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Hollar for the pictures of the judges at Long Melford, &c., 4<sup>th</sup>." This was for his "Origines

Juridicale," of which almost all the copies were destroyed in the great fire of London. See "Hamper's Life of Dugdale," p. 121.

the Virgin with Our Saviour on her lap ; St. Edmund, with the abbot of Bury kneeling at his feet ; two saints, with a monk kneeling at the feet of one, and a nun the other ; St. Andrew with his cross. In the upper lights a series of smaller, but very beautiful figures, chiefly illustrating the history of St. Osyth ; in one of which she is carrying her head in her hand. They were taken from a window in which the upper lights had been dedicated to this saint.

In this window there are also several interesting shields of arms :—*Tyrell* and *Darcy* ; *Montgomery* and *Darcy* ; *Clifford* and *Barley* ; *Edward the Confessor* ; *Stafford* and *Beauford*, being the arms of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and her second husband Sir Harry Stafford, and put up before her third marriage with Thomas, Lord Stanley ; *Sulyard* quartering *Gude*, and impaling *Andrews*, for Sir John Sulyard, Lord Chief Justice, who died 1516, and Ann his wife, daughter of John Andrews, of Bailham ; *De la Pole* impaling *Plantagenet*, for John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who died 1491, and his wife, sister of King Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third ; *Crane* and *Ogard* ; *Josceline* and *Barley*.

In the window on the north-east side of the chancel are arms of :—*Drury* ; *Clopton* quartering *Franceys*, and impaling *Royden* quartering *Knivet* ; *D'Eves* and *Clopton* ; *Dynham* and *Fitzwalter*.

In two windows at the west end are arms of :—*Danvers* ; *England* and *France* ; *Howard* (ancient) ; *Peyton* impaling with two wives, apparently *Francys* (of Wickhambrooke) and *Denston*, quartering *Wanton* ; *Say* and *Fray* ; *Waldegrave* ; *Gedney* and *Clopton*.

Some of the portraits, still dilapidated, are very interesting : few in England are of greater antiquity and importance. There are :—

*John, Lord Dynham, K.G.*, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the Lord Fitzwalter, and his wife is kneeling near to him, but without a head.

*Dame Annes Say*, widow of Sir John Say, kt. Her maiden name was Danvers, and it appears that she was married three times. By her will, of which John Clopton is one of the executors, she directs that a priest shall sing “for the

souls of my Lord Wenlock (who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury), Sir John Fray, and Sir John Say, my husbands." With her are the portraits of her daughters Elizabeth and Mary, by her husband Sir John Fray, who was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer from 1436 to 1448. Elizabeth married Sir Thos. Waldegrave, who was knighted by Edward the Fourth at the battle of Towton, 1461. Margaret was the wife of Sir John Leyham, Knt., and founded a chantry in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, in London.

*Dame Margaret Tyrell,\* daughter of Robert Darcy, married Wm. Tyrell, of Gipping, who was Sheriff of Suffolk, 24th Hen. VI.*

*Dame Eleanor Tyrell*, daughter of Robert Darcy, married Sir Wm. Tyrell, Knt. (nephew of the said William Tyrell), by whom she had Sir Thos. Tyrell, knight banneret, Sheriff of Essex, 1482.

*Reynesford.* There are portraits of two ladies of this family in surcoats of arms.

Also, a large figure of a lady of the Howard family ; two Lord Mayors of London in their robes ; several of the Clopton family in armour ; and ladies in surcoats of arms. The arms and inscriptions so much broken as not now to afford any certainty as to their identity. There are some large figures of saints and angels, and in the north chancel window St. Anthony and his pig.

In a window on the north side of the chancel are four small broken portraits of great interest. Two kneel at one table, the man having on his surcoat the arms apparently of *Brotherton* and *Fitzallen*, and it is not very easy to identify him, but it is probably intended for a Duke of Norfolk bearing the arms of his great ancestors. The Howards used the royal coat of Brotherton as their first quartering, of

\* Mother of Sir Jas. Tyrell, Knt., Master of the Horse to Richard the Third. Beheaded 17th Hen. VII. (See *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 382.) On the ancient chapel at Gipping, in Suffolk, are his arms with those of his wife, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Cornwall. An ancient inscription on the stone entrance arch of the chancel says, "Pray for the

souls of Sir James Tirell and Dame Ann his wif!" Which help he was perhaps especially in want of, as he is supposed to have been the chief agent in the murder of the princes in the Tower. I should say rather of one of them, Edward the Fifth, for "I doubt whether the younger brother did not live to be known as Perkin Warbeck.

which proof is remaining on the tomb of the wife of the first Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in Stoke Neyland church.

The lady opposite to him is Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, Knt., having on her robe the arms of Tilney, and on the cloak over it the arms of Howard (without the badge on the bend which her husband acquired in memory of the battle of Flodden) quartering *Brotherton*, which quarters *Mowbray*.

Immediately below them are two other figures kneeling, one being a man with a remnant of arms on his coat, apparently "Gules, a fret Argent." The lady kneeling opposite to him is Anne Montgomery, sister to the wife of John Clopton, who married a Montgomery,\* probably John, brother to Sir Thos. Montgomery, having on her surcoat the arms of Montgomery and Darcy impaled. This Duchess of Norfolk wished that death should not divide her from Anne Montgomery: she says in her will, "my body to be buried in the nun's quire of the Minories without Aldgate, nigh unto the place where Anne Montgomerie is buried."

On the south side of the altar table is a very costly tomb of alabaster (said to have been made in Italy), with the effigy in armour of Sir William Cordell, Knt., Master of the Rolls, grantee from the crown of Melford hall and manor. Melford Hospital was founded and richly endowed by him. He died without issue 1580, and the descendants of his sister Jane, who married Richard Allington, became his representatives, which brought the Melford hall estate to the family of Savage Earls Rivers.

There are many memorials of the Martin family, settled at Melford from the time of Richard the Second. Their cloth mark, and the initials of Roger and Laurence Martin, appear on thirteen stone shields outside the Martin chancel.



One very ancient altar tomb without inscription, and the brasses for husband and two wives gone, supposed to be for Lawrence Martin, "with the image of St. Lawrence and his gridiron over him." He died 1460, but it was by his

\* See Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 396.

benevolence that this part of the church was built about 1484. There are brass portraits of Roger Martin who died 1615, and his wives Ursula Jermyn and Margaret Bowles, and their children. Also of Roger Martin, who died 1624, and his three wives Eleanor Mannock, Barbara Daniel, and Alice Smith.

Several large black marble slabs in the Martin chancel are reaved of their brasses. The last Martin memorial is for Sir Roger Martin, Bart., who died 1762.

The ancient pew of their mansion, Melford Place, has much old carving, and some heads apparently intended for portraits, with the arms of Martin, Eden of Sudbury, &c.

For the Parker family there is a good altar tomb of white marble, in memory of Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., who is supposed to have been lost in H.M.S. Cato 1782, and for his son Sir Harry Parker, 1812. Also a tablet for Sir Wm. Parker, who died 1830.

In the north wall of the Clopton or Kentwell Hall aisle is a very curious and perfect piece of sculpture in alabaster, which has been gilt and coloured, representing the offerings of the wise men. In the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 93, is an account of this very early work of art, with a good engraving, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Craven Ord, Esq., 1794.\* This is probably the "tabyll of alabaster" mentioned in the Black Book of Melford (MS.) in the long list of "gere takyn down by the kyng's comandyment" in the 2nd Edward the Sixth. "It: sold to Mr. Clopton the alt' of alebast' in owr Lady's chapell, vi'. viii<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>a</sup>, left unto Mast' Clopton ij stonys at the ends of the alt in Mast' Clopton's yelde, and the *tabyll of allebaster* in the seyde yelde, and a lytell tabyll in Sent Anny's chappell, and all the gere th'in, to dres up the chappel and dyscharge the churcewardens, and to do y' at hys plesur." This sculpture was found beneath the pavement, where it was probably the pleasure of Master Clopton to place it, in order that it might turn up "after many days," when the rage for cleansing the church had abated.

In the Kentwell Hall chapel is some fine sculpture, and

\* Engraved also in Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture*, vol. ii. plate 8.

niches for the twelve apostles, over the tomb of John Clopton, the arch of which is open to the chancel, giving a full view of the altar table. There are also other unusual architectural arrangements for confession, &c., seldom now found in a Protestant church. Under the niches for the apostles are shields with the arms of Clopton impaling several matches, and in addition to those before named are, *Fitzlangly*, *Bellhouse*, and *Cornard or De Grey*.

In the wall is part of a Clopton monument, with the Clopton shield of twenty quarterings. Also a tablet with *Clopton* impaling *Barnardiston*, 1615. There is a monumental slab with *Middleton* impaling *Oglander*, to the memory of Dame Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Oglander, Bart., and of Dame Dorothy his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Clarke, Bart., and wife of Sir Hugh Middleton, died 1701. Monumental slab for Dame Sissellia, wife of Sir Thomas Darcy, Bart., and daughter of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart., and Amy his wife, sole daughter and heir of Sir Wm. Clopton, Knt. She died 1661.

The roof of this chapel is surrounded with carved foliage and broad labels inscribed in ancient black letter with a long poem known to be by Lidgate, the learned monk of Bury, and evidently coeval with the building of the church, and near to the time of the author. Until lately nearly the whole was capable of being deciphered. The walls appear to have been covered with black letter inscriptions, or monumental remains.

In the church are some handsome mural tablets, more or less ornamented with arms, &c.:—John Moore, of Kentwell hall, 1753; Rev. Jas. Johnson, Rector of Melford, died 1740-1 (his son became Bishop of Worcester); Elizabeth Parker, widow, 1833; Frances Almack, 1840; Jane Faulkner, 1832.

There are also memorials for the Rev. Nathaniel Bisby, D.D., rector, died 1695; William Hurton, esq., 1723; Wm. Beales, M.D., died 1820, when mayor of Bury, and several of his family; Rev. John Leroo, rector, died 1819; Rev. Chas. Edwd. Stewart, 1819, “a wit, a scholar, and a gentleman,” and several of his family.

In the nave are several slabs, with arms, for the Drew

family. Chas. John Drew, Esq., who was murdered by his only son 1740, was buried here, and the son was hanged at Bury, 1749.

There are some funeral hatchments of rather unusual interest:

The Viscount Savage, who died 1635. The shield contains 25 quarterings of the Savage family, impaling 12 quarterings of the family of his wife Elizabeth Darcy, afterwards Countess Rivers.

Dame Mary Barnardiston, 1737, widow of Sir Robert, the 4th baronet of the elder branch of that ancient family.

Lady Firebrace (Bridget Bacon), 1782, with the arms of her three husbands, Evers, Firebrace, and Campbell.

Harriet Oliver, widow, 1834, "a benefactress to this parish." She left 3000*l.* Consols, to provide coals for the poor.

Hart Logan, esq., M.P. for West Suffolk, 1838.

The Lady chapel adjoining to the church is a beautiful specimen of architecture, and contains much fine stone work, niches for statues, the cinque foils of the Darcy family, and other badges.

There are large side aisles, and, what is very unusual, they are continued by an aisle of the same width at the east end, behind where the altar stood. Some old monumental marbles have lost their brasses. The room now used as a vestry connects the church and Lady chapel, and was probably once occupied, day and night, by chantry priests: there are the remains of a dormitory or upper chamber.

There were the priests of a chantry founded by Wm. Clopton, another by John Hill, "Our Ladi's priest," and one on the foundation of Jeffery Foot.

The extraordinary list of furniture and utensils belonging to this church 1529, mentions "the high alter," "Jesus alter," "St. Edmund's alter," "John Hill's alter," "Mr. Clopton's alter," "Mr. Martin's priest;" also the candlesticks "with ten branches," cloths of silk, &c., which hung before almost all the saints in the calendar.

RICHARD ALMACK, F.S.A.

## MELFORD PLACE.

MELFORD Place was for several centuries the seat of the Martin family, a branch of an antient Dorsetshire race that claimed alliance with our Saxon monarchs. The first of the family settled at Melford was Richard Martin, esq., who died in 1438. His son, Lawrence Martin, who died in 1460, was one of the pious fraternity who rebuilt Melford church ; and his monument there has still the image of St. Laurence with a gridiron over it, in allusion to his name, which, with that of his father and their wives, occurs under the battlements of the chancel, 1451, and south aisle, 1484.

Roger Martin, esq., of Melford, was an eminent lawyer and bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In the 14th year of Henry the Eighth he was appointed a commissioner for levying the subsidy granted to that king ; and Queen Mary offered him the very responsible office of Secretary of State ; but this he is said to have refused by nobly replying, " That for himself he was highly satisfied with the sufficiency God had bestowed on him, and with a private life ; and as for his son, he would inherit a competency sufficient if he proved an honest man, and if he became otherwise, far too much." He was so remarkable for his charity, that when through age he was not able to go far from home, he had a whistle to his cane, that he might call the poor to him to receive his alms. The whole of his long life of nearly one hundred years was devoted to the good of his fellow-beings, and in death he did not forget the general objects of his bounty, leaving considerable benefactions to the poor, to console their miseries after his departure.\*

His brother Laurence settled in London and was father of Sir Roger Martin, Knt., "a mercer and a merchant," Sheriff of London 1559, and Lord Mayor of London† in 1567-8.‡

\* Playfair's Baronetage, i. p. 666.

† This place had furnished London with another Lord Mayor in 1521, in the person of Sir John Milborn, Knt., of

the Draper's Company.

‡ See Diary of Machyn, 875, and Stow's London.

Richard Martin, son of Roger, is said to have purchased Melford Hall of Sir Wm. Cordell.

In 1627 Sir Roger Martin, Knt., of Melford, was exempted by Charles the First from the statute of Queen Elizabeth relating to recusants, by which those who adhered to the Roman Catholic religion were prevented from going more than five miles from their own abode. He shewed his gratitude for this mark of royal favor by siding with the king in his unhappy contest with his Parliament and people; and was so great a sufferer through his loyalty that he was constrained to petition Parliament for redress. The result of his appeal is unknown, but in his petition he sets forth that he and his ancestors had quietly lived amongst their neighbors in Melford for about 300 years. He died in 1657.

His grandson Roger was created a baronet in 1677, by Charles the Second. He married Tamworth, daughter of Edmund Horner, esq., of Mells, Somersetshire, and the lady whose loyalty has been immortalised in these lines in Hudibras :

Did not a certain lady whip  
Of late her husband's own lordship,  
And though a grandee of the house,  
Claw'd him with fundamental blows;  
Tied him stark naked to a bed post,  
And firk'd his hide as if she'd rid post;  
And after, in the Sessions Court,  
Where whipping's praised, had honor for't.

This lady, at the time referred to by the poet, was the wife of her third husband, Sir William Monson, created by Charles the First Viscount Monson, of Castlemain, a nobleman so unmindful of the favours conferred by his sovereign, that he sat as one of the commissioners and judges at the king's trial. For this it is said Lady Monson inflicted upon her lord the punishment alluded to, which had the effect of keeping him from the court on the day judgment was passed. At the restoration of King Charles the Second, Lord Monson was degraded and imprisoned, and sentenced with others to be led from the Tower to Tyburn and back, on sledges, with ropes about their necks. His wife survived, and took for her fourth husband Sir Adam Felton, Bart.\*

\* Hist. Hengrave, p. 247.

Sir Roger Martin, the first baronet, purchased an annuity of 260 livres French, for ever issuing out of the bank or town-house of Paris, and by deed dated 21st March, 1709, directed the same to be paid to some priest of the Roman Catholic church, for him to distribute one third part thereof among such poor Roman Catholics as may live in or near the parish of Melford, and the remainder to the support of the said priest, on condition that he reside in or near to Melford, and never fail to remember in the oblations of holy mass the dead and the living of the donor's family, saying before or after mass *De profundis*, with the proper absolve for their souls, mentioning the last of the deceased, and shall make a more especial memory upon the obiit or anniversary days respectively of himself, his ancestors, his lady, children, and descendants who shall be heirs of his estate and Roman Catholics successively, according to a schedule annexed. The whole number of souls whose obiits are to be commemorated are never at any time to exceed twenty-four, but the eleven first in the list and the eight then living to be continued in perpetuity. When a new head of the family shall die, the last to be expunged to make a way for the new deceased. The obiits were not to be understood in a strict sense or of obligation to a mass, but only that of Old Roger Martin, October 31 ; Richard Martin, March 8 ; Sir Roger Martin, my grandfather, October 25 ; Richard Martin, my father, January 11th ; Lord Price, Rogation Tuesday ; and the donor when it shall fall. The priest to be appointed by the Provincial of the English Dominicans for the time being, and all difficulties to be determined by him with the counsel and advice of the Father of the English province of the Order of St. Dominick.

The following is the annexed schedule of obiit days :—

1. Roger Martin, great great grandfather to the present Sir Roger Martin, 3rd of August.
2. Roger Martin, son of the former, 31st of October.
3. Richard Martin, son of the last, 8th of March.
4. Sir Roger Martin, grandfather to the present Sir Roger Martin, 25th of October.
5. Richard Martin, father to the present Sir Roger, 11th of January.
6. Jane Martin, mother of the present Sir Roger, 28th of June.
7. Tamworth Martin, wife of Sir Roger, 15th of August.

8. Tamworth Rokewode, eldest daughter of Sir Roger, 7th of January.
9. Elizabeth, one other daughter of Sir Roger's, 21st of August.
10. Phillippe, one other daughter of Sir Roger's, 31st of January.
11. Lord Price, as benefactor to a part of Sir Roger's estate, to have a mass on the Tuesday of every Rogation week.

These hereafter named, being all now living, are to have their obits solemnized according as they shall happen to decease.

12. Sir Roger Martin,—1712, 8th July.
13. Roger Martin, esq., his eldest son.
14. Edward Martin, second son.
15. Henry Martin, third son.
16. John Martin, fourth son.
17. Joseph Martin, fifth son.
18. Catherine, his eldest daughter, April 3rd, 1727.
19. Jane, his second daughter.\*

Tamworth Martin, daughter of Sir Roger and Lady Tamworth, married Thomas Rokewode, esq.; of Coldham Hall; and their only child, Elizabeth, married John Gage, esq., one of the pages of honor to Louis XIV.; an alliance that carried the name and estates of the Rokewodes to the Gages of Hengrave.

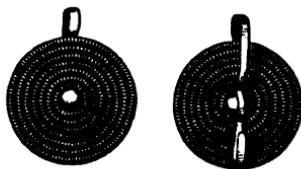
Sir Roger Martin, the third baronet, who married Sophia, daughter of General Mordaunt, brother to the Earl of Peterborough, and died in 1762, was the last of the family who resided here, and his son Sir Mordaunt alienated the property, and removed to Burnham Westgate in Norfolk, where he died in 1815. His son Sir Roger, the present and fifth baronet, is a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Bengal.

Melford Place is now the property and residence of Charles Westropp, esq. The only part of the old house now remaining was the chapel. It has undergone many alterations, and now serves for hall or entrance. A ceiling has been given to make a room above, but its waggon-roofed panelled ceiling, with its cornice and beam carved with foliage of the boldest and richest design, still remains. The Gothic window or windows, for there were probably two, are filled up to their stone framework, to receive the common sashes now in. In digging some years since to make a boundary to the garden, some of the commoner sort of funeral urns and a glass vase were found; and coins and

\* MS. *penes* W.S. Fitch, esq., Ipswich.

tokens, Roman and medieval, not unfrequently, while disturbing the soil. The last thing turned up was a small oval medallion, of silver, to be worn on the person. On one side is a skull with the legend "MISEREMINI MEI MISERE MISEREMINI," and on the other a cross with the words "SALTEM VOS AMICI."

SAMUEL TYMMS.



### NOTICE OF A GOLD PENDANT ORNAMENT, FOUND AT PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK.

THE small gold bulla, or pendant ornament, here engraved, was found in the parish of Palgrave, in the year 1851. The woodcut has been kindly lent to me by the Archaeological Institute, and has already appeared in the Journal of that Society.\* No particulars of its discovery can now be furnished, as the silversmith of whom it was purchased was unable to recollect the person who had brought it to him. I am not aware that any other remains of a similar kind have been found in the parish, but there can be little doubt but that it is a relic of an ancient interment, where other antiquities originally accompanied it, and that it owes its preservation to the valuable nature of its material. It is composed of a small central globe, surrounded by seven concentric circles of gold wire, and has a loop for suspension, formed of a narrow strip of gold, soldered to the reverse, and extending to the opposite edge of the circle, where it is broken off, but appears to have been originally turned back, and soldered into the rest. Its purpose was, no doubt, that of an ornament for suspension on a necklace, together with beads, or other pendants. A considerable

\* Vol. ix. p. 107.

number of such objects has been found in tumuli at various times, and they are generally attributed by archæologists to the Saxon age. They have frequently a jewel or glass in the centre, and are also occasionally of triangular and cruciform shape. The barrows opened in Kent have contained several examples, of different sizes, of which engravings may be seen in Mr. Akerman's Archæological Index.\* The adjustment of such ornaments on a necklace may be understood by a reference to the curious one found in Galley Lowe, Derbyshire.† Another, very similar, was found on Roundway Down, near Devizes, Wilts, and is engraved in Mr. Akerman's beautiful work, the Remains of Pagan Saxondom.‡ In the same plate he gives an illustration of a coin of the sixth century, in which a similar necklace is seen, and remarks: "That this form of necklace was popular in the sixth century, we may infer from the circumstance of its occurring on the neck of the bust of Rome, which appears on the coins of the Gothic monarchs, struck in Italy, of which an example is given at the head of our plate." The fashion, however, was by no means peculiar to our Saxon age; necklaces with pendant ornaments at intervals, some of them of the most elaborate construction, were worn by females, and indeed by both sexes, among the Egyptians, Etruscans, Greeks, and Romans; and frequently occur in their sepulchres, and are represented on their gems, &c. The Palgrave example has been thought by some competent antiquaries to belong to a Roman interment; but if so, its style of ornament, and the circumstances in which others resembling it have been found, would only warrant our attributing it to the latest period of Roman rule in this country. The fine urn found at Redgrave, now in the possession of our Society, and the objects of pottery and bronze discovered in making the railway at Farningham, are evidences of Saxon interment in the immediate neighbourhood; we shall not, therefore, be far from the truth if we ascribe the Palgrave bulla to the fifth century.

C. R. MANNING.

\* Plate xvii. See also *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 47, and *Douglas's Nenia Britannica*, pl. 10, 21.

shire, p. 37. *Akerman's Archæological Index*, pl. xviii.

† *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derby-*

† Part i. pl. 1. See also pl. v. and xi.

## ON THE HERALDRY WITHIN THE ABBEY GATE AT BURY ST. EDMUND'S, AS EVIDENCE OF ITS DATE.

FEW strangers visiting Bury can fail to have their attention arrested by that much admired relic of its former magnificence, the Abbey Gate. Those at all interested in such matters naturally desire to know the time of its erection. They may turn in vain to the valuable collection of dated examples of mediæval buildings in the Companion to the Glossary of Architecture, nor will Yates's History of Bury furnish a satisfactory answer, although they may there learn that it was erected sometime between 1327 and the end of that century. The architect, the archæologist, and the historian require a closer approximation to the fact. On a recent visit to Bury, not exactly as a stranger, but after a long interval, my curiosity was awakened as to this building; and while scrutinizing the architectural decoration with some misgivings as to its date, I caught sight of those beautifully carved shields of arms within the gateway. In them I saw I had, in all probability, the solution of my difficulty, and was well pleased to find such evidence of the time of its erection remaining on the building itself.

Yates describes this gateway as having been built in the place of one destroyed in a violent assault on the abbey by the inhabitants of the town in 1327. The rebuilding of the gateway, it will be observed, is inferred from the injury said to have been done at that time to the gates of the abbey. In another part of his volume we have further particulars of the assault, or rather assaults, for there were two ; and we learn that in January, 1327, the townspeople "broke down the gates," and in October in the same year they are said to have "attacked and burnt the gates of the abbey." Those, who have compared historical accounts of

buildings with the condition in which they still remain, know that such words as "destroyed" and the like are often to be understood with great qualification. Whatever may have been the fact, it is unsafe to infer that the gateway was then rebuilt from such narratives of injuries done to the abbey. The author's conclusion, however, may still be true, though not warranted by his premises. In the progress of his description of the edifice, he mentions the shields within the gateway, as containing the arms of Edward the Confessor, Thomas of Brotherton "twice repeated", and Holland, Duke of Exeter. Now what date would these arms indicate? The first are found at divers periods in the 13th and 14th centuries, and even later; the second were borne, not only by Thomas of Brotherton, but also by his daughter Margaret, Countess, and afterwards Duchess, of Norfolk, on a shield of the same form, till her death in 1399; and as to the last, there was no Holland, Duke of Exeter, till 1398; nor is there reason to believe that any Holland bore that coat till after the accession of Richard II. Such an account of the building therefore leaves the inquirer at a loss as to what time between 1327 and the end of the century he is to regard as the date of its erection. Seeing what violent assaults the abbey had recently sustained, the abbots would hardly have been even half a century in completing their principal gateway.

The heraldry, as well as the architecture, will, when properly interpreted, bring us to a more definite conclusion; but it is with the evidence derived from the former only that I shall occupy myself on this occasion.

The arms on the shields are as follows:

1. Three lions passant guardant in pale; for Edward III., as King of England.
2. Missing.
3. England within a bordure of fleurs-de-lis; for John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Edw. III.
4. England with a label of three points plain; for Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, uncle of Edw. III.
5. A cross flory between five martlets; for Edward the Confessor.

6. England with a label of five points, each charged with three fleurs de lis ; for Henry, Earl of Lancaster, first cousin of Edw. II.

The only one of these coats, which admits of any doubt, is the 4th ; for as no colour appears on the label, it might be either that of Thomas of Brotherton, who bore his label *argent*, or that of Prince Edward, afterwards known as the Black Prince, who bore his *azure* before 1340 ; but, young as the latter was when these shields were carved, I have had no hesitation in attributing it to Thomas of Brotherton.\* However, whether it be one or the other, will presently be seen to be not material.

The date of these shields I determine in this manner. The arms of the King of England must be before 1340, when Edward III. quartered France and England : and John of Eltham, who was born in 1315, died unmarried in September or October, 1336, having been created Earl of Cornwall in 1328, until which time probably no arms had been assigned him : add to which, that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was attaint and executed in 1321, and his brother and heir, the before-mentioned Henry, was not restored till 1327. Thomas of Brotherton died in 1338, but nothing depends on his coat, as it was continued after his death. From what has been said, therefore, we may refer the shields to between 1327 and 1337. And as the carving is not likely to have been executed till the gateway was at least substantially completed, we may conclude the building itself was erected at that time.

The death of John of Eltham has been taken as one of the limits of this space of time, because he died unmarried, and his coat armour thereupon lapsed ; and it remained unappropriated until, in the reign of Richard II., the same arms were borne by John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards Duke of Exeter, but commonly, if not always, impaled with the arms of Edward the Confessor, in consequence of a grant from King Richard, who was his uterine brother. Perhaps the presence of the arms of the Confessor may have conduced to mislead the historian of Bury as to the coat of John of Eltham. Edward the

\* He was interred at Bury and had been a benefactor to the abbey.

Confessor was the patron saint of the royal family at that time ; and Edward I., II., and III. may be said to have been named after him ; and the arms ascribed to him, which were derived with a little modification from one of his coins, were not unfrequently associated with their arms. Beside which, the shield of arms, that I confidently attribute to John of Eltham,\* could not have been that of John Holland, as Earl of Huntingdon, or Duke of Exeter, because, if so, the shield of the king would have borne France and England quarterly. I have stated that John of Eltham died in 1336. Some writers say his death took place in 1334, but a document in Rymer, dated 20th June, 1336, shows that he was then living.† He died suddenly at Perth in the September or October following. The English chronicles are reserved as to the cause of his death, but Fordun's *Scotichronicon*‡ states, with some apparent probability, that he fell by the hand of Edw. III. in a fit of anger, excited by an indignant reply from his brother, when reproved for certain ravages committed on some Scots, to whom the king had granted peace.

Of the missing shield I have said nothing. As no evidence, I believe, remains of what it was, I could offer only conjectures. If it bore the arms of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, another uncle of Edw. III., it would somewhat narrow the space of time to which the building is referred, as he was put to death in 1330 ; but though we might have expected to find those arms, as he is the only prince of the blood between 1327 and 1330 whose coat armour is wanting ; yet I have great doubt whether it would have been placed next to the king's. Prince Edward was created Earl of Chester in 1333, when about three years of age. The missing shield may therefore have borne his arms, but I do not think this very probable. Queen Philippa's would have been more likely to have occupied that place ; or possibly some may suggest those of Isabella the Queen-mother, and that on her disgrace they were removed. She fell into disgrace in 1330 ; and whosever arms they may

\* The arms of John of Eltham are erroneously given in Broke's Catalogue. Vincent has clearly shown that these were his arms. They are on the monu-

ment now universally admitted to be his in Westminster Abbey.

† Rymer's *Fœderæ*, ii. p. 940.

‡ Hearne's *Edit.* iv. p. 1029.

have been, I think we may feel assured that, if they had been removed on that or any other occasion, or been accidentally destroyed any considerable time before the dissolution of the monastery, the space would not have been allowed to remain vacant. It appears to me most probable that the arms of Queen Philippa were on that shield, and that it was by some accident broken since the monastery was dissolved.

I have been induced to point out the incorrectness of Yates in regard to these shields, not with any intention of impugning the general accuracy of his history, but as a caution to those who are pursuing the study of mediæval architecture, without a competent acquaintance with the heraldry of the period ; a subject only a few years ago so little understood that no reliance can be placed on the statements or conclusions of local historians, even of recent date, however trustworthy in other respects.

W. S. W.

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## QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

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HAWSTED AND HARDWICK, June 17, 1853.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

The Institute assembled at the church of Hawsted, where the Rev. W. Collett, the Rector, and Mrs. Collett received the visitors, and where the Honorary Secretary read a paper assigning, from documentary evidence, the precise dates of various parts of the fabric. The company then proceeded to Hawsted Place, the site of the old moated house of the Drurys. Here Sir Thomas Cullum conducted the visitors to some remarkably fine lime and oriental plane trees—the latter, it is believed, the oldest and finest specimens of the kind in the kingdom. Mr. Tymms then read an account of the manorial history of Hawsted and of the knightly family of the Drurys, by whom Hawsted Place was occupied for 150 years. On leaving Hawsted Place the company proceeded to Hardwick House, the seat of the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. The Company having assembled in the entrance hall, the Secretary gave a brief history of the house and its possessions, and pointed out some of the most remarkable objects of vertu and antiquarian interest in the possession of the owner. The Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., then read a descriptive and explanatory paper on the Etruscan tomb, brought from Chiusi in 1841, which occupies a prominent place in the hall. At the close of this paper the visitors adjourned to the dining-room, where a variety of antiquities had been arranged on the table, and were afterwards invited to an elegant repast under a marquee on the lawn. The various papers read at this meeting will be found printed in this volume, pp. 1-40.

MELFORD, Sept. 29, 1853.—*The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

The company assembled at the Bull Inn, where a collection of antiquities connected with the locality were arranged as a temporary museum.

The following presents were announced:—

Reports of the Associated Societies of Northampton, Lincoln, St. Alban's, Bedfordshire, and York; from the Societies.

Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. III.; from the Society.

Notes of the Bedfordshire Architectural Society, Nos. 1 and 2; from the Society.

Life of Henry VIII., by Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, fol. 1649; from G. A. Partridge, esq.

Archæologia, or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. 35, part I.; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. II., Nos. 33-36; Catalogue of the Kerrich Collection of Coins; from the Society of Antiquaries.

Tracts on Antient Spanish Coins and Curious Forgeries of Scotch coins; from J. Y. Akerman, esq., F.S.A.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society; from the Society.

Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 2 vols. 4to.; from Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart.

Cast of an inscription; from the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.

An impression in wax of the antient seal of the Dean and Chapter of Litchfield, from a matrix found in Cavendish, in this county, and now in the possession of the Rev. T. Castley, rector of that parish. The seal is oval, and represents in the lower part the figure of St. Chad seated on an episcopal throne, under a tabernacled canopy, and holding the crozier in his left hand, and the right raised as in the act of benediction. Above is the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus in her arms. On either side of St. Chad is a star, and on the right of the Virgin is another star; and on her left a crescent, with a blazing star above it. The legend is s. DECANI. ET CAP'LI. ECCLIE. S'CE MARIE ET. S'CE. CEDDE. LYCHEFELD' AD. CAS'.

An impression in wax of the seal of William Darel, from Mr. G. Whitaker. The seal is oval, and represents a tabernacle of two series of niches. In the lower two is the figure of St. George and the Dragon, with a person kneeling before him; in the upper three niches are the Virgin and child with a figure, holding a sword and kneeling, on either side. Around it, s. MAG'RI WILLELMI DAREL.

A great of Henry the Seventh, from Mr. C. B. Hine.

A Colchester halfpenny, from Mr. Catchpole. On the obverse is a loom and "Success to the Bay Trade;" on the reverse, Colchester Castle, and date 1794; on the edge, "Payable at Charles Heath's, Bay maker, Colchester."

Leaden tokens of St. Nicholas, found in Bury, from F. Wing, esq., Mr. Farrow, and Mr. J. G. Johnson.

Leaden token, size of a florin, with man on horseback, and a groat of Henry the Sixth; from Mr. Bacon.

R. Almack, esq., F.S.A., V.P., exhibited an extensive collection of documents and drawings, chiefly relative to buildings, persons, and events in Melford and other parts of the county. Among them were:—

A conveyance, dated 15th Henry the Seventh, 1499, from Richd. Serjeaunte, Wm. Clopton, and Thos. Rokewode, esqrs., to John Carter, chaplain, of lands and tenements in Melford, adjoining to lands of the hospital of St. Saviour, in Bury. This Wm. Clopton was afterwards a knight, and eldest son of John Clopton. Thos. Rokewode, of Coldham Hall, married Anne Clopton, sister to this Sir William, and from them the family of Rokewode Gage are descended. One of the attesting witnesses is John Cordell, probably the father of Sir Wm. Cordell, founder of Melford Hospital.

A deed, dated 17th Elizabeth, 1574, and signed by Dame Elizabeth Golding, widow of Sir Thos. Golding, kt., "according to the monicion of the R<sup>t</sup> Worshipful Sir William Cordall, knight, Master of the Queen's Maj<sup>ies</sup> Rolls." Sir Wm. Cordall signs as an attesting witness, "Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Cordall, Knyght."

A printed and sealed invitation to the funeral of Sir John Moore, kt., who was Lord Mayor of London, 1682, and M.P. for the city. He was a person of great wealth and importance, and *lent* to Charles the Second a large sum, for which he had an addition to his arms, "on a canton a lion of England." Great part of his fortune went to his kinsman, John Mould, esq., who assumed the name of Moore, and purchased the Kentwell Hall estate in Melford, where his descendants remained until recently.

A letter written by Charles Drew, the murderer, the night before he was hanged, in which he makes a curious exposure of the extortion by the officers of justice, &c., at Newgate. Drew was hanged at Bury St. Edmund's in 1739 for the murder of his father at Melford. He was an only son, and had a considerable estate in Melford and other parishes, which became forfeited to the Crown. King George the Second, by letters patent, granted the estates to the five sisters, and from them numerous respectable persons are descended.

A drawing of Acton Place, Suffolk, as it stood in the time of the Daniel family. James Howell, in a letter dated 1619, states that Mr. Daniel made good store of wine in his vintage here. The Jennens family purchased the estate and rebuilt the house about 1725.

A special passport, dated 28th November, 1770, for Robt. Peckham, esq., signed by Louis the Fifteenth, and countersigned by the minister, Duke of Choiseul, who was afterwards beheaded. A counterpart deed of covenant, given by the same Robert Peckham, as Lord Mayor of London, for the safety of the jewels, plate, &c., belonging to the city, delivered to him, and of which a particular inventory is given; signed by the celebrated John Wilkes, as Chamberlain of London: dated 8th April, 1783. The watchword at the Tower for the month of December, 1783, signed by King George the Third: the word confided to the Lord Mayor and by him given out every night. Letter from William Pitt to the same Robert Peckham, dated 2nd March, 1794. Some silver lace, part of a wedding favor, worn at the marriage of George the Third. Frances, the only sister of Robert Peckham, esq., was great-grandmother of Frances, the wife of Richard Almack, esq.

Mr. Almack also exhibited some Roman urns and a small cup of green glass, found at Melford. A fine gold coin of Cunobelin, with wheat ear reverse, found at Glemsford. A part of the plaid worn by the last Pretender; a piece of the broad blue riband which supported the badge of the Garter, worn by his father the old Pretender; also an engraved ticket of admission to the private meetings of the followers of the Stuarts (see copy and description in *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jan., 1828); also a MS. dated 1749, which authenticates the articles. Leather gauntlet gloves embroidered, worn by Edmund Cricke, esq., time of James the First. His portrait, painted by Cornelius Janssen, three-quarters and large as life, "Æ. 73, anno Domini 1628," descended, with the gloves, to the family of Finch, of Finchden, in Kent, and to Mr. Almack on the death of the last of that ancient family.

Several specimens of serpentine, from the Lizard rock, near the Land's End in Cornwall. Serpentine forms the whole of the southern part of the Lizard point. On the royal visit to Mount's Bay, 1848, H. R. H. Prince Albert suggested that it should be worked in large masses, which has since been done to a great extent. Specimens were exhibited at the Great Exhibition (class XXVII, No. 85). The largest block worked in one piece is a pillar in the dining-room of the mansion of Wm. Williams, esq., late High Sheriff of Cornwall, called "Tregullow," in Cornwall.

Capt. Starkie Bence exhibited a deed of 20th June, 1557, in which Catherine Cage, of Stansted, widow, assigns to John Cage, her son, the tenement in which she dwelt and the meadow belonging thereunto for her life, the said son reserving to the said Catherine a certain chamber and a cellar. The deed, with a bond for performance of the same, was wrapped up in a piece of old parchment music, and found in a recess in a chimney of a house in Stansted.

Mr. Woollard exhibited an embroidered satin apron worked in the year 1647, and other pieces of old needle-work, and some beautiful quarries of old glass with birds, and the instruments of the Crucifixion on a shield.

Mr. Ardley exhibited a second brass of the Emperor Vespasian, found at Melford. *Obo. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS..... Rev. An eagle on a globe and s. c. A Sudbury halfpenny : Obo. " WILLIAM SHERMAN." Rev. " w. s. " in centre, and around : " IN SUDSBURY, 1663." A Wickhambrook halfpenny : Obo. " JOHN RAYMENT, IN WICKHA," surrounding a rose and crown. Rev. " BROOKE, GLASYEE, 1669, HIS HALFPENNY."*

The Rev. T. Preston exhibited a rubbing of a brass representing the Holy Trinity, from Orford church.

The Rev. T. Castley exhibited an original portrait of Sir Wm. Drury, Knight, Marshal of Berwick, temp. Elizabeth.

Mr. Tymms exhibited the matrix, in lead, of a seal found in Bury St. Edmund's. It is oval in form, and bears around the figure of a wyvern the words s' : ALICIE : VIL'B : ADE. Can this be the seal of Alice St. Philibert, daughter and coheir of Sir John St. Philibert, of Lackford, knight of the shire for Suffolk 17 Edw. II., by Ada, daughter of John de Botetourt? Alice St. Philibert was afterwards wife of Sir Brian Stapleton, of Carlton and Wighill, co. York, K.G., and died 7 Richard II. (1384). Her brother Sir John St. Philibert, married Joan, daughter of Robert de Ufford, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and ob. s. p.

Mr. T. O. J. Brooke exhibited an interleaved copy of Rider's British Merlin for the year 1673, containing MS. memoranda of political, local, and family events.

The members then proceeded to visit Melford Hall, the Church, Kentwell Hall, and Melford Place ; where papers were read by Mr. Almack and Mr. Tymms, which will be found printed in pp. 50—88. The company afterwards dined together at the Bull Inn, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey in the chair.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Dec. 22, 1853.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

The Rev. A. P. Dunlap presented some admirable copies and tracings, made by Mr. Bacon, of Bury, and Mr. E. Walden, of the curious mural paintings discovered on the walls of the nave of Bardwell church during the recent restoration of that edifice, and papers explanatory of the subjects thereon, were read from the Rev. A. P. Dunlap, Rector of Bardwell, and the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford. (See p. 41.)

A paper on the Court Leet of the borough of Clare, with extracts from the verdicts of the Headboroughs, communicated by Mr. J. B. Armstead, local secretary, was also read.

Mr. N. S. Hodson presented specimens of the lace bark of Jamaica ; two leaden sepulchral crosses, from the churchyard, Bury ; an engraved bronze spur, and other objects found in the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. Bromley exhibited the original emblazoned grant of arms, dated July 28, 1558, from Wm. Hervey, Esq., Clarenceux King of Arms, unto Thomas Huys, of Kenmerton, co. Gloucester, Esq., one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Queen Mary, "in consideration of his trew and faythfull seruycē done vnto our Souereigne Lady the Quene's Matie"—to wit, "Gules, a bend betwene two demy lyons argent, on the bend thre flourdeluces sables, and to his crest uppon the helme a storkē in his proper coulers, that is silver, membryd and bekyd gules, holding in his beke a mary gold, the flowre gold, the stalke vert, standing on a mount whereon growyth wylde margerom vert, on a wreth argent and sable mantelyd gules dobled argent." The letters patent appointing Dr. Huys Ordinary Physician to the Queen, with diets and allowances of wine, wax, and bowge le courte, and an annual fee of 100*l.*, were dated 2d Oct. 1558, and are printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, xv. 341. Dr. Huys died in August, 1558—the month following the grant of arms—as appears by the following entry of his burial in the diary of Henry Machyn, citizen and merchant-tailor of London, edited

by J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., and printed for the Camden Society:—"The viij day of August was bered Master docthus Huwys the quen's fesyyson, with ij grett whyt branchys, and xij grett stayffes torchys, and iiiij grett tapurs, and iiiij dozen of skochyons, and mony mogners boyth men and women, at afternon."

An original warrant of Oliver Cromwell for the immediate payment of 1500*l.* to William Jessop, Esq., dated 1654. It has the signature of the Lord Protector at the head of the warrant, and to the endorsement "Our will and pleasure is this passe by ymediate warrant."

This grant of arms and autograph of Oliver Cromwell with an engraved "Description of solemn justs held at Westminster, 1st Henry 8th," were found among various old deeds and papers a few years since by Mr. Bromley, in Badmondisfield (now called Bansfield) hall, in Wickhambrook. Four silver pieces of Elizabeth's reign, found in 1844 on the removal of the old floor of the dining room of Bansfield hall.

A small bronze figure and the handle of some weapon ornamented with four faces, which, as well as several Roman coins, were dug up a few years since when draining in a field called "Honey-comb" (near which there is said to have been a Roman encampment), belonging to Mr. Bromley, in the parish of Lidgate, part of Wickhambrook Lodge Farm, and formerly (as shown by a valuable old map, dated 1595, in Mr. B.'s possession) part of Badmondisfield park. Other Roman relics are recorded in Page's "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller," p. 907, as having been found in the same field as far back as 1788.

Mr. Tymms exhibited a drawing by Mr. Bacon of a small golden whistle, shewn in the annexed engraving, found on Newmarket heath, 14 years since, now in the possession of Miss Evans, of Ely. It is of fine gold, of beautiful workmanship, and weighs 12 dwts. 11 grains. From the enamelled ruby cross on either side it may have been worn by a dignified ecclesiastic.

Mr. J. Johnson exhibited a small enamelled reliquary of the Russian empire.

Mr. Darkin exhibited two curious ridge tiles, of the date of the beginning of the 16th century, surmounted with figures of a bear and his keeper. They were taken from a house lately pulled down in Guildhall-street, Bury.

Mr. J. B. Armstead exhibited a Nurembergh token, found at Clare, and a bulla or seal of lead of Pope Innocent VI., found in the churchyard at Clare: on the *Obo.* INNOC'CTIVS . PP. VI.; *Rev.* the usual figures of SS. Peter and Paul, with initials S. P. and S. L.

Mr. Pace presented a groat of Philip and Mary, of the first mintage after their marriage; it has the head of the queen alone on the *Obo.* with this legend, PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX; on the *Rev.* the cross and shield, and POSVIMVS DVM AVDITO NOS. A penny of King Henry, struck at Dublin by order of John Grey, Bishop of Norwich, and Justiciar of Ireland. On the *Obo.* is the full face of the king in a triangle, and sceptre in right hand, JOHANES REX; *Rev.* in a triangle a blazing star and a crescent, with a small star in each angle, ROBERD ON DIVE. A penny of Henry III.: on the *Obo.* the crowned full face of the king and HENRICVS REX III., being the first instance of numerals on any coin in the series of the kings of England; *Rev.* cross, pellets, and circle, and WALLIE ON...; and another penny of the same monarch, of similar design but a different moneyer's name, on *Rev.* WILLELM ON...; both of these coins of the second coinage. Mr. Pace also presented two pennies of the first coinage of the same king. The numerals are omitted in the legend. On the *Rev.* of one GILEBERD ON EC. and on the other RAVE ON LVND.

The Rev. Henry Creed presented a bronze medal in commemoration of the Tercentenary of King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmund's. On the *Obo.* is the head



of Edward VI., bearing the legend, "EDWARD VI. LIB. SCOL. GRAMM. IN BUR. SCI. EDI. INSTITUTOR." On the Rev. is the *Alma Mater*, or presiding Genius of the School, in a sitting posture, her left arm resting on a column, inscribed with the names of "SANCROFT—NORTH—CLAGET—LYNDFORD—REYNOLDS—HANMER—CUMBERLAND—THURLOW—TOMLINE—WRIGHT—BLOMFIELD—ALDERSON—CRANWORTH—MALKIN;" whilst her right hand extends the laurel wreath to the successful candidate for the prize, and the motto "ALUMNI QUAM DILECTI," bears a double allusion to the worthies already enrolled and those hereafter to be placed on her annals. In the exergue is the date, "ANNO TRECENT. CELEBR. AUG. II. MDCCCL." The portrait of King Edward more resembles Holbein's exquisite painting, than the prints usually seen. The drawing for this, and the inscriptions, were furnished by the Rev. H. Creed, by whom the medal was proposed at the meeting in the Spring of 1850: the design for the reverse is a modification of that gentleman's idea, which the medal would not admit, by Mr. Wyon, and is a chaste and classical conception. It may be necessary to explain, in order to meet any critical observation, that the legend follows the writing of the Charter of the School.

Mr. Downes presented the brass stretcher of a purse or alms-bag of a mendicant friar. On one side of the beam are the words AVE MARIA G'ACIA PLE and on the other [N] A DOMINV TECVM. On the shield in the centre is the monogram I H S on one side and the letter W on the other. A purse-stretcher, with similar inscriptions, but having the frame-work of the bag complete was found at Yarm, in Durham, in 1847, and is engraved in the 4th vol. of the Archaeological Journal, p. 361.

Mr. Harris presented two local halfpence. One of them of RICHARD PRIME, GROCER, AT BERRY, 1660; the other PAYABLE AT CHARLES GUEST'S, AUCTIONEER, BURY—with an arm holding an auctioneer's hammer and the words GOING & GOING 1795.

EYE, April 27, 1854.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, is in the Chair.*

The Institute met at Yaxley church, where a paper was read by Mr. Tymms.

The company then proceeded to the Assembly Rooms at Eye, where, the chair having been taken by the President, the following report of the Committee was read, and on the motion of the Rev. H. Creed, seconded by the Rev. W. Grigson, adopted:—

"The Committee, in presenting their Sixth Annual Report, beg to state that since the last anniversary meeting an excellent small collection of specimens in Natural History has become the property of and is accessible to the members of the Institute, which now embraces within its range of inquiry the Natural History as well as the Archaeology and Topography of the entire county of Suffolk.

"The Committee have also accumulated a number of antiquities, and have commenced the formation of a library of works relative to the county, or written by Suffolk authors.

"The Committee are desirous also, as opportunities offer, of acquiring not only antiquities, original deeds, and MSS., but views, portraits, and representations, engraved or otherwise, in any way illustrative of the topography of the county. They have to thank many kind friends for donations already received; but as these objects can only be accomplished at a great cost unless aided by the individual efforts of the members themselves; and as fresh instances of the destruction or removal to a distance of important records of every kind are continually coming to their knowledge, the Committee would earnestly appeal to all who may possess some solitary and perhaps now ill-appreciated document or specimen, tooallow such to be added to the Society's gatherings, and thus become available to all who may feel interested in them.

"The Committee are aware that much has been already done by individuals to elucidate the history of different portions of the county, but when the amount accomplished is compared with that which remains still untouched, it will appear to be insignificant indeed. The Committee would therefore urge upon all those whose position gives them a command over sources of information, promptly to communicate such documents or facts as may come under their notice. It is not to be hoped, nor, perhaps, in all cases to be desired, that the papers read at the General Meetings should embrace all that may by lengthened researches be ascertainable on the subject on which the author writes; but by the publication of information as soon as acquired, all may be made acquainted with what is known and what is wanted, and thereby find themselves able, or be induced, to supply what is defective, or clear up what may be doubtful.

"During the past year the Institute has visited Hawsted, Hardwick, and Melford; and it is gratifying to the Committee to report that on all occasions and in every place they continue to experience the greatest attention from those locally connected with the objects of their inquiry.

"To the Rev. Sir Thos. G. Cullum, Bart., and Lady Cullum the thanks of the Institute are eminently due, not only for the facilities afforded for inspecting the many objects of interest on their estate and in their mansion; but for their hospitality to the visitors so liberally and elegantly dispensed. They have also to thank Sir Thomas Cullum for defraying a portion of the cost of the beautiful engraving of the Etruscan tomb which appears in the first number of the second volume of the Proceedings.

"The Committee desire also to make special mention of the zeal and liberality of the Rev. A. P. Dunlap, Rector of Bardwell, who discovering that the walls of his church had been decorated with paintings, had the accumulated whitewash removed and tracings of the subjects carefully taken. These curious illustrations of the faith and arts of a former age have been liberally presented to the Institute by Mr. Dunlap, and are now in the hands of the engraver for issue, at as early a period as may be, with the next part of the Proceedings.

"Meetings have been arranged for the ensuing year, at Bury, on Friday, the 7th of July, on which occasion the Institute anticipate the honour of entertaining the members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, who propose to come over to Bury from Cambridge at their Annual Meeting; and on September the 14th, at Ipswich.

"The report of the Treasurer shows that the income of the Society for the past year has been 77l. 3s. 6d.; and that the sum of 84l. 11s. Od. has been expended; leaving a balance against the Society of 7l. 7s. 6d., which will be more than covered by the subscriptions remaining unpaid."

#### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1853-4.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Subscriptions, 1853 . . .	57 0 0	Balance paid . . .	16 5 2
" 1852 . . .	8 10 0	Printing Proceedings, Part VII. 18	4 6
" 1851 . . .	1 15 0	" Ely Guide & Advertising	2 5 0
" 1850 . . .	0 15 0	" Rules, Notices, &c.	2 18 0
" 1849 . . .	0 5 0	Engravings . . .	18 18 3
Life Subscription . . .	5 0 0	Books for Library, Stationery, &c. 7	4 5
Ely Guide sold . . .	2 10 0	Expenses of Meetings . . .	7 9 6
Proceedings sold . . .	0 16 6	Postage, Parcels, &c. . .	5 17 6
Visitors to Museum . . .	0 12 0	Payment to Athenaeum . . .	18 10 6
Balance due to Treasurer . . .	7 7 6	Museum . . .	2 3 2
	<hr/> <b>£84 11 0</b>		<hr/> <b>£84 11 0</b>

SAMUEL TYMMS, *Treasurer.*

The following presents were announced as having been received since the last general meeting :—

Series of plates of Suffolk local tokens, from W. S. Fitch, Esq.

On the Custom of Borough English in Sussex, by G. R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A.; from the Author.

Two coloured views of Bardwell Church; from the Rev. A. P. Dunlap.

Drawing of paintings on wall of the gatehouse chamber, West Stow Hall; from Mr. R. Simpson, jun.

Drawing of oak carvings in Morthoe Church, Devonshire; from J. S. Phillips, Esq.

Five cases of British birds; from the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis.

Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society; from the Society.

Engraved representation of effigy of Sir Wm. de Berdewell, in the window of Bardwell Church; from Mr. Warren.

A pair of Persian slippers; from Mr. Whitaker.

A section of the tropical or tree fern, with silky fibre from the interior; from Mr. S. Tymms.

Some horns of the ox; a shank bone of an ox, with a piece of iron, supposed to be the point of an arrow or spear, fixed in it; and fragments of iron and glass, recently found in the gravel below the foundations of the wall of Eye Castle; from Mr. Williams.

The Right Hon. Lord Henniker exhibited a British cinerary urn, found in 1851 at Stoke Ash, on the north side of the rivulet below the church; and some fragments of other vessels, a celt, &c. The vase, shewn in the annexed engraving, contained the bones of a young skeleton (human), probably those of a female. The following are the dimensions :—

INCHES.

Height A to B .....	15
Lip 1 .....	1
Collar 1 to 2 .....	2
Diameter of top .....	10
of bottom .....	5
Beading C & D .....	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Handles (4) 3 .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2
Girth F G .....	41

Four other vases, very much broken, were found at the same time. The one exhibited was restored by C. R. Bree, Esq., by whom the drawing for the above cut was kindly presented to the Institute.

Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., exhibited two Computi, or rentals of lordships, lands, manors, &c., in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, &c., belonging to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys, Kt., of Brome Hall, in the 16th and 30th years of Queen Elizabeth.

The Rev. C. B. Manning exhibited ten gold Roman coins, found at Eye, Suffolk, in May, 1781. Several hundred coins were found at the time, chiefly of the Emperors Honorius and Arcadius, in a leaden box; and near them were found some human bones. A small gold pendant ornament of the Saxon period found at Palgrave in 1851. (Engraved p. 88.) A subsidy roll of Hoxne Hundred, 17th Charles I.

Mrs. Chenery exhibited a small mazer cup, set in silver, and a metal box of Dutch workmanship, of the 17th century, engraved on one side with the creation of Adam and Eve; and the other with the temptation.

Mrs. Edgar Chenery exhibited original wax impressions of seals of Henry VII. (PRO REVIBVS CORAM JUSTICIARIIS), Henry VIII. (Exchequer seal), and Queen Mary. An elegant small silver basket for confectionery.

The Rev. S. W. Bull exhibited part of a British urn, discovered with others, in 1851, at Stoke Ash.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited an early watch, made by Robert Fenn, London, one of the first members of the Clockmakers' Company, temp. Chas. I. It is a beau-



tiful specimen of studwork upon tortoiseshell, and works with a chain, one of the earliest made. An English watch (one of the first made) attached to a contemporary dial-plate, constructed of catgut instead of a chain, which was not then invented. The maker was "Edward East, Londini." He was appointed one of the "Assistants" on the establishment of the Clockmakers' Company in 1681, by charter of Charles I. This dial watch is in the possession of Mr. Marsh, of Diss. Beautifully carved ivory tobacco stopper. A leaden medal in commemoration of the Peace concluded with the Dutch at Breda, June 29, 1667. *Ov. in exergue, "REDIT CONCORDIA MATER BREDE. JUNE, 1667."* *Rev. "MITIS ET FORTIS."* In *exergue*, "PROCUL HINC MALA BESTIS REGNIS. JUNE 29, 1667." A silver taper stand, A.D. 1703.

The Rev. H. Todd exhibited a black jack, of a quart measure, tipped with silver, from Cornwall.

Mr. Keyworth Creed exhibited specimens of *Saurophis tetradactylus* (four-toed snake-lizard) from Southern Africa; of *Serpens biceps* (two-headed snake) British; and the tympanum, or bony enlargement at the end of the trachea of the *Mergus albellus* (smew).

Miss G. Creed exhibited one of the small earthenware heads and grotesque faces which are found thickly scattered on the outside of some tumuli at the pyramids of Otumba, in Mexico.

Mr. T. G. Youngman exhibited some beautiful needlework, supposed to be of the time of Henry VII.

Mr. Samuel Tymms exhibited a ring with cameo onyx of Assyrian head. A leaden token of very ancient date with the name of "John Edwards" thereon, found in Bury St. Edmund's. Sulphur and gutta percha impressions of the seals of the Burgessess of Eye; the Honor of Eye; and the Priory of Eye. A seal of Ethilwald Bishop of Dunwich, from bronze matrix found at Eye, engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xx. Seal of Butley Priory, Suffolk, from a deed, dated 4 Edw. IV., in Caius-college, Cambridge. Seal of Michael de la Pole, first Earl of Suffolk, and seal of Michael Stanhope, Vice-Admiral of Suffolk. Inedited seal of Thomas de Tottington, Abbot of Bury, in 1308. A quarter noble of Edw. IV. struck after the victory at Mortimer's Cross, found in the churchyard, Bury; and several gold coins of James I. and Charles I. found at Ixworth.

The Rev. J. A. Campbell read an interesting memoir, by T. W. Barlow, Esq., of Manchester, of the life and labours of Dr. William Broome, sometime Vicar of Eye, who translated eight books of the *Odyssey* for Pope. This memoir has been since published, prefixed to an edition of Broome's works.

The Rev. R. Cobbold then explained to the meeting a curious political painting of the 17th century, which was exhibited. The picture is six feet ten inches long, and three feet five inches in depth; and contains thirty-one figures, as Mr. Cobbold remarked, to represent the conjunction of the "Cabal," of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale (the initials of whose names make the word "Cabal") with the Pope and the Lord Mayor of London, to overthrow the Church of England. It was purchased amongst some refuse at Lord Thurlow's sale. A print of it was sold at Christie's a short time since, as part of the property of the late Edmund Burke, Esq., "printed by Mary Clarke, for Henry Brome, at the Lyon, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1681."

The company then proceeded to the Castle and the Church, where memoirs on their history were read by the Rev. Henry Creed.

It was intended to have adjourned from the Church to the Priory Farm, where some fragments of the conventional buildings still exist, with a curious series of small moated enclosures; but time would not permit. The company afterwards dined together in the Assembly Room.

## SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COURT LEET OF THE BOROUGH OF CLARE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE VERDICTS OF THE HEADBOROUGHS.

It is probably but little known that the town of Clare is a borough, existing from the time of the Saxons,\* and that its affairs were managed by a Court Leet. To rescue from oblivion the proceedings of this Court, and to shew how diverse and important were the duties of its officers, I beg to offer a short account of them, illustrated by extracts from their records, entitled "Verdicts of the Headboroughs of the Borough of Clare." These "Verdicts" are MS. books in the custody of the Chief Steward of the Honor of Clare, who has kindly permitted me to inspect them.

I may here be allowed to mention that I was induced to examine these records in consequence of the "Remarks on a singular bequest in the Will of George Whatloke, of Clare," which appeared in the first volume of the Institute's "Proceedings," page 282, where it is said :—

"The Court Leet, like the Sheriff's tourn, was a Court of Record, wherein the Steward was the judge, and it was held commonly once a year; when all the deceners, including the headboroughs, owed suit or attendance at it; and out of them a jury of twelve or more was sworn. It had cognizance of a great diversity of matters, most of which are now under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace."...

"It was the duty of the jury to inquire into and present all petty treasons, felonies, larcenies, and all public nuisances, by artificers of every kind, and by dealers in bread, meat, ale, &c., and divers offences of other sorts committed within the jurisdiction of the Leet; and even such social annoyances as brawlers, scolds, and eavesdroppers, were within their surveillance."

From the verdicts it appears that the Court Leet was composed of eighteen members selected from the principal inhabitants of the town. They were styled "Headboroughs,"

\* In Clare 48 burgesses existed, and the market was by immemorial usage.—*Doomsday Book.*

and chose from among themselves the following officers:—two bailiffs, two ale-tasters, two constables, two leather sealers, a crier, a pindar, a clerk of the market, and (when required) two occasional officers, called affeerors.\* At one period this Court also elected the churchwardens and surveyors of the parish. The presiding officer, called the “Chief Steward † of the Honor and Borough of Clare,” was generally resident in Clare or its vicinity, received his appointment from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and held the office during life, by virtue of a patent from the crown.

It would be difficult to define correctly the respective duties of the officers above enumerated, as some are now obsolete, and others superseded by modern laws and customs. It will be sufficient to say that they kept a watchful eye over the proceedings of the townspeople, as well as strangers, and that no class of persons was exempt from their jurisdiction; the members of their own body, and the vicar and gentry, as well as the poorest inhabitants, were alike liable to “presentments” at the Court, and fined, or “amerced” if proved to have violated the laws of the borough.

The place where the Court Leet originally assembled was doubtless the Moot Hall, but no allusion to the place of meeting is made in the Court books until the 15th of April, 1729, when the Court is said to be “holden at y<sup>e</sup> half moon.” Twice in the year, generally in April and October, the headboroughs held their meetings. Their first business was to call over the list, and if any of their number were absent to “ameerce every of them iij<sup>a</sup>.”

The next proceeding was to dismiss in a formal manner those headboroughs and officers whose term of service had expired, and to fill up the vacancies.

After being duly sworn to the proper performance of their duties, the Court proceeded to receive the “presentments,”

\* Fr. *afferer*: in law to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercionment to a precise sum.—*Blackstone*. But in the *Customary of Normandy*, cap. 20, is the word *affeure*, which the Latin interpreter expresseth by *taxare*, that is,

to set the price of a thing, as *estimare*, *indicare*, &c., which etymology seems to be best.—*Blount's Law Dictionary*.

† This officer is not once mentioned in the books till 1766, when he appeared by deputy.

and to adjudicate upon them. It is not stated by whom these presentments were made: the only things recorded are the name of the offender, the place and nature of the offence, and the "payne" or penalty for so offending. Nor is it mentioned whether the accused was present to exculpate or defend himself from the charge. It would, however, appear that the proceedings of the Court were summary, and with closed doors, and that the only check upon it was the occasional appointment of affeerors to determine the justice of the "amerciaments;" their decision being final. If any of the offenders neglected or refused to obey the verdicts of the headboroughs, or the decisions of the affeerors, the bailiffs were empowered to enforce payment of the fines by a levy on their goods and chattels. In confirmation of this account I propose to make a variety of extracts from the "Verdicts" during a period of 220 years, commencing in 1612. Although these extracts are, perhaps, too numerous, it is probable that many, even more curious, may have escaped my observation in consequence of the frequently illegible writing. Enough, however, is shewn to prove that the ancient Court Leet was adapted only for the times that are past.

1612. Oct. 18. Item, we inioyne Lewys Mortlock to carry awaye that muck or compas w<sup>ch</sup> he hath cast out of the pond adioyning to the Vicarage of Clare, betwene this and Hallomas next, upon Payne of vs.  
 Item, we do present that John Hills, of Clare, hath purchased of Henry Gridly, one ten'te, sometyme Sparks, situate in Callis streete, in Clare aforesaid.

1613. April 22. Item, we do also present John Worrill, baker, of Sudbury, that he uttereth bread in our markett wanting 4 oz. in a 2d. loaf of the Statute, and therefore we do amerce him at vs.

1613 Oct. 14. Item, we doe further paine every inhabitante of the towne of Clare, eyther freholder or copyholder, not at any time hereafter, to take any inmate or inmates into their dwellinges houses there to continue dwellers, except he or they do putt in good bond, with sufficient suerties to the churchwardens of the sayde towne of Clare, to discharge the sayd towne of any charge which hereafter may happen, upon paine to forfeit for every such offence, five pounds.

[At the next, and many subsequent Courts, we find instances of fines for transgressing this law.]

Item, we doe further find that Jacob Bigge, an inhabitant of the borough of Clare, and freholder, hathe received into his house as an inmate — Keye, contrary to the bye law made at the last Courte for which he hath forfeited *vl.*, and therefore, we do amerce him in the some of *vl. vs.*, that he the sayd Bigge doe remove the sayd Keye, betweene this and the next Court.

1614. Oct. 11. Item, we the headboroughs and chiefe inhabitants of Clare, in Suffolk, here at this pr<sup>t</sup>e Court assembled, do for ever hereafter, for the good estate of the said towne, conclude, order and agree, that no inhabitant or inhabitants of Clare aforesaid, w<sup>ch</sup> be headboroughs or freeholders dwelling in the same towne or without the towne, or any other p'son or p'sons for them, shall at any time hereafter, let or sell any freehold ten'ts or ten't or any p't thereof, to any p'son or p'sons whatsoever, w<sup>ch</sup> be straungers, and not byn resident in the said towne three yeares or above, w<sup>th</sup>out consent and agreement of the greater p't of the headboroughs of Clare, upon Payne to forfeite for every such messuage or ten'te so let, or to be hereafter letten w<sup>th</sup>out consent or agreement as aforesaid, five pounds.

[This bye-law is signed by the whole 18 headboroughs.]

Imprimis we do p'nte that Roger Barrowe, thelder, of Clare, in Suff., yeoman, since the last Court, have dep'ted this lyfe, and that one messuage or ten'te called the Dragon, is desended to Thomas Goulding, as next heyre to him.

Item, we present that James Games, of Clare, in Suffolk, hath wilfully and contemptuously made a pound breach in Clare since the last Court, and did take out of the pound his gelding in contempt of authority.

1615 April 25, Item, we do from henceforth payne all the bouchers of Clare, that they shall not hereafter kill any flesh openly in the streets, nor shall not throw out into the streets any paunches or offal, upon Payne of *xs.* upon every of them so offending.

1615. Oct. 10. We do find that Edward Richardson hath a slaughterhouse in Rotten rowe, which annoyeth the streete, for w<sup>ch</sup> we payne him in the some of *xxs.*, that he do make his slaughterhouse in some convenient place.

We find that James Richardson had a bullock impounded, and he killed the same in the pound and carryed it away, and therefore we do amerce him in *xxs.*

1616. Oct. 10. We presente John Barrow, that his bread was not weight according to the Statute, and that he did resist the Alefounders in the executing of there office, and doe amerce him in the some of *xxs.*

1617. Dec. 24. ....made the daye and yeare abovewritten, that one John Cope, of Tuddington, in the county of Bedforde, hus-

bandman, did bargaine and openly sell for v*l.* unto one Thomas Flacke, of Stansfield, in the countye of Suff, in the open markett, at Clare, in the countye of Suff, one trotting colt, of the age of two years and a half, of an iron grey coller, and yt was verified by the testimony of one John Beman, of Tuddington aforesaid, husbandman, that the said John Cope was true owner of the said colt, in the presence of William Constable.

[Many similar entries subsequently occur.]

1618. April 21. Item, we doe further present that John Maxie, Thomas Merrills, John Cadge, and John Warren, have not fenced up their prepastures, accordinge to the last paine, for w<sup>ch</sup> doe amerce every of them in the summe of xx shillings, and we doe paine every of them in xx shillings more to doe it betwixt this and the next general court.

Item, we doe finde that George Wragge and John Pottell have not layde open their shoppe according to the last paine, and therefore we do amerce the said George Wragge in the summe of v pounds, and doe him in five pounds more to lay it open the same as usuall it hath bin betweene this and the next generall courte.

1619. May 25. Item, we finde Mr. Isaacke Joyner, vicar of Clare, hath a ditch in Callice street which annoyeth the hywaye, w<sup>ch</sup> we doe paine him ijs. iiijd. to be done betweene this and the next general court.

Item, we present William Constable, for not selling a quart of beer for a penny, according to the statute, for w<sup>ch</sup> we doe amerce him ijs. vjd.

1620. Jan. 16. Item, we paine Jacobbe Bigg in xs. to remove one William Kempe and George Burton out of his house betweene this and our Ladye Daye next.

Item, we further present that Thomas Pottell hath killed and uttered for sale unwholesome fleshe, for w<sup>ch</sup> we doe amerce him in the some of ijs. iiijd.

Item, we paine Richard Leysall and Barniby Warren in the summe of xs. a peice, to nayle up their gates into the common pasture before the second of February next, and soe continually to keepe them sufficiently fenced.

Item, we present that Sir Thomas Barnardistone, knight, died ceased of one messuage in Nethergate street, wherein one John Gibbs dwelleth and houldeth of the borrough, and renteth vid.

And of one messuage wherein the widdowe Whitehead dwelleth, in Millane, and of one other messuage, wherin one George Were dwelleth, in Nethergate streete, but howe the same are houlden we know not.

1621. April 17. Item, we find that Mr. Skinner, of Sudbury, hath erected a chimney w<sup>ch</sup> is a great danger to the towne, w<sup>ch</sup> we

doe paine him in the summe of  $xs.$  to make it suffitient  
betweene this and the next generall court.

Item, we dismisse Peter Farmer from his office of Head-  
boroughshipe, for discoveringe our verdite before we had  
delivered in the same.

Item, we the chief inhabitants and headboroughs of Clare, at  
the present court assembled, doe for ever hereafter, for the  
good estate of the towne, doe conclude order and agree that  
no man shall erect and build up any chimney within the  
borough, but only of bricke, and to be builded above the  
roofof the house fower feete and a halfe, upon the paine  
for every such offence to be hereafter committed the summe  
of  $vl.$

1621. Oct. 9. Item, we find that John Skinner, of Sudbury, hath not  
amended his chimney, according as he was payned to do att  
the court howden the 17th of April last, for the  $w^h$  we did  
amerce him in  $xs.$ , and doe payne him to amend the said  
chimney betwyne this and the next generall court in the  
summe of  $xls.$

1622. Oct. 15. Item, we present John Cadge, senior, and Thomas  
Merrills, and John Cadge, junior, shopkeepers, for selling of  
ware upon the Sabbath day, contrary to the order  $w^h$  was  
heretofore made; also John Crosse, and Thomas Pottall, and  
William Pottall, for selling of flesh upon the Sabbath day;  
also William Rushin, senior, and William Rushin, junior, for  
barbering upon the Sabbath day; and doe amerce them all  
in  $ijs.$  a peece.

Item, we present that Richard Miller hath committed a bloud-  
shed uppon one Robert Clearke, for  $w^h$  we doe amerce him  
in the summe of  $iij.s. iiijd.$

1638. April 3. Item, we present William Griggs and John Walford,  
Baylyffs of the borrough of Clare, for felling of one tree of  
the King's waste, and doe amerce them  $3s. 4d.$

1639. April 23. Item, we payne the inhabitants of Clare in  $3s. 4d.$ ,  
that they make a paire of butts betwixt this and midsomer  
next.

Item, we present the wife of Edward Gilvie for railing and  
abusing the constable and his assistants in groce termes, and  
doe amerce her in  $xiid.$

1640. April 14. Item, we doe amerce the alfounders John Endred and  
John Mawlborne for neglect of there office  $12d.$  a peece.

1640. May 4. Item, we p'sent John Ewson for nott makinge his bread  
accordinge to statute, and denying of the alfounders and  
constables to cutt it out to the poore.

Item, we doe p'sent W<sup>m</sup>. Pottoll for killing of a bull  $w^h$ out  
baytinge of it, contrarie to the statute.

1646. Oct. 6. Item, we doe elect to be churchwardens for this yeare  
following Henry Cawthorne and W<sup>m</sup>. Netherstreete.

1649. April 3. Item, we doe elect to be surveyors Giles Barnardistou,

esquire, Henry Cuts, gent., John Pettit, gent., John Plombe.

1650. April 23. Item, upon the complaynt of sum of the townsmen wee present the well agaynst goodman Malburne's howse, as very dangerros, and doe order the next cunstable to mend it softiently betwen this and the tenth of Maye next, or uppon defult to pay twenty shillings.

Item, we present the churchwardens for a towne house joyning to Larenc Eusden, the wall being fallen downe, to his great annoyance, and doe amerse the churchwardens ten shillings if it bent a mendded before mikillmas next.

Item, We present Mr. Trig, being lord of the manner, for not reparing the Moote Halle\* and stares, which are dangerros to those that doe sute and serfice in that place, and doe amerce him in ten pounds, if it bee not reparied betwen this and mikehellmas next.

1651. April 8. Upon the complaynte of Petter Norfolke wee present the defaulce of a gate wanting at the land's end, going to pond meddowes, and uppon inquire wee find by the custom of mayntayning of that gate that it belongs to Mr. Will. Netherstreete to mayntayne, which if he neglect to doo between this and the 14th daye of Maye next wee amerce him to paye twente shillings.

Upon the complaynte of John Pettet wee present Richard Crispe, for a fence of his lying open, to the greate a noyance of the saide John Pettet, and wee doe a merse the same Richard Crispe thurte shillings if he a mend not the same fence in a fortnights time after this court siting, and where as ther is a tree in the saide fence questionabell, wee finde it belonging to the saide John Pettet.

1657. April 8. Item, Lawrence Eusden complayninge of the almes howses chimneys† how dangerous they are for want of repayre, we p'sent the churchwardens that they putt them into suffycyent repayre betwixt this and michalimas next, or else we doe amerce them in twenty shillings.

1664. Oct. 4. Item, we p'sent Danniell Barrons for sawinge downe the groundsell which was part of the Moott hall, which was the occasion that the upper part of the hall fell downe.

1702. April 14. Item, we p'sent Rob' and Jn<sup>o</sup> Fairs for eves dropers and night walkers, and fine them halfe a crowne a piece, &c.

1716. April 26. Item, wee present Th<sup>o</sup>. Bevis for laying his wood

\* The situation of the Moot Hall is not known, but there is still standing in the High-street, opposite the church, a house described in the deeds as the "Guild hall," which, from its style, may have been erected in place of the decayed

Moot hall. It is now the Post-office.

† The only almshouses in the town were till lately on the south side of the churhyard, in which the widows—recipients of Cadge's Charity—resided.

ag<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> towne shoppes\* and breaking y<sup>e</sup> tiles of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> shoppes, and if y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> tyles are not mended or repaired, and wood see moved to his house, and in a month's time, wee fine him twenty shillings.

1718. Sept. 30. Item, we present Joseph Totman, John Johnson, William Gilbie, John Hamant, William Green, Ed. Harrington, Henry Letch, Jer. Hill, Tho. Deeks, Wid. Chapman, James Button, Willm. Sumers, George Robinson, Ann Gilbert, and Danll. Hills, for their logs and new timber and old stuff lying about the streets, being annoyances to the s<sup>d</sup> burrough, and we fine them five shillings, if not removed in six weeks time.

1719. April 7. Whereas leave have been given to Mr. Joshua Brise by us, whose names are hereunder subscribed, for erecting a palisade and rails w<sup>th</sup> foot passage through the same, not exceeding ten or eleven feet at furthest from y<sup>e</sup> front of his house, and placing trees before the same, and allso for lowering or sinking the curb of y<sup>e</sup> well so as to agree w<sup>th</sup> the graveling before his house, and to be done at his own cost and charge.

Item, we do present all out town butchers, that shall come to hawk about y<sup>e</sup> town selling of meat excepting market day, for such offence we fine them 10s. a piece.

Item, we p<sup>s</sup>ent Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Smith clay chimny, and Mrs. Grace Lagdens clay chimny, and y<sup>e</sup> Town House chimny, and Will. Summers clay chimny, where Jn<sup>o</sup> Martin live, if not all made new brick chimneys within 3 months, do fine them 10s. a piece.

1726. Oct. 4. We present y<sup>e</sup> ovens of Sam Gervice, John Minge, and y<sup>e</sup> Widow Green, and do fine them ten shillings each, if not amended in a fortnight.

Wee present Wm. Barham, John Loudon, Joseph Starling, Samuel Golding, Tho. Deeks (Nethergate), and John Elsden, for selling beer before the fair day, and do fine them two shillings each.

And who ever shall sell beer before the fair day, or after the second day of the fair, shall forfeit five shillings each man for the future.

1730. Oct. 6. Item, we p<sup>s</sup>ent y<sup>e</sup> willow trees standing against William Gilbert's house as a com'on nusance, and if not pull'd down by Christmas next, we amerce him two shillings and sixpence.

1760. Oct. 14. We the headboroughs do present a cellar window belonging to Jos<sup>b</sup> Crow, in the Market street now lying to the street, and unless it is not secured in one month, shall be fined five shillings.

\* These shops were situated in the middle of the Market-street, in a line with and not far from the old market cross. They were in existence until about 35 years since, when, being in a very ruinous state, and unfit for repair, it was deemed advisable to take them

entirely down. They were at first apparently used by butchers for slaughtering and selling their meat, although afterwards diverted to other purposes. The market cross shared the same fate in 1889.

We the Jurors also present and certify, that within the borough there has been a practice for the inhabitants who keep hogs, to suffer them to go about the borough, to y<sup>r</sup> great nusance of the inhabitants within the said borough, and that the several persons following namely, George Jay, Wm. Brown, and Jonathan Cutts, and several other persons have of late suffered their hogs to go at large about the streets to the very great damage and nusance of the inhabitants within the s<sup>d</sup> borough, and therefore, we adjudge a fine upon the s<sup>d</sup> sev<sup>l</sup> persons, who have been guilty of comitting such nusance, of twenty shillings each, and if the same nusance be continued, we adjudge a fine of forty shill<sup>g</sup>, upon evry person who shall be guilty of comitting such nusance.

1766. April 20. We, whose names are hereunderwritten, having been sworn duly and faithfully to affeer the several amerciaments above sett, do affeer the amerciament of the sum of twenty shillings imposed upon Samuel Clarke, to the sum of five shillings, and we affeer the amerciament of sixpence imposed on Shadrach Brise, Esq. at the like sum, the same being a reasonable amerciment. As witness our hands,

JOHN SNELL,  
JOHN SPALDING.

1780. April 22. We, the affeerors having been sworn to affeer and determine the reasonableness of the several fines and amerciaments above sett and imposed, and do affeer and determine all, and every the same fines and amerciaments to be reasonable. As witness our hands,

Jos. HARRINGTON,  
W.M. FENNER.

To this list of Presentments must be added another that requires a little more notice. It stands thus:—

1613. April 20. And we do lastly p'nte the comon fyne xs.

This was a yearly fine paid by the borough to the Sovereign as Lord of the Manor. It appears to have been due at Michaelmas, as it was generally entered in the verdicts of that period, as the closing business of the Court. How the money was originally raised is not said, but in 1772, and ever after, it was paid by the overseers, as these entries shew:—

1772. May 1. We present there was due to the Lord of this leet at Mich'as last, the sum of forty shillings for four years common fine, and the same was paid at this Court to the steward, by John Hickford, the overseer.

1782. Dec. 9. We also present that there is due to our Sovereign Lord the King, the sum of 10s. for his comon fine, and there is due 20s. in arrear, and order the overseer to pay the same.

This is the “commyn fyne” mentioned in the will of George Whatloke (*vide* vol. I, p. 187), who directs his executors to purchase so much land “as shalbe to the yerely value of xs.,” and that the said sum of xs. “shall yerely from thensforth paye and dyscharge the holle *commyn fyne* as well as for the Deceners as for the *Hedborows* then dwellynge w<sup>th</sup>yn the same towne of Clare.” Whether the intentions of the testator in this particular bequest were carried out, is not known, as there is no piece of land belonging to the town charged with any such payment. Nor did the fine pass through the hands of the churchwardens, although they were expressly directed to receive the rent and pay it to the Court.

In connexion with these records there is also a register, kept by the criers, of things cried in the market of Clare. The nature and quaint description of the articles lost, or found, is very curious, and a perusal of them would be interesting; but the length of this paper will not admit of further extracts.

I have thus endeavoured to shew the nature and extent of a useful local Institution, whose name is almost forgotten, whose laws are disregarded, whose officers are powerless, and whose customs are becoming traditions. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the last meeting of the Court in Clare, and in that period legislative enactments have co-operated with changes in society to render it obsolete.

J. B. ARMSTEAD.

## ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—No. II.

[The original of the following letter from the Duke of Richmond\* was presented to the Institute in 1853 by Mr. Charles Hine, of Bury St. Edmund's, by whom it had been rescued from the fire. It is addressed to Martin Folkes, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., the well-known antiquary, and gives some interesting particulars of the famous BATTLE OF DETTINGEN, the last in which a King of England has appeared at the head of his troops. In this war the King of France, pursuing the traditional enmity of his race to the House of Austria, allied himself with Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, against Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, who had refused to recognise the election of the Elector of Bavaria to the imperial throne of Germany by the title of Charles the VIIth. It was on the 27th of June, when the allies, in ignorance of the movements of the French army, began their march towards Dettingen in two columns, under the command of King George II. and his son the Duke of Cumberland. The French, under the Duc de Grammont, shewed themselves in great force in the pass, and so completely enclosed and hemmed in the English that “our military fame—the lives and liberties of our soldiers—nay, even of our king—seemed already within the enemy’s grasp.” Nothing was left to the king but to surrender or cut his way through the defile, which was fully occupied by Grammont and covered by a morass and a ravine, the bed of a small rivulet, in front. The French commander, however, relieved the king from his peril by rashly commencing the attack before the troops of his uncle, the Maréchal de Noailles, could come up. Rushing from the village of Dettingen, he crossed the ravine and gave the allied battle on equal terms. As the French approached, the horse of George the Second, frightened at the noise, ran away and carried his majesty into the midst of the enemy’s lines, but was fortunately stopped in time. The king then dismounted, put himself at the head of his British and Hanoverian infantry, and flourishing his sword, addressed the British men in this brief characteristic speech: “Now then, my boys, now for the honor of England! fire, and behave bravely, and the French will soon run!” His son, the Duke of Cumberland, was also in front, on the left, and displayed as much personal bravery as his father. The king’s dense column of infantry broke Grammont’s squadrons, and pushed both horse and foot before them. Noailles, from the opposite side of the river, beheld the fatal mistake of his nephew, and tried to redeem it; but before he could get to Dettingen the affair was decided, and Grammont’s men were in headlong retreat. The loss of the French in killed and wounded was estimated at 6000; and that of the allies at more than 2000 men. The king, who had exposed himself to danger as much as any of his officers, was not touched: the Duke of Cumberland was wounded by a shot in the calf of the leg, but refused to quit the field. The veteran Lord Stair proposed to pursue the enemy, but as the troops were without victuals, drink, or tents to lie in, the king pushed on after a short rest to the well-furnished magazines of Hanau. Another battle was, in reality, hardly necessary, for de Broglie, to whose assistance Noailles was marching, was driven across the Rhine

\* Charles, second duke; grandson of Charles the Second, and Master of the Horse to George the Second. Of him Lord Hervey writes, in 1734:—“There never lived a man of a more amiable composition; he was friendly, benevolent, generous, honourable, and thoroughly noble in his way of acting, talking, and thinking; he had constant spirits, was very entertaining, and had a great deal of

knowledge, though not having had a school education, he was a long while reckoned ignorant by the generality of the world, who are as apt to call every man a blockhead that does not understand Greek and Latin, as they are to think many of those no blockheads who understand nothing else.”—*Memoirs*, i. 291.

by Prince Charles of Lorraine, brother-in-law of Maria Theresa ; and thereupon Noailles retreated towards Worms, crossed the Rhine, and, joining de Broglie, left the German frontier to return in a lamentable plight to his own country. Thus abandoned, the Elector of Bavaria, without an army, and almost without the common necessities of life, signed a neutrality for his own hereditary states till the conclusion of a peace.]

*King's Head Quarters at Hanau,*

*Wednesday, July 24. 1743.*

Ten thousand thanks to you, dear Martin, for your most obliging letter and kind concern for me, which, by long experience I have had of your freindship, I know to be very sincere. As to further news, which every body is so desirous of having, I have little or none to send you. Wee are all in a state of inaction as yett, butt when Prince Charles comes, (and he's expected here every day,) I take for granted something farther will be undertaken ; but the great stroke of all is already struck, that is, haveing drove the French out of Germany. That is the first and cheif point our troops came here for, and it has been done bravely and gallantly, and to make use of a very vulgar phrase, *with a kick o' the breech.*\* Both Noalles and Broglie's armys have assollutely retired to the other side of the Rhine. What more may be done by us is above me to say, butt I hope in God that all that can be, will be done. Experience shows that there is a brave army here, and I am very sure they are ready to do as much as any men can do. As I know there is not a man upon earth that has more good nature and humanity than yourself, I must tell you what I am sure will please you ; which is, that at last our hospitall for sick and wounded is putt upon the best footing that can be, and gott into the best order ; and to do justice to those that have done it, I must assure you that the whole is entirely owing to Mr. Ranby,† the surgeon, and Garnier, the apothecary-

\* This does not appear to be the only instance in which Marshal Broglie had to make an ignominious flight, for Lord Hervey, writing of the battle of Guastalla, 19th September, 1734, says :

" The Marshal Broglie's disgrace for having been surprised in his quarters, and losing, for want of common guard and watch, all the men committed to his care, was not only the subject of every gazette in Europe but the topic of every conversation, and the burden of ten thousand ballads that were sung in all Paris and all France to ridicule his negligent conduct, and his extraordinary flight, which was made in his shirt upon a cart horse, his breeches in his hand, and his two sons riding before him. He was fast asleep when a sentinel at the door of his tent first came in to tell him the Germans were in his camp ; and he had just time to make his escape in the manner which I have described. It was said that,

whilst he was in the stable in his shirt bridling his cart-horse, he was seized as a prisoner by one of the German soldiers, who knew him not, nor in the least imagined this prize to be a Marshal of France. The Marshal told the German trooper he was an under-cook in Monsieur Broglie's kitchen, not worth his care, and begged his release ; upon which the trooper gave him a kick and let him go." —*Memoirs*, i. 357.

† Ranby was sergeant-surgeon to George II., " a sensible fellow, and a favorite of Lord Hervey's." He was called in to attend Queen Caroline, queen of George the Second, in her last painfull illness.—*Lord Hervey's Memoirs* ii. p. 510. He resided for some time in Bury St. Edmund's, where his family continued till within a few years ; and resided in the " Court-house," now occupied by Sir J. Walsham, bart.

general, and in justice to them I thinke every body in England should know it, for I thinke no charity can be greater than that of takeing care of those brave fellows that have really distinguished themselves in the service of their country, and I do assure you that no history affords greater instances of personal bravery than the behaviour of numbers of com'on English soldiers\* the day of the battle of Dettingen. Other nations did well, butt I mention our countrymen, as farr the greater number of them were engaged, and all the French officers that have been at Frankfort make no scruple to say, *nous ne crûmes jamais rencontrer de si brave gens.* I have sent the Duke of Montagu a very bad plan of the battle, butt there is no better yett; when there is, I will send him an other. I must tell you a very extraordinary case in the hospital: a man that has a shott through both hips, and quite through the bladder; all his urine pas'd through one of the wounds for the first ten days, butt after that it pas'd the natural way through the penis, and he is in so good a way that Ranby does not doubt of his cure, and 'tis now near a month since he received the wound. This I beleive you'l own to be a very extraordinary case; and Ranby has promis'd me to keep a register of all the extraordinary cases, to entertain our society with next winter.† His R. H. the Duke is, thanke God, in a very fair way of doing well. He really, without flattery, did behave himself with incomparable bravery;‡ and he escaped very narrowly, for his horse, that was also wounded by the same shott, ran away with him

\* A rare print by L. Boitard, published in the same year, preserves to posterity a record of one of the bravest of these common soldiers, in the person of Thomas Brown, a Yorkshire shoemaker. He was then about 28 years of age, and had not been one year in the army. The French gend's arms, in a charge, took the standard from the regiment. Brown dashed after the gend'arme who bore off the trophy, laid hold of it, and then pistolled the Frenchman. With his sword in its scabbard, his hands grasping both bridle and standard, he put spurs into his horse, and, exposed to fire and sword, made his way back through a lane of the enemy. He received 8 cuts in the face, head, and neck; two balls lodged in his back, and three went through his hat. His nose and upper lip were nearly severed from his face, a terrible gash from the top of his forehead crossed his left eye, he received two other wounds on the forehead, and two on the back of the neck, besides having two fingers of the bridle hand chopped off. His regiment welcomed him back with three huzzas. In this battle Brown had two horses killed under him. George II. offered him a commission, but his inability to write prevented

his acceptance of it. The King placed him near his person in the life guards, and granted him a pension of 30*l.* per annum. He died from the effects of his wounds between two and three years afterwards.—*Hone's Year Book*, 727.

† We cannot discover any article in the *Philosophical Transactions* on this subject; but Ranby published a separate work on *The Method of Treating Gun-shot Wounds*, 4to. 1744. In this work, which is dedicated to the king, he says:—“ May I be allowed, Sire, to say that the unweari'd care taken by your Majesty of the gallant sufferers at the signal battle of Dettingen is often considered by me with that just admiration and respect which such goodness naturally excites. The state and condition of every individual afflicted, either with sickness or wounds in that engagement, was very particularly inquired into by your Majesty every morning; a condescension which had so happy an effect that all possible ease and convenience were procured to the distressed.”—*Notes and Queries*, vol. x. 347; a periodical of inestimable value to all literary students resident in the provinces.

‡ The conduct of the Duke and his father on this occasion very much recom-

between the French and English lines for about a hundred yards, in the midst of both fires, and two beasts of Austrian officers, 'tho he had a green bough in his hatt, and English regimentals on, fired their pistols close at his ears, takeing him as they say for a French officer; and this in presence of Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Fitzwilliams, and several of his servants that call'd out to them. Wee have just had an account that Prince Charles's hussars have taken three squadrons of *Le Royal Cavallerie*, of Broglio's army, before they could scramble over the Rhine. I beg you would give my kind love and service to the Duke of Montagu, and that you would com'unicate what you thinke propper of this letter to him, which saves me the trouble of writing an other; tho I assure you I think it none to write to you, nor should I to write to him; but really I have not time at present, for I have a long letter or two of business to write, besides one to the Duchess of Richmond, who is, I hope, now quite safe at the Hague. I send you the totals of our kill'd and wounded; which is authentick and exact, that is, according to the returns; butt I am apt to thinke the non-effective are included in the kill'd. The French have certanly lost in this affair and in the week after by desertion, at least eight thousand men; that is kill'd and wounded. They own themselves four thousand; then there are certanly at least as many more, by drown'd in the main which they never reccon'd, prisoners, and deserted, as I have already said. I must now thank you for your obliging letter, which you writ to me in answer to that I had wrote to you about the Pollipus's. My best services attend Miss Lucrece,\* who I hope continues in good health. I beg also my kind services to your brother the counsellor;† and that you would do me the justice to be assured that I am, with the utmost sincerity and freindship, dear Martin,

Your most faithfull and affectionate humble servant,  
RICHMOND, &c.

mended both to the people of England. "We are all mad," writes Horace Walpole; "drums, trumpets, bumpers, bonfires! The mob are wild, and cry, 'Long live King George and the Duke of Cumberland'." — *Letters*, i. 290. The Duke's wound never completely healed. In 1764 it broke out afresh, and it became "necessary to make an incision of many inches in the knee. Ranby did not dare to propose that a hero should be tied, but was frightened out of his senses when the hero would hold the candle himself, which none of his generals could bear to do. In the middle of the operation the Duke said, 'Hold!' Ranby said, 'For God's sake, sir, let me proceed now; it will be worse to renew it.' The Duke repeated, 'I say, hold,' and then calmly bade them give Ranby a clean waistcoat and cap, 'for,' said he, 'the poor man has sweat through these.'

It was true, but the Duke did not utter a groan." — *Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford*, p. 154. His royal highness died at Newmarket in the October of the following year.

\* Youngest daughter of Martin Folkes Esq., named after her mother Lucretia Bradahaw, an actress and the representative of Farquhar's heroines. She married, May, 1756, Richard Betenson, esq., (afterwards Sir Richard Betenson, 4th and last baronet, of Wimbledon,) and died the 6th June following, aged 36.

† William Folkes, esq., of Hillington, Norfolk, agent to the Duke of Montagu, in Lancashire. He married first, a daughter of Samuel Taylor, esq., of Lynn, in Norfolk; and secondly, a daughter of Sir Wm. Browne, kt., whose estates descended to his grandson, Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart., father of the present baronet.

*Abstract of the kill'd and wounded at the battle of Dettingen,  
June 16—27, 1743.*

English.....	821 men. ....	495 horses.
Hanoverians ...	553 ditto .....	71 ditto
Austrians .....	977 ditto .....	50 ditto
<hr/>		
	2351 men.	616 horses.

Since the above I have gott a more particular account, which I enclose to you, as also a particular list of the names of the English officers that are kill'd and wounded.

Pray com'unicate it all to the Duke of Montagu.

Mareschall de Broglie is *disgracièz d la cour*, strip'd of the government of Strasbourg and all his employments, and *releguèz d sa terre*.

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## ON THE CASTLE AND HONOR OF EYE.

ANTIQUARIES have differed so much in opinion respecting earthwork fortifications, that it would be presumption in me to decide upon the origin of the hill and its adjacent works, now before you. But whether they were constructed by the Britons, the Romans, or the Normans, this locality affords proof that all these people occupied at different periods, now long passed away, Eye and its vicinity.

In July, 1818, as some labourers were at work raising gravel on what is called the Abbey farm, now the property of Sir Edwd. Clarence Kerrison, bart., they broke into a British burial-ground.\* An eye-witness relates that at least 150 cinerary urns were discovered; "they differed in size, shape, and in the ornamental marks which appear on their superficies; their height varied from 5 to 9 inches; many were in a fine state of preservation; the depth at which they were buried varied from 4 inches to 2 feet; they were filled with calcined bones, covered with fine sand: there was also found a small fragment of gold, a pair of bronze tweezers, and two half globes of ivory, an inch in diameter." Unfortunately the greater number of these urns were des-

\* See Gent. Mag. Aug. 1818.

troyed in uncovering them, they “ were generally of so tender a nature as not to endure the slightest pressure or exposure ” ; seventeen were deposited at Hoxne Hall ; one was retained by Mr. Fincham, the occupier of the farm, but it crumbled to dust several years ago ; one, presented by Lord Cornwallis to the late Rev. Henry Hasted, was exhibited at the first meeting of this Institute, June 8th, 1848, but it has since been broken beyond restoration. Three years ago a British burial ground was also opened on the north side of the stream at Stoke Ash, near Eye, and five urns were taken out, but all of them were broken ; the greater portions of two, however, have been preserved, and are now on the table ; the larger being sent for exhibition by Lord Henniker, upon whose land they were found ; and the smaller, of red earth beautifully ornamented, is exhibited by the Rev. S. W. Bull, Rector of Stoke Ash.

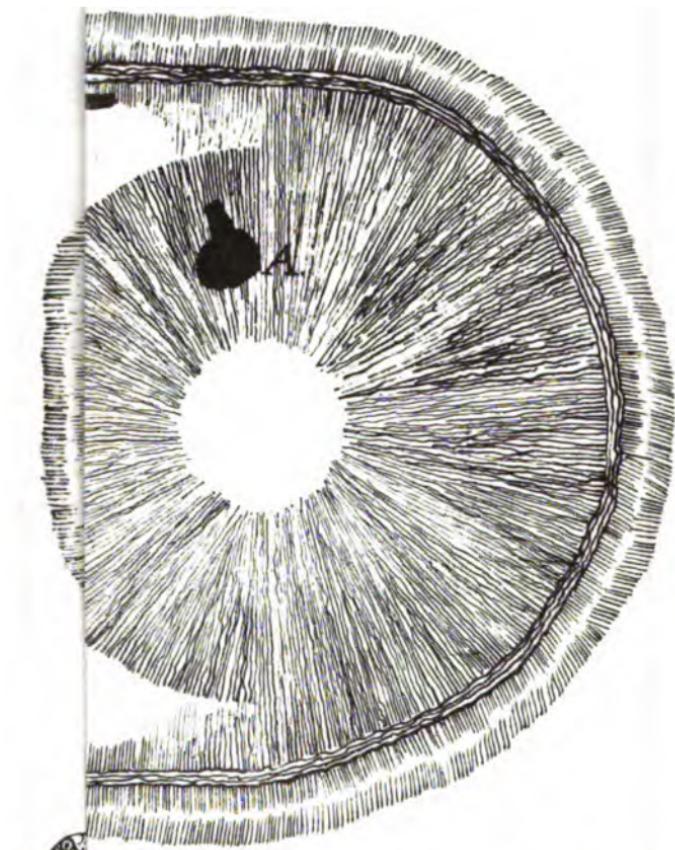
In 1781 a leaden coffer was turned up near the river, on the Clint farm, by some labourers ; it contained several hundred aurei of the Roman emperors Valens and Valentinianus (A.D. 1117—1128 and 1131) ; of Gratianus (1128—1136) ; Theodosius (1132—1148) ; Arcadius (1148—1161) ; and of Honorius (1148—1176). I have seen several of them in the possession of a lady lately deceased ; and ten of them, in the finest preservation, are now on the table, being exhibited by the Rev. C. R. Manning.

The Iter Britanniarum of Antoninus gives the Roman roads from Londinium (London) into Suffolk and Norfolk, one terminating at Caister-juxta-Norwich, or at Norwich itself,\* the Venta Icenorum of the Romans ; the other at Brancaster, the Branodunum of the Romans. Much discussion has taken place on these routes ; that which terminates at Norwich, in my opinion, includes Eye, and runs thus : Caister, Tasburgh, Eye, Haughley, Brettenham, Clare, Colchester, and so on to London. From Eye to Haughley it would pass through Farningham, at which place Roman remains have been discovered, five years ago, in making the Eastern Union Railway ; they consisted of urns, one of which I exhibited at the meeting of the Institute on March 15th, 1849 ; spear-heads of iron, one of which is in our

\* See letter to Dawson Turner, Esq., by Hudson Gurney, Esq., in “ Norfolk Archaeology.”



N



- A. Remains of Bastion
- B. North Wall.
- C. Foundation of South Wall.
- D. Well.

Saxon

found  
in the  
ductus

H  
13

Museum ; and ornaments of brass. So that we have evidence of Roman occupation.

But if the Castle-hill, with its adjacent earthworks, be not Roman, nor adaptations of British fortifications to the exigencies of the Roman invaders, the fragments of the bastion on the north-west slope of the hill, the wall still existing on the north side, and the foundations of that on the south side, discovered within the last month, testify to the possession of this spot by the Normans.

If you refer to the ground plan, and also to the section of these earthworks, you will see that the hill upon which in Roman times the watch-tower was erected is at the east end of the fortifications ; to the westward of it is the constabulary, measuring 400 feet from east to west, and 250 from north to south, and gradually rising in elevation till it terminates abruptly in the foss, steep on its inner side, which surrounds the whole works. So many buildings have been erected both in the foss and on its banks, that we cannot define it with perfect accuracy, yet we can trace it with tolerable distinctness from the present highway, which lies between it and the church on the east to the lane on the west, which runs from Castle-street to Church-street ; it also passes along nearly parallel to Castle-street on the south, and to Church-street on the north. The ground-plan shews that these earthworks form a long right-angled parallelogram, rounded off at the angles, the length from east to west being about 560 feet, and the width from north to south being about 280 feet. The section shews the comparative height of the prætorium (or hill) and the constabulary above the bottom of the foss, the former being about 60 feet, and the latter from 20 to 30 feet.

Similar works are to be seen at Thetford, Ely, Cambridge, Haughley, Clare, &c.

That the Normans adopted the earthwork strongholds of their predecessors, the still existing castle at Norwich testifies. We are not surprised therefore to find the Norman baron, Robert Malet\* (a name on the Roll of Battle Abbey), erecting his castle on a site so pre-eminently suited for his stronghold. Few remains indeed of the Norman masonry

\* Domesday, Suff. f. 300.

exist : a small portion of a bastion of the donjon or keep on the north-west slope of the hill, from which springs the curtain wall that fenced the constabulary on the north, about 85 feet in length, and from 7 to 18 feet in height ; the foundations of part of the south wall, 14 feet high from its base to the late level of the ground, and the well which supplied the Norman occupants with water are all that are now visible. Their position is shewn on the ground-plan by the black lines. A few years ago the more than questionable building, which now crowns the hill, was erected, taking the place of a windmill which had for more than two centuries\* occupied the summit. The carving in stone over its door is from the seal of the Honor of Eye ; the shield bears, *Azure*, a fess between three leopards' faces *Or*, and is the coat armour of the De la Poles, who possessed the Castle and Honor of Eye at a later period.

Before speaking of the descent of the Honor of Eye, I may briefly advert to the fact that, in the time of Edward the Confessor, the county of Suffolk and hundred of Hartismere (of which Eye is the capital) extended to Diss, the south part of which parish, with the mere, being included therein.† Indeed it is not an improbable conjecture that as this hundred has no other natural mere or lake within it, its name is derived from the mere at Diss, which in Saxon and earlier times was the resort of harts and other animals of the deer genus.

The Honor of Eye was an ancient demesne of the crown, and consisted of 90 fees and an half of the old fefment, and 14 fees and 1 quarter of a fee of the new fefment.‡

Edric,§ who was falconer to Edward the Confessor, held the Honor of Eye under that King ; Dugdale says that he was ancestor to Robert Malet.||

From the Testa de Nevil we learn that

" William the Bastard, King of England, granted to Robert Malet the Honor of Eye, for his service ; and the said Robert held the same Honor as long as King William lived, and as long as King Rufus lived. Afterwards King Henry I. took that Honor, and held it for seven years ; and afterwards granted the said Honor to Earl Stephen (of

\* Patent Grants, *pennes* Sir E. C. † Madox Bar. Aug. pp. 92, 93.  
Kerrison, Bart. § Domesday Norf. f. 290.

† Domesday Suff. f. 67. || Mon. Ang. vol. iii. p. 32.

Bologne) for his service ; and he held it twenty-two years, while he was earl and king : and after him the Earl de Warenne, i. e. William, his (Stephen's) third and youngest son assumed it, and held that Honor two years. He died in the king's (his brother Henry II.) service in the army of Toulouse, in Oct., 1160 (7th Henry II.) After him Henry II., father of our Lord King John, held it more than 30 years ; afterwards King Richard I. succeeded to it, and granted the same Honor to the Duke of Loraine, nephew of the aforesaid Earl William, who was his next heir. And the Duke of Loraine held that Honor as the inheritance of his wife, as if he knew not for what service, neither was anything aliened therefrom, nevertheless he held it in capite from the king for 24 knights' fees."\*

It is evident from the succeeding grants that the reigning monarch always held the castle and Honor in demesne, and granted it either during pleasure or for life, to his nobles or others, who held it in capite under the king ; for King John, in his sixth year, granted the castle and Honor of Eye to William (Long-spee) Earl of Salisbury ;† and Earl Richard, son of King John, and brother of King Henry III., had the Honor of Eye. †

In 13th Henry III. we find it in other hands, for at that period Hubert de Burg, Earl of Kent, held it with its appurtenances.‡ In the 20th year of the same reign, Henry, Duke of Loraine, held the Honor of Eye.|| And in the 42d year of the same monarch it was held by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall ; he continued to hold it in Edward I.'s reign, and appointed Ralph de Greneham seneschal or steward of the Honor : this man disputed the right of the sheriff to distrain for the fees due to the king ; however, the bailiffs and sub-bailiffs, under the king's seneschal or steward, made seizures and exercised the rights appurtenant to the Honor.¶ And the commissioners, who were sent to enquire, reported that they were ignorant by what warrant the Earl of Cornwall exercised the right ;\*\* but they afterwards reported that the Earl of Cornwall held it under the king.††

Adam de Bedingfeld and Geoffrey de Helpistone were stewards of the Honor in Edward I.'s time ; and the commissioners reported that the said stewards held an annual

\* Testa de Nevill, p. 296.

|| Rot. Pat. p. 17, m. 11.

† Rot. Pat. p. 2, m. 6.

‡ Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 150.

† Madox Bar. Ang. p. 68.

¶ Ibid. p. 186.

§ Cul. Rot. Chart. p. 44.

\*\* Ibid. p. 193.

court in their bailiwick ; and if, upon enquiry made at the said court, they found any thieves or other evil doers in the same bailiwick, they took them and imprisoned them at Eye.\*

Great complaint was made that Ralph de Greneham and John Cor-de-boef, the Earl of Cornwall's bailiffs, levied distraints beyond their jurisdiction, to the prejudice of our lord the king, and would not suffer the sheriff and his bailiffs to levy the debts owing to the king in his fees, nor to make delivery of horses unjustly captioned.† And complaint was also made that Gerard Abrahams, sub-bailiff, seized the horses of divers persons on the king's high-way, and retained them by virtue of his office, until he had extorted great sums of money for them.‡

In the 4th year of Edward II. a levy was made upon the parishes of Brundish, Tannington, Dennington, Badingham, Laxfield, and Stradbrook, for the repairs of the paling of the king's park at Eye, and of the causeway of the demesne house appurtenant to the town.§

In his 6th year Edward II. granted to Roger de Norwode the castle and manor of Eye, and the revenues belonging to the Honor of Eye, to be held during the king's pleasure.||

In his 7th year it was in possession of Margarete, late Countess of Cornwall, as dower.¶

In the 8th year of his reign the Honor was again in the king's own hands.\*\* But in his 9th year Edward II. granted the custody of the castle and manor of Eye, and the revenues of the Honor of Eye, to Gilbert de Rishton, during the king's pleasure ;†† which did not continue long, for in the next year (10th Edward II.) he granted it to Hugh de Audeley, jun., and Margaret his wife, lately the wife of Piers de Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall, and nephew of the king, in general tail.†† Afterwards we find that John Bovill held the Honor in capite by knight's service, and in his second year Edward III. granted it to his "dearest mother, Isabella, Queen of England, to

\* Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 194.

|| Rot. Orig. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 198,  
Ro. 6.

† Ibid. p. 198.

¶ Ibid. p. 204, Ro. 12.

‡ Ibid. p. 198.

\*\* Ibid. p. 215, Ro. 15.

§ Inquis. ad quod damnum, p. 240.

†† Ibid. p. 226, Ro. 12.

The bridge which is crossed on the way

to Eye park is still called King's Bridge.

†† Pat. Rol. p. 81, m. 7.

be held during her whole life;\* but this grant was no doubt revoked by the king the very same year, for in consequence of the intrigues of Isabella and "her gentle Mortimer," she retired to Rising Castle in 1328; and the king granted the Honor to his brother,† John de Eltham Earl of Cornwall. He, however, died young, and Edward III., in his eleventh year, granted the castle, town, and Honor of Eye, with their appurtenances; and the advowsons of the churches of Thorndon and Mellis‡, to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in special tail to his heirs male. The castle and Honor continued in his family§ till the 5th year of Richard II. (1381), when his son, William de Ufford, died|| (as appears by an *inquisitio post mortem*), holding it of the king in *capite*. It then reverted to the crown; and Richard II., in his 9th year (1386), created Michael De la Pole (who had married Catharine, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Wingfield, of Wingfield Castle), Earl of Suffolk, and conferred upon him the castle and lordship of Eye: he was afterwards attainted, and they again reverted to the crown.

Henry IV., however, in his first year (1399) restored to Michael De la Pole, his son, the name and fame of Earl of Suffolk, together with the castle, manor, and lordship of Eye, in special tail to his heirs male.¶ This monarch extended his favor still further, for by a grant in his second year he freed all the tenants (of Michael De la Pole) of the Honor of Eye from toll throughout the whole kingdom.\*

The said Earl of Suffolk, in 1400, granted to Sir William de Berdewell (whose portrait in coat armour, copied from the glass in Bardwell church, is now on the table) "an annuity of 20*l.*, out of his castle, manor, and Honor of Eye, in Suffolk, in recompense for the good and agreeable service that Sir William hath done him in time past, and shall do him in time to come both in war and in peace."††

The De la Poles continued to hold the castle and Honor of Eye till the 5th year of Henry VIII., when Edmund

\* Abbrev. Rot. Orig. vol. ii. p. 22,  
Ro. 16.

† Pat. Rol.

‡ Pat. Rol. p. 129, m. 7.

§ Pat. Rol. p. 157, m. 10.

|| MS. *pennes* Rob. Sparrowe, armiger,  
nuper de Worlingham, Co. Suff.

¶ Pat. Rol. p. 239, m. 4.

\*\* Pat. Rol. p. 242, m. 9.

†† Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. i. p. 301.

De la Pole was attainted, and beheaded, and the castle and Honor rested again in that monarch, and thenceforth remained in the crown. Charles I. settled the castle and Honor as part of the dower of his queen, Henrietta Maria. A roll, anno 1643, in the muniment room of Sir Edward C. Kerrison, bart., shews that she then held it. During the rebellion it was held by the Commonwealth, as appears by another roll, anno dom. 1653; but in 1660 the queen mother again possessed it, and held it till her death in 1669.\*

The Honor and castle also formed part of the dower of Catharine, queen of Charles II.; her portrait is attached to several grants and patents, appointing the first Lord Cornwallis steward of the Honor.†

In 1690, when she was Queen Dowager, she granted a lease (dated July 26) to Lord Cornwallis of the Honor of Eye for 31 years; and in 1697 she granted "a lease in reverc'on of the castle-yard of Eye, the Mill-hill, miller's house, dungeon, and three acres of land, with the appurtenances, to Richard Marryott, esq."‡

The Honor and Castle-hill subsequently came into the possession of the Lords Cornwallis, and from them, by purchase, of Genl. Sir Edward Kerrison, whose son, Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, the present and second baronet, now holds them.

HENRY CREED.

\* Rolls of these years, *pennes* Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart.

† Patent grant, *pennes* Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart.

‡ Patent grants, *pennes* Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart.

## THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, EYE.

THE parish church of Eye is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul ; it consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, also having aisles, and a square apse, a south porch, and a vestry or chapel, at the east end of the north chancel aisle.

The tower is a noble specimen of stone and flint work ; the west front and buttresses at the north-west and south-west angles affording beautiful instances of flints, inlaid and faced in panels, brought out flush with the stone-work. It is square, having a buttress at each angle, and measures 32 ft. 9 in. from east to west, and 36 ft. 6 in. from north to south, including the buttresses. Its height is 101 ft. from the top of the battlements to the ground on the west side. This height is divided into four stages and a parapet, doubly embattled ; the stages are distinguished by string-courses, carried round the buttresses ; and from the latter rise elegant pinnacles. Round the base of the tower is a stone plinth, in each division of which is a shield within a sexfoil compartment. The west doorway had angels holding shields (now broken and defaced) in the spandrels of the arch ; a niche with its canopy adorned each side, but these are much injured. From buttress to buttress across the west front, over the door-arch and the niches, runs a stone pediment, divided into three larger squares and six smaller squares, each containing a shield within a quatrefoil. Above this pediment is a noble perpendicular window of four lights, ogee-headed ; the lower part is filled up with faced flints, and the upper part with ogee tracery. In the second and

third stages are small windows divided by a mullion, but the upper or belfry stage has two windows, the arches of which are much depressed.

The parapet is of stone doubly embattled, and has a beautiful stone arcade on each face of the tower. Beneath the centre battlement on the east, north, and west faces are three blank shields, and from the string-course beneath it project two gargoyle figures on the north, and the same number on the south side. The centre battlement on the south side has on its face an angel holding, pendant from two strings, a shield of arms in his hands, bearing :—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, a fess between three leopards' faces, *Or*; for De la Pole. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, a lion rampant, doubly queued *Or*; for Burghersh. This is the coat armour of John De-la-Pole, quartering his wife's; she was the heiress of the Burghersh family. They were no doubt the donors at whose cost this splendid tower was erected, probably in commemoration of the union of these two wealthy and powerful families. John De la Pole died in 1493, which event marks the period at which the tower was erected, viz., the latter half of the 15th century; and on this point we have the additional and valuable evidence derived from wills of the period. It appears that the older tower was dilapidated, for John Pope, of Eye, in 1462 bequeathed 6s. 8d. "to the reparacion of the steeple"; and that the new (i. e. the present) tower was then building is proved by a bequest in the will of John Darwent, of Eye, in 1469, who gave "ad reparacionem nove campanile eccl'ie de Eye x·", and in the same year Robert Turnor, of Eye, bequeathed "ad fabricacionem nove campanile xlvi. viii<sup>d</sup>.\* Its south, north, and east sides have no windows except those in the belfry stage, which has two on each side like those on the west front.

The south-west and north-west buttresses shew five faces, which together measure 19 ft. 2 in. at the base; each face has a like compartment to those in the plinth, bearing a shield within a sexfoil. The stages diminish in size. The north-east buttress is larger than the others, and contains the tower staircase, lighted by loopholes.

\* Wills in the Registrar's Office, Bury St. Edmund's.

The belfry contains eight bells. Two of them have on them, "Miles Gray made me, 1640." On another, in raised old English letters, is this inscription :

"Rogo . Magdalena . Maria .  
Dona . Repende . Dia ."

On another, "Ex dono Gulielmi Brampton, Generosi, Anno Domini 1721." On another, "Oppidi Præflecto. J. Stephens made us, 3, the numeral, between 2 fleur de lys, 1721. Thomas Rust." On another, "Pack and Chapman, of London, fecerunt. Simon Cook, Churchwarden, 1779." On another, "O God, continue thy mercies to the King. Dan'. Sewel, Sam'. Gowing, Ch.wardens. Osborne, Fecit, 1789." On another, "Let us rejoice, our King's restor'd. Sam'. Gowing, Dan'. Sewel, Ch.wardens. Osborne, Fecit, 1789."

There is also a clock, with chimes, the face of which disfigures the west front.

The interior of the ground floor of the tower measures 14 ft. from north to south, and 14 ft. 7 in. from east to west. From a pillar in each corner springs the fan-like groined stone ceiling, ribbed and crocketed, and having a ribbed circle in the centre, with a trap-door, through which the bells may be dropped or raised to the belfry, as occasion requires. Opposite to the western door-arch is a corresponding one, which opens into the church and forms the grand entrance. The walls diminish in thickness in each successive stage.

The roof of the nave is highly pitched, its apex being 45 feet in perpendicular height, and the chancel roof being nearly as high, the effect of the range of clerestory windows is striking. These windows opening 6 ft. 9 in. in height, and 3 ft. 9 in. in width, give great apparent height to the clerestory; which, however, diminishes the effect of the aisles, they appearing comparatively low. The exact height from the ground to the top of the battlements on the parapet of the south aisle is 22 ft. 6 in., just half the perpendicular height of the nave. Over the chancel arch was a cross, the base only of which remains.

Nearly at the western end of the south aisle is a beautiful porch, contemporary with the tower, and erected by

the same donors. The original roof and the turreted finials of the south-east and south-west buttresses have been destroyed ; and the black flints which filled up the panels of the stonework have been replaced with red bricks. An ornamental plinth is carried round the base : it is much injured, but some of the panels remain. They are square, and contain respectively, T.O in monogram within a circle, S U in monogram, the monogram of Christ, I B in monogram, G, E, P, crossed with the keys, a quatrefoil having an ornamented lozenge in the centre, lilies, lozenges, &c., all within circles. Above this plinth are four rows of panels, trefoil-headed ; and a window of two lights, square-headed and embattled, with a rose in each spandril on the east side ; and a like window, with a leopard's face in each spandril, on the west side.

The porch door arch is perpendicular : a pediment crosses from buttress to buttress, beneath which are spandrels, the ornaments of which have been destroyed. The pediment is two-fold ; the lower range is divided into six squares, each containing a circle, within which is a quatrefoil, having a rose or a lozenge-shaped flower in its centre. The upper range has six lozenge panels, and half an one at each end. Within each of them is a quatrefoil with a flower at its points.

The mullion and tracery of the parvise window are destroyed.

The turreted buttresses at the south-east and south-west angles of the porch were of stone, having two stages, crowned with pinnacles. These are now dilapidated, and have been replaced with unsightly red bricks. In the upper panel of the lower stage on the west side of the door arch are the letters I H C crowned and interlaced with a riband ; and the corresponding panel on the east side of the door arch has " Maria " in monogram crowned. In the lower panels of the south-western buttress are shields bearing respectively, De la Pole—De la Pole quartering Burghersh, as on the tower—and Burghersh. On the panels facing due south and west is an antelope rampant, attired, queued, collared, and chained, the badge of Edw. IV., in whose reign the porch was erected. The door itself is contempo-

raneous, having three panels on each leaf or half, ornamented with carved tracery at the top, and a triple row of carved ornaments at the base.

The door arch into the church is a beautiful specimen of Early English work. It is adorned with the dog's-tooth moulding, and cylindrical pillars with elegant foliated capitals. The descent into the church is by four steps. The roof was formerly groined, but has been replaced by a flat ceiling; the broken shafts of the pillars, from which the groining sprang, still remain in the corners of the porch.

There is a window of two lights in each side, having a quatrefoil in the head.

Under the west window is a dole\* table of red brick, with a stone slab on the top, and a stone panel on the front of it. A panel of stone, let into the wall above it, but beneath the window, is thus inscribed, in capital letters:—

“ Seale not to soone lest thou repent to late,  
Yet helpe thy frend, but hinder not thy state.  
• If ought thou lende or borrow, truly pay,  
Ne give, ne take advantage, though thou may,  
Let conscience be thy guide, so helpe thy frend,  
With loving peace and concord make thy end.”

1601.

The front panel has on it a crest, a griffin's head erased, on a wreath, and beneath it is—

HENRICVS CVTLER STABILEM  
DEDIT HANCCE TRAPEZAM,  
STAT, TVMVLYS CVIVS  
PATRIS IN CANCELIE SACRA.

1601.

In the floor of this porch lies a stone coffin lid.

The south aisle, 87 ft. 3 in. in length by 19 ft. in breadth, has a buttress at the south-west angle, and four others at right angles to the wall. An embattled parapet of stone and flint work runs along the whole aisle; the battlements have chequer work, and panel work of flint and stone, and radiated shields alternately; three gargoyle heads (heads of monsters) remain, two others have been destroyed; a water table is carried throughout. The windows, which have very

\* Dole tables were frequently appointed places at which debts were paid, as appears by old wills; and also for the

payment of tithes and church dues to the incumbent: which accounts for their being erected in the porches of churches.

depressed arches, are surmounted by plain hood mouldings.

The north aisle has six buttresses : the westernmost at the angle, the others at right angles to the wall. The parapet, which is capped with stone, is checkey, stone and flint, on the north face ; the west end parapet has panels, shields and lozenges. A water table runs below the windows, which have depressed arches ; the door arch is also depressed, and has a plain hood moulding with a cavetto beneath, terminating in carved grotesque heads. The windows have plain hood mouldings, scarcely rising from the flush of the wall. There are four gargoylees to the roof, which is covered with lead, as is every part of the church. William Cakymoll, in his will, dated in 1477, says, "lego eccl'ie de Eye ad emend' plumbu' ad coop'end' de la north ele, v marcs."\*

The north chancel aisle has a water table, which is a continuation of that of the north aisle ; two windows of the same size and style, two similar buttresses, and a modern embattled parapet of white brick, capped with stone. \* The easternmost buttress is at the angle. The whole length of the north and north chancel aisles is 104 ft. 7 in.

At the east end of this aisle is a small chapel, now the vestry, having a buttress at the east angle, a water table, and a parapet of white brick, capped with stone on the north side ; but the east end has the parapet which, apparently at a previous date, was on the east end of the north chancel end. It has an east square-headed window of two lights, with ogee tracery ; above this is a small square window. It measures 17 ft. 9 in. from east to west, and 12 ft. 10 in. from north to south. This is probably the chapel of Sir John Porter, who, by his will, dated August 8th, 1501, orders that "his executors make, as they receive his detts and sell hys house, a chapel, in the worship of S<sup>u</sup> Maria de Populo, within the churchyard of Eye."†

The south chancel aisle has two buttresses, the easternmost at the angle, the other at right angles to the wall, arched like a flying buttress, beneath which arch the south priest's door opens.

\* Will in Archdeacon's office, Bury St. Edmund's.

† Will in register Popy, 59, in the Bishop's Registry, at Norwich.

The parapet is of red brick, embattled ; two of the battlements have on their faces a stone lozenge, bearing a lion's head erased, crowned and langued ; three others have a square brick, with a circular panel, within which is a boar passant, with a crown over it.

The parapet at the east end has one stone lozenge with the lion's head as before, and two bricks, with boars passant and crowns.

On the face of the south buttress is a niche, now filled up ; and on the east angle buttress is a carved head now defaced. The windows on the south side have plain hood mouldings, terminating in carved heads.

The east end of the apse is modern and bad ; it measures 25 ft. 3 in., and projects beyond the east end of south chancel aisle 17 ft.

	PT. IN.
The length of the nave from the centre of the chancel arch to the tower arch is .....	77 11
Ditto of chancel to the east wall of the apse .....	42 10
 Total length .....	 120 9
 Width of nave between inner faces of pillars.....	 24 3
Ditto of south aisle .....	14 5
Ditto of north aisle .....	13 10
Thickness of piers .....	 4 0
 Total width.....	56 6
 Length of south and north aisles.....	 70 2
Ditto of chancel aisles or chapels .....	25 4
Thickness of piers .....	 3 2
 Total length .....	98 8
 Width of chancel aisles, each .....	 16 6
Width of apse .....	15 11
Total width of chancel and its aisles.....	 67 2

In directing your attention to the interior of this church, I must first point to the tower arch, which is a fine specimen of early English work. It is unfortunately hidden by an unsightly gallery or organ loft ; but we are enabled to ascertain its span, which is 11 ft. 8 in. ; it is now blocked

up with plaster, which was probably done when the present magnificent tower was erected, and is painted, in very questionable taste, to represent drapery, beneath which appears the shield of arms of Charles, 5th Baron Cornwallis. It bears, per pale, dexter side, quarterly, 1st and 4th *Sable*, guttée d'eau, on a fess *Argent*, 3 cornish choughs proper, for *Cornwallis*; 2nd and 3rd *Or*, on a chief indented *Azure*, a crescent for difference, for *Butler*: matched with, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 escallops, *Argent*, for *Townshend*; 2nd and 3rd per cross, *Gules* and *Or*, in the first and fourth quarters, a mullet *Argent*, for *Vere*.

This Baron Cornwallis quarters his mother's armorial coat with his own, she being Charlotte, daughter and sole heir of Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, in the peerage of Ireland, and impales his wife's coat, who was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles, second Viscount Townshend, who quarters the coat of his grandfather, Sir Roger Townshend's wife, who was Mary, daughter and co-heir of Horace Vere, Lord Vere, of Tilbury.

The shield of Cornwallis, impaling Townshend only, is affixed to the front of the gallery; from which we may infer that the 5th Lord Cornwallis, who succeeded his father in 1751-2, was at the cost of this gallery and painted drapery.

The chancel arch is far inferior, and is of the Decorated style; over it are the royal arms. The length of the nave is divided into five bays, by octangular early English, and early Decorated piers, having bases and capitals of the same orders, from which spring the arches which support the clerestory.

The arches on the north side have plain hood mouldings, the under surface of which is hollowed; they spring from the capitals of the piers. Those on the south side have like mouldings placed higher above the arches, and meeting about 11 inches above the capitals, where they terminate in sculptured heads, now defaced.

The clerestory is of later work, and has five Perpendicular windows, 6 ft. 9 in. in height by 3 ft. 9 in. wide, on each side, one over each arch, of three lights with flatly cinque-

foiled heads and embattled transoms, having three cinque-foiled headed smaller lights above.

The roof is of high pitch in five divisions, corresponding with the five bays : these divisions are again subdivided into two equal compartments. It is supported by upright wall-pieces, which rest on carved oak corbels, formed into heads, each wearing a peculiar head-dress ; one is covered with a wimple, others have the hair gathered in masses on each side, and several have the hands beneath them conjoined in the attitude of prayer. From the top of the wall-pieces, and immediately below the spring of the arched principals, project figures of angels, now broken. The division of the roof over the rood-loft is painted and divided into eight square compartments or cants on each side, within each compartment is a wreath encircling  $\{\ddot{h}\ddot{c}$  in red letters.

A hollowed cornice runs below the roof on each side, having a trefoil-headed ornament above it the whole length of the nave ; in the portion over the rood-loft are two cherubs with expanded wings, on each side. The remainder had the same in each division between the wall pieces, though they are now broken down ; beneath the cornice, above each arch, are spandrils of carved oak, with an open trefoil in each. The intersections of the principals, with the roof-tree and the purlins, are finished with elegant carved bosses of beautiful foliage, most of which however are now broken or decayed.

The floor of the church is paved with Purbeck marble, towards which John Cullyng, of Eye, in 1487, gave "to the pamphetyng of the sayd churche with marbyll 20 marcs."\*

The pulpit, reading-desk, and pews, were erected in 1840, and have not even "the beauty of fitness" to recommend them.

The great ornament of this church is the splendid rood screen, certainly one of the most magnificent in this county and perhaps in England ; it consists of rich panel work below, surmounted by open arches, once filled with tracery, painted and gilt ; it is divided into ten and a half arches,

\* Will in Archdeacon's office, Bury St. Edmund's.

ornamented with crockets, and having ball flowers in the spandrels. Above the arches is a triple cornice, exquisitely carved and gilt, and richly adorned with flowers and scroll-work.

There are four double panels on the Epistle or south side, each divided and surmounted by rich arches of gilt tracery.

The first panel is entirely defaced.

The second panel has two divisions, and has, in the first division, St. Agnes, A.D. 304. A sword is run through her throat, and the ends of her girdle, formed of roses, are pendant from her waist. In the dexter upper corner of this panel is a shield of arms bearing—Party per pale, dexter side, *Or*, a fess between two crosses bottonée *Sable*; sinister side, per fess, 1st, *Or*, on a chevron *Sable*, three cinquefoils of the first; 2nd, *Or*, three fleurs-de-lis 2 and 1 *Sable*.

The second division of this panel has St. Blaise, bishop and martyr, A.D. 304, attired as a bishop only, with mitre on his head, and bearing a crosier. This division has also a shield of arms in the dexter upper corner, bearing—Per pale, dexter side, as the sinister of the former shield; sinister side, *Gules*, a chevron between 3 escallops *Or*.

The third panel has, in its first division, St. Lucy, virgin and martyr, A.D. 304. She carries a knife in her right hand, and her eyes on a book in her left. In the second division, St. William of Norwich, *i. e.* the boy crucified by the Jews, A.D. 1137, and canonised. He bears a large cross resting on his right arm, and holds three nails in his left hand; and blood is flowing from the wounds in his hands and feet.

The fourth panel has, in its first division, St. Catharine, virgin and martyr, A.D. 290; she holds a sword in her right hand and a book in her left, and has a wheel at her feet. And in its second division, St. John, apostle and evangelist; his right hand is upraised, as in the act of consecration, and in his left he holds a chalice from which issues a winged serpent.

On the Gospel or north side are four double panels and one single one.

The first panel has, in its first division, St. Edward, king and confessor, A.D. 1066; he holds a ring in his right hand

and a sceptre in his left. And in its second division, St. Agnes, virgin and martyr, A.D. 304 ; she has a sword run through her throat, and a lamb is leaping up to her.

The second panel has, in its first division, St. Barbara, virgin and martyr, A.D. 303 ; there is a tower at her right hand, and she carries a palm in her left. And in its second division, St. Dorothea, virgin and martyr, 3rd century ; she carries a basket of fruit and flowers in her right hand, and a palm in her left.

The third panel has, in its first division, King Henry VI. of England, who was canonized ; he holds a sceptre, with both hands, over his left shoulder, and has a ring on the forefinger of his right hand. And in its second division, St. Ursula, virgin and martyr, 5th century ; she holds an arrow in her right hand, and has a crowd of virgins beneath her mantle.

The fourth panel has, in its first division, St. Christina, virgin and martyr, about A.D. 300 ; she holds an arrow in her right hand, and a sceptre in her left. And in its second division, St. Helen, empress (mother of Constantine the Great), A.D. 328 ; she is crowned, and bears a large cross over her right shoulder.

The fifth panel is much defaced, and has St. Paul holding a sword in his right hand.

Over the screen is the rood-beam, which formed a main support to the rood-loft : it is painted and thus inscribed in old English letters, “ And Jesus said unto his disciples, what doeth it profet a man yf he wynne all the whole world, and lose his owne soule, or what shall a man geue to redem his soule agayne wythall. xvi of Math.\*”

The rood staircase is seen in the north pier of the chancel arch, but there are doorways to the rood-loft, one on each side, in front of the chancel arch in the nave : the screen has been moved back so as *now* to prevent access to the stairs. The gates which hung on this rood-screen were sold by the builder who re-pewed the church in 1840 to a farmer at Mellis, a neighbouring village, and they now form the entrance gates to a foot-bridge over a moat in front of his house.

\* Crammer's Bible

In the visitation articles of Archbishop Parker, in 1569, inquiry was made whether the rood-loft was pulled down, according to the order prescribed in 1561, and if the partition between the chancel and church was kept. This latter inquiry explains why, when the rood-lofts were destroyed, the screens beneath them were preserved.

The south aisle has one perpendicular window at the west end, which corresponds with the four windows in the south wall; they are of three lights, cinquefoil-headed, very depressed, and small for the size of the church. There is no string-course.

The south porch opens nearly at the western extremity of the south wall; the descent from it into the church is by four steps. The upper part of the door arch is now filled up; between it and the west end of the aisle is a doorway, from which rises the staircase leading to the parvise or porch chamber. It is of the Tudor form, and has a flower ornament in its spandrels.

The roof of this aisle is of oak, with upright wall pieces resting on corbels, both also of oak; these are much mutilated, as are the elegant foliated coloured bosses at the intersections of the principals. There are hood mouldings to the pier arches, terminating, as on the nave side, in heads, now defaced.

The north aisle has one perpendicular window at the west end and four windows in the north wall, all of which correspond in size and form with those in the south aisle, and all have trefoil-headed compartments above the three lights in each. Besides these there is a low three-light window over the north door, unlike the rest, but of perpendicular work. A string-course runs from the north door to the east side of the third window from the west end. In the centre of the north wall is an inarched recess of late Decorated work, surmounted by a crocketed moulding and crocketed finials, at the base of each of which are three grotesque heads; beneath these are two panels on each side of the pilasters which rise from the spring of the arch, which is embattled. This recess, doubtless, formerly contained a tomb or reliquary. The roof of this aisle is also of oak, and has beautiful bosses formed of square leaves.

Both these aisles are divided from the north and south chapels or chancel aisles by stone arches, which spring from plain drop corbels.

The chancel is large, handsome, and lofty, being nearly as high as the nave, and having side chapels or aisles on the north and south, separated from the true chancel by two arches on each side. Those on the south side are 7 ft. 7 in. wide between the pillars, which rest on multangular bases, and consist of a square shaft in the centre, having on each face a circular ribbed shaft clustering round it, of Early English work, with corresponding capitals. The arches on the north side measure 9 ft. 11 in. wide ; their piers are each on a multangular base, and consist of four columns clustered together, with a cavetto between each two. The capitals are plain, and the arches above them have been badly rebuilt. There is a good clerestory on each side of six perpendicular windows.

To the eastward of the side chapels, the sacrairum is only 15 ft. 11 in. wide ; its south wall is carried further into the chancel in a western direction, which accounts for the narrowness of the two arches on the south side. Though it is of good height, it has a very mean appearance, the east window being a late insertion of wretched workmanship.

The altar table is ordinary ; a much better one (Elizabethan) stands in the north chapel. The altar rails are probably those erected in consequence of Bishop Wren's diocesan directions, given at his primary visitation in 1636, which order that they " shall reach from the north wall to the south wall, near one yard in height, so thick with pillars that dogs might not get in." The altar rails are approached by three steps.

The old cover for the communion table is of green velvet, but there is a recent one of crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace ; the cushions correspond.

There is no reredos, properly so called, but some wretched panel work, probably erected after the Restoration. It is much to be desired that this unsightly erection should be removed, and above all things is wanting a good east window.

A door in the north wall of the sacrairum opens into the

vestry. The door arch is perpendicular, having a cavetto under the hood moulding, adorned with Tudor flowers ; the terminations of the hood moulding are mutilated. The door itself is studded, and has the original lock and handle on it, which are worthy of notice. The handle is formed of two concentric circles, both of which are adorned with quatrefoil ornaments surrounding a boss, which is gone, as is the latch. It has been published by Brandon.

Over the arch which separates the chancel from the nave were two stone quatrefoils, one only of which is now visible. The interior of the arch itself is chamfered, shewing five faces, and has a plain hood moulding.

The roof is of good pitch, divided into six compartments, plain, and with plain wall pieces ; a trefoil-headed cornice runs along each side, with a cavetto above it, in the centre of each division of which is a plain shield.

The south chapel has one east and two south windows, of late perpendicular work, each of three lights, and a plain roof. It is divided from the south aisle by a perpendicular stone arch, springing from and supported by drop corbels. There is a plain priest's door arch, without moulding, which opens upon and under one of the buttresses. In this chapel stands the font, which consists of an eight-sided basin, having plain recessed panels, and lined with lead, standing upon an octangular shaft, each face of which bears a plain shield, with a reversed lozenge above and below it. On the cavetto between the basin and shaft is a Tudor flower on each face. The cover is Jacobean.

The north chapel is divided from the north aisle by a like arch to that on the south ; the roof is plain. The north wall has in it two perpendicular windows, which, however, do not correspond with those in the south chapel wall, but with those in the north and south aisles ; under the westernmost window a priest's door has been cut through the wall, opposite to the present vicarage house. A double square-headed blank window is placed high up in the east wall of this chapel, and probably opened into a priest's chamber over the vestry or chantry chapel.

In the pavement of this chapel lies the stone, 6 ft. 11 in. long, by 2 ft. 7 in. wide, which once formed the top of the

high altar ; it is, as usual, distinguished by five crosses on the face of it. In the reign of Edward VI., orders of council were sent to the bishops, commanding them "to give substantial order that all altars in every church should be taken down, and, instead of them, that a table should be set up in some convenient part of the chancel, to serve for the ministration of the blessed communion." In 1555, on the accession of Queen Mary, stone altars were restored ; and, amongst the articles set forth by Cardinale Pole, in 1557, to be inquired in his diocese of Canterbury, was the query, "whether the altars of the church be consecrated or no." In 1559, the first year of Queen Elizabeth, the injunctions of Edward VI. were re-established, and the altars were to be again taken down, only it was provided that this should be done "by oversight of the curate and churchwardens, or one of them." And, in 1569, the visitation articles of Archbishop Parker directed enquiry to be made, whether, in each parish church, the altars had been taken down. In 1560 the queen issued a royal proclamation, and also a letter to the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, against "the negligence and lacke of convenient reverence used towards the comelye keeping and order of churches, and especially of the upper parte called the chauncels," and the commissioners were directed "to order that the tables of the Commandments might be set up in the east end of the chancel, to be not only read for edification, but also to give some comely ornament and demonstration that the same was a place of religion and prayer." Again, in 1564, articles were issued by royal authority, ordering the Ten Commandments to be set upon the east wall over the table.

This church, like most others, was once adorned with much stained glass, but the fanatics of the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign, and in the times of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, were "put in authority," says Weever, p. 50, c. 10, "to pull down" and destroy the memorials of the dead. "They crackt a-pieces the glass windows, wherein the effigies of our blessed Saviour hanging on the cross, or any one of his Saints was depicted ; or otherwise turned up their heels into the place where their heads used to be fixed ; as I have seen in some of our country churches."

And, in 1643 and 1644, the revolutionary parliament completed the work of demolition. William Dowsing, the parliamentary commissioner, acting under a warrant from the Earl of Manchester, visited this church August 30th, 1643, and, as he tells us in his journal, broke, "seven superstitious pictures in the chancel, and a cross. One was Mary Magdalene, all in the glass; and six in the church windows." And, he adds with manifest complacency, "many more had been broke down before."

As you may observe, there still remain some pieces of stained glass; there is an armorial shield in the easternmost window of the south aisle. It bears, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent*, a chevron *Gules* between three pheons *Sable*; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, a chevron *Azure*, between three lioncels *Or*, but these tinctures are wrong, pieces of modern glass having been inserted.

The high altar in every church was an object of especial reverence. I have pointed out to you the stone with its five crosses which formed the top of the high altar in this church, and in some extracts from wills of persons once resident in Eye, which I will read, you will find bequests to it. The holy sepulchre also, upon which an effigy of our blessed Lord was laid, and watched from Good Friday to Easter Day, was also remembered by the pious in their wills; and many bequests were made to find lights which might be kept burning before the high altar, the holy sepulchre, the rood, and the altars belonging to the various guilds established in churches. Here there were guilds of our blessed Lady\*, St. Peter, and St. Paul; also altars of "blessed Mary the Virgin," and of St. Thomas the Martyr†; and images of St. Mary, and "of the Holy Saviour (St. Savyour) painted with gold, at the charge of Joan Busby‡, in 1504."

1473.—John Yestes, of Eye, "bequeathed to the altar of blessed Mary the Virgin viij marcs."

1521, April 2.—William Pyrres, of Eye, "bequeathed to the higheaulter, viijd."

\* Tanner's MS. Church Notes.  
† Ibid.

‡ Reg. Garn. 16. Dr. Tanner's MS.  
Notes.

1529, April 17.—John Masone, of Eye, “bequethed to the hye auter for his tythes forgotten or to lytyl payd, xx<sup>d</sup>.; and to the gylde of the seyd paryche, viij<sup>d</sup>.”

1531, Feb. 14.—“I, Robert Thrower the elder, of Eya.....bequeethe to the auter of the same church for my tythys and offeryngs forgotten or not trewly paid, xx<sup>d</sup>.; also I wyll have an honest soule's pryste to synge for my sowle and all my frends' sowles in the church of Eya the space of iij quarters of a yere, as sone as it may be gotten of my goods. It<sup>m</sup> I bequeathe to the sepulchre lyght and to the maryed men's lyght, xij<sup>d</sup>. It<sup>m</sup> to the gylde of S<sup>c</sup>. Peter in Eya, xij<sup>d</sup>.; and to our Lady's gylde, xij<sup>d</sup>.”

1532, Jan. 18.—Thomas Makyn “bequeathed to the highe auter, xii<sup>d</sup>; and to the repa'cyon of the church, xx<sup>d</sup>.”

1534, Aug. 32.—Roger Veer, of Eye, bequeathed “to the maryed men's lyght and to the snglemen's lyght, eche of them vj<sup>d</sup>.”

1536, Sept. 27.—“I, Richard Hardye, of Eye, bequeathe unto the hyghe auter ther for my tythes forgotten or to lytyl payd xx<sup>d</sup>. I bequeath unto the snglemen's lyght on bushell of barlye. It<sup>m</sup> I gyve to the maryed men's lyght on bushell of barlye.”

1539, April 10.—Denyse Lowe, of Eye, gave “his bodye to be buryed in the church or chancell of Eye. It<sup>m</sup> I give to the hyeh awlter of the same, for the curat to praye for me, xij<sup>d</sup>.”

1540, Aug. 3.—Joan Smith, of Eye, widow, bequeathed “to the high auter iij<sup>d</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.; to the husbondmen's lyght\* and the single men's lyght of Eye, eche of them xij<sup>d</sup>.; and to the makyng of a new sepulchre, iij<sup>d</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.”

1540, Oct. 13.—“I, Jone Mason, widow, of Eya.....bequeathe to the hyght auter of the sayd church, xij<sup>d</sup>. It<sup>m</sup> I gyve to the repa'con of the sayd church of Eya, iij<sup>d</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.; I gyve to the mayntenance of the sepulchre lyght in Eya church, ij li. of waxe.....I wyll have a pryste to sygne and to do dyvyn servyce in Eya church by the space of on hooll yere praynge for my sowle, my husband's, my father's, and my mother's, and all good crysten's sowles, and he to receyve for hys yerely stypend or wage 6<sup>l</sup> sterlynge to be payd by the hands of myn executors, and this pryste to be retayned within the space of ij yeres next comynge. It<sup>m</sup> I gyve for to bye a great laten candylstykke, such as stand abowte the herse and before the hyeght auter in Eya Church, xxvj<sup>d</sup>. viiiij<sup>d</sup>.”

1540, Dec 13.—John Permenter, of Eye, bequeathed to the “highe altare for thythes and oblacionis forgotten xii<sup>d</sup>. to the reparacionis of the husbandmen's lyghte of the sepulchre, yn the sayde parryshe of Eye, vi<sup>d</sup>., and to the reparacionis of the snglemen's lyghte yn the sayde p'ishe of Eye, vi<sup>d</sup>.”

1541, Sept. 1.—Elyn Wasse, of Eye, “bequethed to the high autare for her tythes and oblacionis negligentie forgotten iii<sup>d</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>., and toward the maintenance of the light in the church of Eye, xx<sup>d</sup>.”

1547, July 8.—John Haywarde, of Eye, yemen, “bequeathed to the highe auter xii<sup>d</sup>. and to fynde a light contynuallye burning

\* The same as the married men's light.

before the higheaulter in the said church of Eye, in honour of Almighty God, in the tyme of devine service, there to be sayde and celebrated for ever, or as long as the lawes of the realme of England shall permith and suffer the same."

1558, Nov. 19.—William Woodman, alias Webbe, of Eye, "bequeathed to the highaulter of Eie, "for his tythes negligentlie forgotten xiid.", and he gave "unto the churche of Eie aforesaid twenty ounces of sylver towards a new crosse, to be had and made there of silver, yf the laws of the realme will permith and suffer the same."

#### MONUMENTAL MEMORIALS.

Against the south wall of the sacrarium is a large altar monument of Purbeck marble, the slab of which measures 6 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.; the plinth has on its face 3 lozenges, trefoiled on the inner side, each formerly enclosing a brass shield, now reaved off; a similar lozenge at each end. From the slab rises a canopy, supported by a pillar at each end, between which and the back is panel-work on both its faces; a name table, having 2 circular date tables, one on each side of it, all of alabaster, are inserted in the back; above the name table was also a brass shield, now reaved off. The name table is thus inscribed:

Hic Nicolaus inest Fama Cutlerus avita,  
Hic etiam conjux' Elianor jacet;  
Mimmie Stirp' fuit haec postrema propage,  
Ille fuit patriæ Gloria sum'a sue;  
Jamq' senex bonos gnatos gnatasq' reliquit,  
Unde sacer clarus, clarus avusq' fuit.  
E quib' en Carolus patrii studiosus Ho'oris.  
Ad patri erexit haec monume'ta deos.  
Homo Humana Humo Virtus Post Funera.

On the dexter name table is:

Nich'us: Obiit 19 Die Decembris, An'o D'ni 1568.

On the sinister name table:

Elio: Obiit 12 Die Januarii, Anno D'ni 1549.

The pediment is ornamented with a row of circles, each containing a quatrefoil; 3 of these had a shield of brass (now reaved) within them, and 4 of them have flower ornaments in their centres; the pillars are carried through and above it, and are each surmounted by the crest, on a wreath *Or* and *Gules*, a dragon's head erased *Or*, ducally gorged *Gules*. A cornice of leaves runs along the top of the pediment.

On the wall above this monument is a shield of arms, painted in distemper, *Per pale*:—Dexter side, 1st, *Argent*, 3 dragons' heads erased *Vert*, langued *Gules*; 2nd, *Argent*, 3 tridents 2 and 1 *Sable*; 3rd, *Gules*, on a chevron between 3 fleur-de-lys *Argent*, 3 moors' heads *Sable*; 4th as 1st. Sinister side, 1st, *Argent*, 4 chevronels *Sable*, a bordure engrailed *Gules*; 2nd, *Argent*, a cross between 4 escallops *Sable*; 3rd, paly of six *Argent* and *Sable*; 4th, *Gules*, on a chevron *Or*, 3 dolphins' embowed *Vert*.

At the back of the above monument, in the south aisle (or chapel) of the chancel, is a similar monument, also of Purbeck marble, and of the same design; the slab measures 5 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. The details correspond, but the finials of the pillars of this monument, each bears an iron casque or helmet: it has also alabaster name and date tables, of the same form. All the brass shields, from the plinth, back, and pediment, have been reaved off. The name table bears:

Qui . fuit . eximio . virtutu'. Robore . septus .  
 Prudentisq'. Viri . no'e . notus . erat .  
 Qui . Patris . charus . cu'etis . Dilect' . et . Aulae .  
 Gnatus . erat . sum'o . claru . eratq'. loco .  
 Consilii . Decreta . sua . Qui . scripserat . ARE .  
 Regiaq'. emisit . signa . notata . manu .  
 Qunq'. Ferens . Decies . Ferme . natalib' . sn'o .  
 Hic . Honyngus . jam . Gulielmus . inest .  
 Homo . Humana . Humo . Virtus . Post . Funera .

Against the south wall is a mural monument of white and grey marble, which has on the name table:

M. S.  
 Johannis Brown,  
 Qui apud Eye Suffolkie pagum natus erat,  
 Ubi a patre Thoma viro optimo  
 Patrimonium a majoribus derivatum  
 Hæritario jure accepit;  
 Et ibidem Reliquias suas  
 Paternas contiguas jacerre voluit,  
 A leva Cimeterii parte huic parieti adjuncta.  
 Vir erat  
 Suâ in arte adeo eximus et exercitatus  
 Ut simul tribus Satellitum Cohortibus  
 Chirurgus inserviret,  
 Et copias in expeditione navalı  
 Contra Hispanos An. Dom. 1702, suscepta  
 Archichirurgus constitueretus.  
 Adeo Beneficus, ut omnibus libenter opera ferret,  
 Et pauperibus non ope tantum sed et pecuniâ subveneret;  
 Adeo demum modestus  
 Ut cum omnia, que sui essent muneris  
 Felicissimè absolveret,  
 Sibi interim nihil arrogaret,  
 Omnibus, quibuscum consuevit,  
 Dum viveret, Dilectus,  
 Deflendus, Obiit  
 Nov. 19, A.D. 1732, Aet. sue 74.  
 Illius  
 Testamenti Curatores et Hæredes scripti  
 { Johannes Brown } Arm.  
 { Gulielmus Selwin }  
 Grato animo. P. P.

Beneath, on an entablature, is sculptured in white marble (and supported by a cherub) the story of the Good Samaritan, exhibiting the Priest passing by, the Good Samaritan binding up the wounds of the man who had fallen among thieves, and the ass feeding. Above is a shield of arms, *Azure*, a chevron between 3 escallops *Or*, a bordure *Gules*.

On the north wall, over the door entering into the vestry, is a white marble tablet, bordered with grey marble, thus inscribed :

In the Vestry are interred the Remains of the Revd. Thomas Wythe, M.A., who was for more than Fifty Years Vicar of this Parish. He died Sep<sup>r</sup> XXI<sup>m</sup>, A.D. MDCCCLXXXV, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. The Doctrines and Duties of Christianity he cordially Believed, zealously Preached, and assiduously Practised.

Above the inscription, between 2 palm branches, is a shield *Azure*; 3 griffins passant in pale *Or*; *Crest*, a demi-griffin *Or*.

In the floor of the chancel, entering from the nave :

1. Robert Burley, Gent., ob. Oct. 24, 1707, st. 32. *Arms*, per pale; dexter, 3 wolves heads; sinister, a chevron between 3 lions' faces. *Crest*, a demi-wolf holding in his gambas a sprig of oak, fructed with an acorn.

2. + Here lyeth interr'd the body of Mirabella Lomax, wife to Lawrence Lomax, Esqr<sup>e</sup>, and second daughter to the ancient and noble Sir John Heydon, of Bacons-thorpe, in Norff. knt. and General of the Ordnance to King Charles y<sup>e</sup> First, who departed this life the second day of May, in the sixty-third year of her age, Anno Dom. 1702.

Here also lyeth the body of Will<sup>m</sup> Heydon, Esqr<sup>m</sup>, second son to Sir John Heydon, and last male of their ffamily, who departed the 17 day of Septemb<sup>r</sup>, Anno Dom. 1689. Requiescant in Pace. Amen.

*Arms*, per pale; dexter, per pale *Or* and *Sable*, on a bend coticed *Ermine*, 3 escallops *Gules*, for *Lomax*. Sinister, quarterly, *Argent* and *Azure*, a cross engrailed counterchanged, for *Heydon*. *Crest*, an unicorn's head erased, having a leaf in his mouth.

3. John Wythe, Esq., died July 8, 1816. Margaretta Maria, his wife, died May 18, 1798, aged 48. Hannah, their daughter, died Oct. 10, 1802, aged 16. Anna Maria, infant daughter of John and Ann, died Dec. 8, 1819.

4. Robert Goodrich, surgeon, died July 13, 1752, st. 64. Robert Denny, Gent., died June 12, 1762, aged 61. Hannah, his wife, died March 11, 1774, aged 73.

5. On a large stone slab :

EXIIT VLTIMVS BARONV<sup>r</sup> DE HARROWDEN  
+ BENICVS VAVX +  
SEPTEMB. 20. ANNO D'NI MDCLXIII.

*Arms*, checky *Or* and *Gules*, on a chevron *Azure*, 3 roses *Argent*. *Crest*, from a baron's coronet, a griffin's head erased, charged with a rose.

HODIE ET NON CRAS.

6. John Sayer, Esq., died Jan. 8, 1761, aged 89. Grace, his relict, daughter of Thomas Tyrrell, of Gipping Hall, Esq., died Nov. 13, 1775, aged 61. *Arms*, per pale; dexter, *Gules*, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 doves *Argent*—Sayer; sinister, *Argent*, 2 chevrons *Azure*, a bordure engrailed *Gules*—Tyrrell.

7. Emily, daughter of John and Catherine Jacob, died Oct. 27, 1782, aged 4 yrs. 11 m. 21 days. Catherine died Aug. 9, 1799, aged 51. John died June 25, 1804, aged 56.

In the south chancel aisle or chapel :

John Richmond Dove, bur. Oct. 27, 1743, infst. Thomas, bur. Jan. 27, 1771, st. 61. Elizabeth Cotman, bur. Oct. 21, 1784, st. 45. Elizabeth Dove, bur. Jan. 29, 1791, st. 75. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John and Elizabeth Cotman, ob. Feb. 8, 1810, st. 50. *Arms*, *Sable* a fess dancettée *Ermine*, 8 doves close *Argent* beaked and legged *Gules*, Dove; an escutcheon of pretence, bearing *Ermine*, on a chief, a griffin passant, Cotman.

## In the north chancel aisle or chapel:

1. Charles Cunningham, Gent., died Feb. 19, 1788, aged 78. *Arms, Argent*, a bishop's pall between two castles *Sable*. *Crest*, on a wreath *Or* and *Sable*, an unicorn's head couped *Argent*, maned and horned *Or*. Above is an achievement with *Cunningham* matched with—Per fess, 1st, *Argent*, a fess *Sable*, in chief 3 grenades flamed *Or*; 2d, *Ermine*, on a fess *Gules*, a lion passant *Or*. *Motto*, Vince malum bono. *Crest* of *Cunningham*.

2. In Memory of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, K.G.H., who departed this life Feb<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, 1834, in the 79<sup>th</sup> year of his age, Commander of the Clyde at the Mutiny at the Nore. His address, in first detaching his ship from the disaffected Fleet, mainly contributed to dissolve that dangerous Confederacy. After a long continued and brilliant professional career, marked by repeated acts of similar energy, gallantry, and devotedness, he was appointed in 1808 Commissioner of the Victualling Board; in 1806 to the same office at the Navy Board, and, subsequently, Resident Commissioner at Deptford and Woolwich, and finally at Chatham. The duties of these important Offices he discharged at once most honourably to himself, and advantageously to his Country. Also, to the memory of Charlotte, daughter of the above, who died May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1833, in the 33<sup>d</sup> year of her age.

*Arms* and motto as before.

3. A black and white stone mural tablet, having a bronzed name table, is thus inscribed:

Mary, relict of Edward Saddler, of Parndon, in the county of Essex, Esq<sup>r</sup>, lived to see the fifth generation lineally descended from her, all living together, and was interred in this isle, Set<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, 1661, aged 94; to whose memory this monument was erected by Margaret, her eldest daughter, relict of William Landon, of Dalby, in the county of Lincoln, Esq<sup>r</sup>, 1664.

## On the floor of this aisle or chapel:

1. Joseph Brown, Gent., died 16 Sep<sup>r</sup>, 1759, aged 75. Elizabeth, his wife, died 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1733, aged 46. Also, Joseph, their son, died 9<sup>th</sup> Dec., 1759, aged 48. Thomas Denny, Gent., died Nov. 8, 1763, aged 55.

2. Rachel Denny, wife of Thomas, died June 1, 1789, in her 66<sup>th</sup> year.

3. Thomas, son of Edward and Elizabeth Brampton, of Eye, Gent., died October 2, 1712, aged 59. *Arms, Or*, on a fess *Sable*, 3 plates. *Crest*, on a wreath, *Or* and *Sable*, a talbot sejant.

4. Hic jacet Johannes Blome, filius  
Johannis et Elizabethæ, uxor ejus,  
qui parvulus obiit ultimo die  
Octobris Anno Dom. 1681.  
Talium est Regnum Calorum.

5. Thomas Wayth, died June 18, 1818, in his 59<sup>th</sup> year. Mary, his daughter, died Nov. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1834, aged 46.

6. Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Cunningham, of Diss, Gent., ob. March 6, 1768. Her niece Elizabeth, relict of Richard Jones, Gent., died September 26, 1831, in her 88<sup>th</sup> year. *Arms of Cunningham* in a lozenge.

## In the nave are gravestones to:

1. James Alington, Gent., and Judith his wife. Also Ann Stebbing, a descendant from them, who died Feb. 16, 1738, aged 20. *Arms*, 1st *Sable*, a bend engrailed between 6 billets *Argent* per pale.—*Alington*. 2nd, 3 bendlets, over them a fess charged with 3 bezants?

2. Henry Edgar, Esq., and Dorothy Edgar. Susan, their daughter, wife of Robert Yaxlee, Esq., ob. Feb. 1, 1734, aged 59. *Arms, Gules*, a chevron *Or* between 3 lions heads erased *Argent*. *Crest*, on 2 tierces a pillar *Gules*, crowned *Or*, and between 2 wings in lower *Or*.

3. Miles Edgar, late of Eye, Gent. *Arms* as above.

4. The Rev<sup>r</sup> Isaac Cowper, A.M., Vicar of this Parish, died Nov. 18, 1783, AEt. 77.

Herein did he exercise himself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men.—Acts 24, 16.

Margaret, wife of the Rev'd Isaac Cowper, died Sep. 27, 1789, aged 82. She had the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.

The Rev'd Thomas Cowper, A.M., Rector of Billingford\*, and son of the above Isaac and Margaret Cowper, died April 9, 1823, aged 79. In the humble hope that the infinite mercies of God, which he experienced through this life, will, for Jesus Christ's sake, be extended to him in the next.

5. Frances, wife of John Manning, Gent., died Nov. 22, 1768, aged 58. Katharine, wife of John Martin Denny, Gent., daughter of the above, died December 21, 1769, aged 29. Elizabeth, another daughter, died Sept. 9, 1774, aged 29. John Manning Denny, Gent., died Dec. 21, 1801, aged 32.

6. Mary Anne, daughter of John and Harriet Denny, died Aug. 11, 1808, aged 3. Harriet, relict of the late J. M. Denny, died July 1, 1846, aged 83.

7. Mrs. Maria Smyth, late of this parish, died Aug. 18, 1829, in her 69th year.

8. Saml. Gibbs, organist of this parish many years, died Dec. 27, 1717, aged 77.

#### In the centre of the pavement, under the tower:

1. John Gudgeon, died May 18, 1772, aged 72. Frances, his wife, died Oct. 27, 1780, aged 76. Eliza Sampson, died March 18, 1771, aged 93.

2. John Prettyman, died Feb. 7, 1805, aged 92.

#### In the south aisle:

1. Mary Stebbing, late wife of Robert Stebbing, Gent., died June 18, 1754, in her 61st year. Robert Stebbing, Gent., died March 12, 1758, in his 74th year. *Arms*, per pale, 1st dexter side, quarterly, *Or* and *Gules*, on a bend *Sable*, 5 bezants; 2nd, matched with , 3 storks lighting. *Crest*, a lion's head erased *Argent*.

2. A marble slab, from which the brass of a female figure and inscription beneath is reaved off, as are the armorial escutcheons and scrolls.

3. William Howchin, Gent., died Jan. 22, 1729, aged 85. Philip Dykes, Gent., died Oct. 20, 1764, aged 54. Ann Dykes, his relict, died May 14, 1793, aged 69. Abigail Brown, died June 24, 1766, aged 69. Joseph Brown, her son, died May 31, 1764, aged 22. *Arms*, *Or*, 3 cinquefoils pierced *Sable*; an escutcheon of pretence, bearing *Argent*, on a bend *Azure*, 3 mullets (or scallops) *Or*.

4. Audrey, wife of Edward Howchin Dykes, died Sept. 12, 1812, aged 64. Edward Howchin Dykes, Gent., son of Philip Dykes, Gent., died August 18, 1841, aged 87.

#### In the north aisle :

Against the wall is a funeral achievement bearing, per pale, 1st, *Gules*, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 doves *Argent*.—*Sayer*. Matched with 2nd, *Argent*, 2 chevrons *Azure*, a bordure engrailed *Gules*.—*Tyrell*. *Crest*, on a wreath *Argent* and *Gules*, a dexter hand couped proper, grasping a cockatrice's head by the neck *Argent*, erased and langed *Gules*. “In celo quies.”

1. Mary, wife of Francis D'Eye, Gent., eldest daughter of Robert Stebbing, Gent., and Mary his wife, died Nov. 3, 1747, aged 34. Francis D'Eye, Gent., died Feb. 22, 1772, aged 72. Nathaniel, his son, ob. Jan. 6, 1773, aged 23. *Arms*, 1st, *Or*, on a chief indented *Sable*, 2 mullets *Or*.—*D'Eye*. Matched with 2d, quarterly *Or* and *Gules*, on a bend *Sable*, 5 bezants.—*Stebbing*. *Crest*, on a wreath 2 wings joined in lover *Or* and *Azure*.

2. Martha Cullum, wife of William Cullum, Esq., late of Thorndon, died Nov. 7, 1732, aged 62. Mary, the wife of Nathaniel D'Eye, Gent., died Dec. 22, 1756, aged 62. Nathaniel D'Eye, Gent., died Nov. 4, 1758, aged 65. *Arms*, in a widow's escutcheon, per pale, 1st, *Azure*, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 pelicans *Argent*, vulning themselves.—*Cullum*. Matched with 2d, *D'Eye* as before.

3. Thos. D'Eye, Esq., died Sept. 24, aged 67. Dioness, his wife, died Sept. 2, 1730, aged 33. *Arms*, per pale, *D'Eye* and *Cullum*. *Crest* as before.

\* He was also Vicar of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's.

4. Nathaniel D'Eye died Jan. 29, aged 68. Mary, his wife, died Dec. 27, 1749, aged 85. Nathaniel, Francis, Mary, and Avis, their children. *Arms*, per pale, 1st, *D'Eye*. Matched with 2d, *Gules*, a bend engrailed between 6 lions' heads *Or*. *Crest* as before.

5. Lorina D'Eye, youngest daughter of Nathaniel D'Eye, Esq., died June 28, 1777, aged 72. *Arms* of *D'Eye* on a maiden's escutcheon.

In the churchyard, near the east end of the sacraiuu, is a grave-stone thus inscribed :

*Eἰς μνεῖαν Τοῦ μακαρίου  
Depositum corpus MARIE STOKES  
Cœlebris, quae obiit quarto die Julii  
Anno Dom. 1711, etatis sue 60.  
'Επόμενος ἔστι τά<sup>τα</sup>  
Πάντα ίν πάντα.*

### THE VICARAGE.

Domesday.—The church of Eye was appropriated to the prior and convent of Eye.

Estimatio rectoris, 1 marc.

Estimatio vicariæ ejusdem, viii marc.

Portio sacristæ de Eye in eadem eccl'ie, xxvi<sup>ii</sup>. viii<sup>iiii</sup>.

To the manor of y<sup>e</sup> priory of Eye, xi<sup>ii</sup>d.

To the manor of Elgamworth 3<sup>d</sup>. (1612 At.)

For the above, and the list of vicars, I am indebted to John Kitson, Esq., Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, Norwich.

### VICARS OF EYE.

Hubartus, Presbiter de Eye (l. 155) Mon. 894. Manger (Rot. pr. gr.)

Lib. I. 5.—2<sup>d</sup> Id. Mart. 1303. Hugo de Stowe Mercato, ad præs. Prioris et Conv. de Eye.

77.—p<sup>r</sup> Non. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1318. Rob'tus de Hevyngham, ad præs. eorund. 1331. Reg. Eye

Lib. IV. 58—14 Jan. 1346. Jo'es de Stanhill, ad præs. eorund.

62.—11 July, 1347. Simon Wrangell, ad. præs. D'ni R'x  
ra'one temp. de Eye.

65.—16 Nov. 1347. Ric<sup>dm</sup> de Hoxne, ad præs. D'ni R'x ead.  
ra'one.

96.—17 July, 1349. Will. Swyneford, ad præs. D'ni R'x.  
Tho. Marvell, Rect. o.

Lib. X. 47.—12 April, 1443. Jo'es Sare, ad præs. Prioris et Conv. de Eye.

Lib. XI. 67.—4 Dec. 1452. Tho. Hervey, ad præs. eorund.

Lib. XII. 136.—7 Jan. 1488. Tho. Goldynge, ad præs. eorund.

Lib. XIV. ad fin.—17 Dec. 1529. Ric. Thirketill, ad præs. eorund, 1555.

Lib. XX. 10.—20 Dec. 1576. Tho. Williams, ad præs. d'næ R'x.

48.—19 Feb. 1579. Geo. Pechell, ad præs. d'næ R'x.

Lib. XXII. 26.—20 Apr. 1610. Tho. Burges, ad præs. Thomæ Smith,  
civis Lond.

47.—10 Mart. 1613. Tho. Burges, ad præs. Will'i Henyng  
et Ric<sup>dm</sup> Thurston, Gen. 1627.

Jo'es Burgess.

Lib. Reynolds.—4 Sept. 1661. Fr. Heardson, ad præs. Geo. Walsh. arm.  
     26 Sept. 1671. Henr. Moorehouse, ad præs. ejusd.

Lib. Sparrow.—20 Aug. 1681. Tho. Grice, ad præs. Saræ Grice, vid.  
     et Isabellæ Walmesly, vid.  
     20 Mart. 1681. Sam. Edwards, ad præs. Tho'e Grice, arm.

Lib. Lloyd.—30 Jul. 1690. Jo'es Pulleyn, ad præs. Annæ Grice, vid.  
     et Rob<sup>d</sup> Tash, arm.

Lib. Moore.—2 Apr. 1698. Jo'es Burgate, ad præs. Nic. Grice, gen.  
     in minoritate et Rob<sup>d</sup> Tash, guardian.  
     31 Dec. 1724. Ricardus Swainston.

7 March, 1728. Willielmus Broome, LL.D. on the  
     present<sup>r</sup> of Lord Cornwallis.

26 Nov. 1745. Isaac Cowper, M.A. ad præs. ejusd.

14 May, 1784. Thomas Wythe, ad præs. ejusd.

21 Oct. 1835. James William Campbell.

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## WEST STOW HALL.

The Lordship or Manor of West Stow was the property of the Abbots of the monastery of St. Edmund from a very early period, and continued to be parcel of the possessions of that religious house till the dissolution, when it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir John Croftes, the representative of a family which had held a subordinate manor in the parish from the time of Henry I. Sir John Croftes had been a member of the household of Mary Tudor, youngest daughter of Henry VII., sister of Henry VIII., widow of Louis XII. of France, and wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; and when he enlarged—for it is clear that he did not entirely rebuild—the hall, he added to it the beautiful gatehouse; and in compliment to his royal mistress placed her arms over the gateway, where they may still be seen. To this circumstance we probably owe the tradition which asserts that the young and royal widow, freed from her state contract with an old and feeble monarch, and now allied to the gay and handsome object of her early and romantic attachment, passed her time in happy seclusion between the halls of West Stow and Westhorpe. At least this is the only fact which, as yet, has

been ascertained to connect the place with the beautiful Dowager of France.

Sir John Croftes made West Stow his principal residence, and dying in 1557, was buried, agreeably to his will, in the neighbouring church. His son Edmund, who survived his father but a few days, had been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Kytson, the builder of the stately hall at Hengrave. His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Lord Borough. His son and heir, Thomas Croftes, removed to Little Saxham and assigned West Stow to a younger branch of the family. The family of Croftes was ennobled, soon after the restoration of King Charles II., in the person of William Baron Croftes, of Saxham, "the Madcap Croftes," as he is termed in M. Grammont's Memoirs, one of those choice spirits which were at once the delight and the discredit of the court of the merry monarch. Nor was this the only favor conferred upon the family by King Charles; for Dr. John Croftes, rector of West Stow, a brother of the peer, obtained the Deanery of Norwich, and Sir John Croftes, their cousin, received the honour of a baronetcy by the title of Sir John Croftes, of West Stow. At the death of this baronet without issue, in the year 1664, the Hall passed to his widow, who survived but a few years. Dying in 1669, she bequeathed it to the Hon. Edward Progers, of London, "the gay Progers," who, according to Le Neve, died on the "31st of December or 1st of January, 1713, aged ninety-six, of the anguish of *cutting teeth*, he having cut four new teeth, and had several ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died thereof." Mr. Progers was a younger son of Colonel Progers, of Garreddin, in Monmouthshire, equerry to James I.; and being early introduced to court as page to Charles I., was afterwards groom of the chamber to Charles II. while Prince of Wales. In the lampoons of the times, particularly in those of Andrew Marvell, Mr. Progers is described as one devoted to assist his master's pleasures; for which reason, perhaps, he was banished from the king's presence in 1650 by an Act of the estates of Scotland, "as an evil instrument and bad counsellor of the king." He is said to have obtained several

grants to take effect upon the restoration ; but it does not appear that they took effect. In 1660 he was named one of the knights of the Royal Oak, an order the king then intended to institute. He represented the county of Brecon in Parliament for 17 years, but retired in 1679. He married Miss Elizabeth Wells, one of the ladies of the court\* ; and their daughter Frances, wife of Sir Sydenham Fowke, inherited West Stow, and left it to her nephew, John Edwards, esq., whose grand-daughter carried it by marriage to the Rushbrookes. From this family it passed by exchange for Little Saxham with the first Marquess of Cornwallis, and on the death of the second and last Marquess it was purchased by the late Richard Benyon De Beauvoir, Esq., and is now the property of his nephew, the Rev. Edward Richard Benyon, of Culford Hall.

The manorial hall appears to have been of great extent. There are persons still living who recollect a quadrangular court and extensive outbuildings ; and the wide moat by which it was surrounded has been filled up within a very few years. The gate-house is a good example of the brick buildings of the first half of the 16th century†. In one of the upper chambers are the remains of some rude distemper paintings of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which were rendered visible a few years since on the removal of the pannelling. The subjects remaining represent four of the seven ages of man—a favorite subject of medieval artists :—one, a youth hawking, has this inscription, “ Thus doe I all the day.” Another, a young man making love to a maiden, is inscribed, “ Thus doe I while I may.” The third is a middle-aged man, looking at the young couple with this inscription, “ Thus did I when I might ;” and the fourth is an aged man hobbling onwards, and sorrowfully exclaiming, “ Good Lord ! will this world last ever ? ”  
*(See Plate.)*

The gate-house is connected with the hall by a corridor, also of brick ; but probably of later erection. A large room on the north side of the house, with massive beams and panelling, is nearly all that now remains of the old house.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

\* Grammont's Memoirs, note.      † Engraved in Mr. S. C. Hall's Baronial Halls.



RE PLACE.



AL PAINTING,  
SE. WESTOW HALL.



R. J. S.



## NOTICES OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI GUILD, IPSWICH.

[COMMUNICATED BY W. S. FITCH, Esq.]

GUILDS were societies of persons residing in the same town and of the same profession or class, united together for the common cause of trade, charity, and religion. They were bodies corporate licensed by the crown, had the power of purchasing lands, building chapels, erecting altars, and maintaining chaplains and priests, to hold frequent meetings, to make annual processions, and to administer oaths upon the admission of their members. Some of the richer fraternities had their musicians, and occasionally amused the public with pageants and plays from different subjects.

In Ipswich every parish contained one, and some several guilds, each having their patron saint, and their chapel or altar, sometimes in the church, and probably some of them their guildhall.

The period at which the greatest number of guilds was founded was from the 15th to the 16th century, although there were some of a much earlier date. The great guild at St. Edmond's Bury is said to have been founded in the time of King Henry II., and those at Framlingham and Kelsale about the middle of the 14th century.

The following notices respecting Corpus Christi Guild in Ipswich, are chiefly extracted from the manuscript by Nicholas Bacon, entitled "The Annals of Ipswich," written in 1654, and now preserved in the muniment room of the corporation of Ipswich, and from that volume we may infer that it was founded in the time of King Henry VI. This society probably held their meetings in the moot hall, for-

merly St. Mildred's church, and was under the patronage of the corporation, as all their proceedings are noticed in the rolls and great court books of that body, and no other fraternity is mentioned.

This brotherhood went every year in procession from St. Mary Tower church, on the Feast of the Holy Sacrament. The procession was made in the following order:—

1. White, or Carmelite Friars.
2. Grey, or Friars Minors.
3. Black, or Friars Preachers.
4. Clerks in surplices.
5. The tabernacle, containing the Host.
6. Secular priests.
7. Canons of the Holy Trinity.
8. Canons of St. Peter and St. Paul.
9. Bailiffs of Ipswich.
10. Portmen of Ipswich.
11. Aldermen of the guild.
12. The brethren of the guild.

The tabernacle, in which the Host was carried, with their plate, ornaments, and money, were deposited in the church of St. Mary Tower.

One of the rules of this Society was that all parish priests in the town, on the death of any one of the fraternity, should say mass for his soul.

Anno 23rd Henry VI., Thursday after All Saints.

John Causton is admitted and sworn free burgess upon condition that, for seven years next following, he shall maintain the ornaments belonging to the Corpus Christi pageant, and the stages, receiving the charges thereof from the farmers of the common marshe, and the portman's meadow, as the bailiffs for the time being shall think meet.

Ordered, that the farmers of the marshes and portman's meadow shall pay to John Caldwell, for his charge of Corpus Christi pageant, 40 shillings yearly, till all his arrears shall be satisfied.

Anno 24th Henry VI., St. Mark's day.

An alderman of the guild elected, and to him is granted to have the profits of the merchandize of stones.

Anno 19th Edward IV., Friday after Holy-rood.

John Squier, clerk, shall have the profits of the mill-stones during his life, to be a chaplain to celebrate holy rites in honour of Corpus Christi, and shall give security the sameto do, and the residue of the profits shall go to the use of the town offIpswich.

Four wardens of the guild elected.

If any burgess shall refuse to pay 16 pence yearly to Corpus Christi, he shall forfeit his burgess-ship, and if any one shall bring with him to dinner more than his wife, he shall pay for every such person 4 pence.

19th Edward IV., Friday after Conception.

The guild chaplain shall celebrate 30 days mass for every brother or sister of the guild, which shall die in the town, which shall be done in the same church of the parish in which he or she lived.

22nd Edward IV., Thursday after St. Gregory.

Every burgess shall pay to Corpus Christi guild 16 pence, at the four times of the year, under peril of disfranchisement.

22nd Edward IV., Wednesday before St. Simon and St. Jude.

Every burgess inhabitant shall pay to the master of the grammar school for a boy 3 pence per quarter, and no more, and the master of the said school shall, during his life, celebrate for the guild of Corpus Christi.

2nd Henry VII., Monday before St. Matthew.

Four wardens of Corpus Christi elected.

4th Henry VII., Friday before St. Matthew.

Four guild-holders elected.

Granted to Mr. Head, schoolmaster, ten marks, to celebrate for the guilds, from Michaelmas last to Michaelmas next.

5th Henry VII., Tuesday after St. Simon and St. Jude.

John Squier, clerk, Jeffrey Osborne, and James Hill, made farmers of the profits of the stone trade, for the benefit of Corpus Christi guild.

Four wardens of the guild elected.

6th Henry VII., Monday before St. Mark's day.

Orders given for the pageant on Corpus Christi day.

6th Henry VII., Monday after Rogation day.

The Earl of Oxfenford made a free burgess of the town, and one of the brethren of the guild.

7th Henry VII., Friday before the Assumption.

Every burgess shall pay yearly to the guild 8 pence, and there shall be no dinner. A keeper of the ornaments and utensils of Corpus Christi appointed.

The prior of Ely is made free burgess, and one of the fraternity of the guild.

8th Henry VII., Friday after St. Mark's day.

Four guild-holders elected, and ordered that every burgess shall pay to the dinner 16 pence, and order is given to make provision for the pageant.

9th Henry VII., Friday after Philip and Jacob.

The guild wardens for Corpus Christi elected for seven years next to come, "ita tamen quod reddent gildæ predicta ultra expensa prandii."

Agreed that a house shall be built upon the south of the House of Pleas for a kitchen, and thereabove for a sociary for the guild, with a cellar under the House of Pleas, and the house above the cellar; viz., between the House of Pleas and the tavern shall belong to the guild for ever.

12th Henry VII., Friday before Christmas-day.

Every burgess defaulting in his duties to the guild shall be summoned by the wardens to the next court, to show cause why he should not forfeit his freedom, and if he comes not at the next court, then shall he be reputed a foreigner.

Corpus Christi pageant shall be provided at the charge of such as have been used.

Surveyors appointed to value the mill-stones, and other stones of quarry for the use of the guild.

18th Henry VII., Friday before Michaelmas-day.

Corpus Christi pageant shall hereafter be observed, and a convenient artificer shall be entertained to that end, and shall have 40 shillings. Each portman shall pay 1 shilling and 4 pence, and each of the 24 men shall pay 8 pence, and the remaining 6 shillings and 8 pence shall be levied. No bailiff shall interrupt or hinder the pageant, unless by order of the great court, or upon special cause, under 10 pounds forfeiture. Collectors also are named.

20th Henry VII., Tuesday after Edward the Confessor.

Granted to Thomas Drayll and Edward Dandy to make a free burgess for their expenses at Corpus Christi play.

20th Henry VII., Vigils of St. George.

Granted to John Strangeits 20 shillings and 8 pence yearly for twelve years, to find the staging for Corpus Christi plays; and to John Parnell 33 shillings and 4 pence, to find the ornaments during such time, and collectors named for the assessments for the play.

22nd Henry VII., Wednesday after Valentine's-day.

The guild ordered to be upon the Lord's-day after the octaves of Corpus Christi. Two guild-holders elected, with a collector of the money for the same.

The yearly obsequies and vigils shall be holden for the death of every brother of the guild, and thereat none of the fraternity shall be absent, under the forfeiture of a pound of wax.

23rd Henry VII., Friday, 12th of May.

Two guild wardens elected, and the bailiffs for the time being upon Corpus Christi day, shall order the table of the portmen, and the diet thereof, and two collectors elected for the pageant.

All the inhabitants of the town shall have their tabernas\*, and attendance at the feast of Corpus Christi, under the penalty of 6 shillings and 8 pence, and every one shall hold the orders of their procession according to the constitutions.

3rd Henry VIII., Friday before St. Matthew.

Contributions ordered to the Pageant of St. George.

3rd Henry VIII., Wednesday before St. George's day.

Corpus Christi dinner and pageant laid aside, and every free burgess ordered to pay 8 pence towards a mass for the souls of all the brethren and sisters of the said town.

4th Henry VIII., Monday after St. Agnes.

Corpus Christi pageant and dinner again laid aside.

\* Musicians.

6th Henry VIII., Monday in Whitsun week.

Corpus Christi play and dinner again laid aside.\*

All the utensils belonging to Corpus Christi guild, shall be entered into a book, to be kept safe by John Butler to the use of the guild, viz.:—

1 dozen of spoons, weighing 11 <i>½</i> ounces	1 pan
5 mazers, weighing 44 <i>½</i> ounces	A garnish of vessels
5 table cloths	2 chargers
3 cloths of 8-quarter cloth	5 platters
14 salts	4 dishes
2 brass pots	5 saucers

7th Henry VIII., Wednesday after St. Matthew.

The guild wardens are elected, and every burgess shall pay for his dinner as anciently been used, and the play set aside for this year.

11th Henry VIII., Friday after the Conversion of St. Paul.

Every person absent from Corpus Christi mass shall forfeit a pound of wax, and the play and dinner shall be held this year.

The guild wardens are elected, and the pageant ordered to be ready. A priest elected to say mass yearly, and he is made Master of the Grammar School for the year coming.

12th Henry VIII., Thursday, 5th week in Lent.

Guild wardens elected, and the master of the pageant called "the Ship" shall have the same, under the forfeiture of 10 pounds.

The play called "Corpus Christi play" laid aside until further orders. Every burgess of the 24 men shall have murray gowns engrained ready before Corpus Christi next.

13th Henry VIII., Thursday, 6th week in Lent.

Guild wardens elected, but the play to be deferred, and the dinner ordered.

15th Henry VIII., Nativity of the Virgin.

John Fenn and John Pypho were elected aldermen of the guild.

22nd Henry VIII., Monday before Candlemas.

Corpus Christi play laid for ever aside by order.†

30th Henry VIII., Monday after All Saints day.

Guild elected and discharged at a fine of 40 shillings.

Thomas Selsden, the old master of the Corpus Christi guild, re-elected, and Thomas Shapsted to be his companion.

32nd Henry VIII., Friday, the 7th week in Lent.

Ordered, that all persons shall bring the sacrament of Corpus Christi from Saint Laurence church towards the Fish market, then to the Corn-hill, and so to St. Mary at the Tower church, and so from thence on Corpus Christi day to St. Margaret's-green, and thence round about the town to St. Mary Tower church again, and there shall hear a mass, and on the next day shall bring the same from the same church, through the Brook-street, into the Fish-market and Corn-hill, and so to St. Lawrence church, and there it ends.

And every of the portmen shall have two torches, and every of the 24

\* This entry is of frequent subsequent occurrence.

† Royal Order.

men one torch, and all the torchers shall wait on the sacrament upon all the said three days, under forfeiture of 12 pence for every default, and each portman torcher shall, upon the same penalty, wait upon the sacrament upon the Sunday.

32nd Henry VIII., Tuesday after the Conversion of St. Paul.

Robert Fisk elected alderman of the guild, and to associate with old alderman Thomas Sharplin.

34th Henry VIII., Friday in Whitsun week.

Every householder, with their family, shall follow the pageants upon the day of Corpus Christi in due order, under penalty of 4 pence, if lawful cause shall not be shewn. Except the 12 portmen and their wives and the 24 men.

Every warden and master of the trade shall offer to their pageants upon the day of Corpus Christi day each of them one penny; the one half thereof shall go to the parish priest, the other half shall be divided between the clerk and the sexton, and every defaulter shall pay 4 pence.

Every burgess shall offer on the Guild Sunday one halfpenny to the priest, to be divided, one half to the priest, the other half to the clerk and sexton, and every defaulter shall lose 4 pence.

34th Henry VIII., Friday after St. Matthew.

On Corpus Christi day, and the Sunday after, the priest of St. Mary Tower, for a masse and other ceremonies, shall have every day 20 pence, and the clerk, for his attendance there and at the procession, 16 pence, and his foreign fine shall be remitted him, and the sexton shall have for his service 16 pence.

36th Henry VIII., Monday after St. Peter ad Vincula.

Edmund Lerthe discharged from the master's place of Corpus Christi guild, for the fine of three pounds.

36th Henry VIII., the 1st day of April.

Robert Barker and William Woodler discharged from being masters of the guild of Corpus Christi, and also Matthew Gooding, and their fines sett at 3 marks and 5 marks.

37th Henry VIII., Nativity of the Virgin.

Robert King, Thomas Whiting, and Andrew Treforby, are elected Aldermen of the guild of Corpus Christi.

1st Edward VI., Wednesday in the 4th week in Lent.

Robert Brown is discharged from being alderman of the guild by the fine of 40 shillings, and Stephen Lully is elected in the same place.

6th Edward VI., Friday, the 3rd of June.

The guild day shall be holden upon the Sunday after Trinity Sunday yearly, according to the auncient order, and the communion shall be celebrated at St. Mary Tower church, beginning at 9 o'clock of the same day. The bailiffs, portmen, and the 24 men, and the wardens of the several companies, all of them in their several habits or gowns, and they and all the burgesses shall offer, and the offerings shall go to the poor. The defaulters of the portmen shall forfeit 12 pence a piece, and of the 24 men the forfeit shall be 6 pence, and of the burgesses 4 pence, unless reasonable cause shewed. The priests,

clerk and sexton, shall have, the priest 12 pence, and the clerk and sexton 6 pence to each of them.

1st Mary, Friday after the Nativity of Mary.

Matthew Butler and William Dandy are elected aldermen of the guild for two years, and at the next election day they shall be new chosen.

3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, Wednesday, the 8th of April.

John Brenn, for the fine 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be paid to the treasurer before Easter next, and Geoffrey Cautche is elected in his room, and, in regard of the great dearth and scarcity, 33 shillings and 4 pence is allowed to the guild holders, to be paid by the treasurer.

2nd Elizabeth, Monday, the 22nd of January.

John Reward, alias Hares, discharged from being alderman of the guild; and Richard Eddy and Richard Bell are elected aldermen in his stead.

2nd Elizabeth, Sunday, Nativity of the Virgin.

Richard Ceely, Richard Bell, and Robert Sparrow, are elected aldermen of the guild.

2nd Elizabeth, the 12th day of October.

Robert Sparrow discharged from being alderman of the guild for the fine of 40 shillings.

Robert Cutler is elected alderman of the guild, and is also discharged of the same for the fine of 40 shillings.

Robert Nottingham is elected alderman of the guild, with Richard Seely and Richard Bell.

3rd Elizabeth, Friday, the 18th of March.

Robert Nottingham is discharged from his office of guildholder for the fine of 40 shillings, and John Moore is elected in his stead, and John Moore is discharged for the like, and Robert Sallowes is elected and discharged for the same fine, and Christopher Ward is elected in his stead, and he likewise is discharged for the like fine, and George Coppinge\* is elected in his stead.

6th Elizabeth, March the 29th.

Richard Hayward elected alderman of the guild for the next year.

7th Elizabeth, 6th of December.

John Barker elected alderman of the guild for the next year, to hold it with Richard Hayward.

7th Elizabeth, 7th of December.

Thomas Bobbett is elected alderman of the guild, with Stephen Baxter, if the said Thomas hath not already been fined for the same, and if he hath been fined, Richard King is elected in his place, with the said Baxter to serve in his place.

8th Elizabeth, the 7th of March.

Richard King is discharged of his place of alderman of the guild, at the fine of 4 pounds, and George Wilde is elected in his place, and he also is discharged at 4 pounds fine, and Robert Andrews is elected in his stead.

\* The builder of the house in the Old Butter Market, now called "Sparrowe's House."

8th Elizabeth, the 28th of May.

The chamberlains or ushers shall serve in the next guild, and 12 of the last admitted burgesses, by command of the bailiffs for the time being, shall serve at the same guild. The bailiffs, portmen, and town clerk, shall each of them send one capon, or forfeit five shillings.

9th Elizabeth, the 14th of April.

William Bloyse, Christopher Crane, John Baker, John Tye, Thomas Burrow, William Huggett, and Henry Ashley, elected one other, and in the room of each other, to be guild holder, and every of them are discharged at the fine of 5 pounds each; and lastly, William Buckenham is elected to hold with Robert Andrews, to whom is granted 33 shillings and 4 pence, and unto William Buckenham, 3 pounds, 6 shillings, and 8 pence, to hold for two years.

11th Elizabeth, the 2nd of April.

Richard Cage elected alderman of the guild, with Thomas Blosse, and is discharged for 6 pounds, 13 shillings, and 4 pence fine, and John Harrison is elected in his stead, and is discharged for 5 pounds fine, and in his stead Thomas Bennett is elected, who is also discharged at 40 shillings fine, and the same also remitted.

13th Elizabeth, the 27th of April.

Christopher Merell elected guildholder at Mr. Revett's request, is discharged at 5 pounds fine, and 33 shillings and 3 pence thereof is remitted, and Christopher Alderman is elected in his place, who also at the like fine is discharged, and James Bedingfeld elected to serve with John Cole.

16th Elizabeth, 24th of September.

Lawrence Frost elected alderman of the guild, and is discharged for 10 pounds fine, and Oliver Cooper is elected in his room.

Allowed to the alderman of the guild 3 pounds, 6 shillings, and 8 pence, in consideration of the scarcity of victuals.

17th Elizabeth, 21st of March.

The guild feast shall henceforth be holden upon Sunday se'nnight next, after Midsummer-day.

19th Elizabeth, 1st of April.

Henry Hammond discharged from alderman of the guild, for the fine of 10 pounds, and in his place is elected John Knapp, who is discharged for 20 marks fine, and William Middenhall elected in his room.

19th Elizabeth, Nativity of the Virgin.

Robert Lymbard, by the Court's consent, is elected by his partner, William Mednall, to be alderman of the guild. Robert Lymbard prayed his discharge, and was assessed 15 pounds fine, which he refused, and was thereupon fully elected.

23rd Elizabeth, 19th of December.

The manner of keeping a guild-merchant is referred to a committee.

26th Elizabeth, 19th of December.

The schoolmaster shall have 40 shillings for his pains and charges in presenting certain pageants in joy of the Queen's coronation, upon the last 17th of November.

25th Elizabeth, 17th of January.

Richard Golty, having served one year as alderman of the guild, at his request is to be discharged, he is discharged for a fine of 8 pounds, and Edward Revett shall be discharged for the sum of 12 pounds, and in their rooms Samuel Smith and Thomas Fuller are elected. Samuel Smith, discharged as alderman of the guild for his fine of 12 pounds, but Thomas Fuller not submitting to such fine, he standeth chargeable with the same place, and William Flicke is elected in Mr. Smith's room, and if such persons do not compound with the treasurer by security or by payment of their fines by to-morrow night, they shall hold their places in their several courses.

25th Elizabeth, 22nd of May.

Godfrey Woolnall discharged from being alderman of the guild for 8 pounds fine, at Thomas Fuller's proposal John Paris is elected to hold with him the said Thomas Fuller, and the 8 pounds fine of the same elect alderman is given to them.

26th Elizabeth, 7th of April.

By the proposal of Edward Cage, alderman of the guild, Robert Cutler is elected and discharged of 20 marks, and liberty allowed to the said Edward Cage to nominate until one should hold with him, and thereafter he nominated William Acton,\* who is elected and discharged for 20 nobles fine, and then Edward Cage nominated Christopher Lawrence, who was elected and discharged, and then he nominated Thomas Sherman, who was elected and discharged for 20 marks fine, and then he named John Humphrey, who was discharged or dispensed with, and after him Jeremy Barber was dispensed with. Then he named Richard Cornelius, who was elected and discharged for 10 pounds fine, and after him Edward Hunting was nominated and elected and discharged for 10 pounds fine, in all 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Humphrey particularly discharged of election of alderman of the guild for his fine of 8 pounds, William Scoles being elected alderman of the guild thereof, and from the chamberlain's place for 10 pounds fine and 5 pounds fine.

27th Elizabeth, 3rd of May

John Gaymer elected alderman of the guild at the last court, is at this court discharged for 12 pounds fine undertaken, and Robert Hally is elected.

29th Elizabeth, 13th March.

Refusers to pay duty to the alderman's guild shall be committed to the gaol till payment be made.

32nd Elizabeth, 30th of July.

A *scire facias* shall issue to the last guildholders to appear at the next court to answer touching their misusage of the last feast.

Richard Seely's debt ordered and granted to him that he shall not be elected alderman of the guild for seven years after this court.

32nd Elizabeth, 11th of September.

The two last guildholders fined 20 shillings each for their disorderly and insufficiently holding of their dinner at the last guild.

\* Founder of the family of "Acton," of Bailham and Bramford, in this county.

37th Elizabeth, 11th of April.

Thomas Eldred\* is elected alderman of the guild, and is discharged for 16 pounds fine. Thomas Fuller is elected and discharged at 13 pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence, and in their stead Thomas Burrow and Robert North are elected.

37th Elizabeth, 24th of September.

William Bloyse and Matthew Brownrigg discharged from serving in the places of chamberlain and alderman of the guild for the fine of 18 pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence, to be paid by each of them.

Christopher Ballard is elected chamberlain and submitted thereto, and prayeth to be acquitted from the service of alderman of the guild for 7 years, and it is granted to him.

39th Elizabeth, 22nd March.

No guild to be kept this year, in regard of the dearth.

40th Elizabeth, 20th of May.

Richard Bateman discharged from the office of alderman of the guild for his fine of 12 pounds, and William Mydnall for his fine of 15 pounds. John Horne is elected alderman of the guild, being also one of the chamberlains, and he is discharged for his fine of 10 pounds. William Cutler is elected alderman of the guild, and is discharged for his fine of 13 pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence, and shall be discharged of the office of chamberlain for 5 pounds. Edmund Base is elected alderman of the guild, and is discharged for his fine of 6 pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence, and John Man and Bartholomew Fenne are elected aldermen of the guild, and the keeping of the guild is deferred until August next.

40th Elizabeth, 26th of July.

Bartholomew Fenne discharged as alderman of the guild for his fine of 6 pounds, and Richard Dautry is elected in his stead, to serve with John Man, and the guild is deferred until the accustomed day in the next year.

The fines for the discharge of the alderman aforesaid shall be paid before Saturday come se night, or defaulters therein shall be committed to prison, till payment be made.

40th Elizabeth, 27th of September.

The chamberlains petitioning to be discharged, the Court will not discharge them, nevertheless it is ordered that Thomas Ashley shall not be alderman of the guild within the space of 7 years next coming.

41st Elizabeth, 17th of May.

The guild deferred until the accustomed time next year.

43rd Elizabeth, April the 28th.

The guild to be holden by John Man and Stephen Copping at the usual time this year, and shall be discharged from providing a supper usually kept at that time.

43rd Elizabeth, June the 6th.

The guild is deferred till Sunday before St. James's day, and then a convenient dinner and supper shall be holden, and in consideration

\* For an account of Eldred *vide* Clarke's Ipswich, p. 304, and Gage's Thingoe Hundred, under "Saxham."

thereof, and the dearness of victuals, the guildholders shall be discharged for the future.

44th Elizabeth, 6th of May.

The guild shall be holden at the accustomed time this year with a convenient dinner and supper, and the aldermen shall, in regard thereof, be discharged for the future.

44th Elizabeth, 22nd of October.

Roger Wallis elected alderman of the guild, and having neglected to hold the guild this summer past, whereby it was omitted, he is now disfranchised and be deemed a foreigner.

3rd James I., 15th of April.

Owen Jolley and Christopher Alderman elected for the guild, to keep two sufficient dinners in two years upon the usual day, and no supper.

3rd James I., 24th of May.

Richard Seeley elected alderman of the guild to serve with Christopher Alderman, instead of Richard Cocke, to keep two dinners each in each year, whereat every burgess shall pay 16 pence for himself and his wife, and shall provide their ordinary allowances as formerly. And the first guild shall be holden on Sunday se'nnight after Midsummer next.

4th James I., 7th of July.

A tierce of claret shall be laid in for the guild, at the cost of the town.

4th James I., 4th of March.

Robert Snelling is made free burgess conditionally, not to bear office of chamberlain, alderman of the guild, nor one of the 24 men.

5th James I., 29th of April.

Nicholas Groome discharged from being alderman of the guild for his fine of 5 pounds, and Robert Benham is appointed in his stead to join with Cornelius Hubright to keep two dinners, one this yeare and the other the next yeare, and all freemen, not subsidy men, shall come with their wives, and no others.

6th James I., 23rd of April.

On the day appointed for the guild, the portmen shall pay 5 shillings a piece, and no capon; and the 24 men 3 shillings and 4 pence a piece, and every freeman 2 shillings and 6 pence a piece for them and their wives, and none shall come but subsidy men, and they shall pay the former rates whether they come or not.

7th James I., June the 9th.

Thomas Cock, having kept one dinner at the guild, is discharged at 10 pounds fine, and John Sicklemere is elected in his stead.

7th of James I., 20th of November.

John Sicklemere discharged of guild-holding for his fine of 5 pounds, having kept one year, and he is discharged from the election of chamberlain for his fine of 10 pounds.

8th James I., 18th of April.

The Court will not discharge the aldermen of the guild, but that they shall keep the dinner on the 5th of June next, and such as come as formerly are to pay as formerly.

## 8th James I., 8th of May.

John Flick discharged of alderman of the guild, for his fine of 6 pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence, and William Ingelthorpe is elected in his stead, and the day for the guild set, and such shall come as formerly, and pay as formerly, and a tierce of wine shall be laid in by the town.

## 9th James I., 27th of May.

The guildholders fined each 40 shillings, for not holding the guild at the day accustomed, and they are ordered the same on Tuesday next come five weeks, the persons enjoyned to appear as formerly and paying as formerly.

## 10th James I., 8th of July.

The guildholders having neglected to hold the guild at the day prefixed they are fined 20 pounds, and at their request they are discharged of the fine, provided they shall hold the same guild upon the 11th day of August, wherunto they do submit.

## 11th James I., 16th of March.

Henry Buckenham shall be discharged of the guild-merchant, at the payment of 10 pounds fine.

## 12th James I., 8th of August.

Thomas Alderton and Henry Humphrey, in regard that they have made a good entertainment this year of the guild, shall be discharged from further holding the same.

## 14th James I., 26th of March.

William Fane and Lawrence Moss, elected alderman of the guild, to hold the dinner on the Tuesday se'nnight after Trinity Sunday, and no supper. The persons to come, only such as are last mentioned.

## 15th James I., 5th of May.

The guildholders feast deferred until the 8th of July, and a tierce of claret wine shall be laid in for that end.

## 17th James I., 16th of June.

Edward Waller and Thomas Mulliner, guildholders, for neglecting to hold the guilds this yeare at the time accustomed, are fined 20 pounds each of them, and nevertheless to hold the accustomed entertainment at the usual time next year.

## 17th James I., 8th of September.

Edward Waller and Thomas Mulliner, aldermen of the guild, fined each 20 pounds, and refusing to pay, are now ordered to be committed to prison till payment made, unless they being sent for shall enter bond to pay the same at a certain day. And for that the said Edward Waller refuseth to come to this court, being summoned, and hath sundry times refused to come to master bailiffs, being sent for, he is fined 40 pounds, to be paid next Michaelmas.

## 17th James I., 16th of October.

Edward Waller, according to former order, being committed to prison, sued out a *habeas corpus*, and upon full hearing at the king's bench, it was ordered.

"*Ordinat est quod retorn. sup. Hab. Corp. emend. et quod defend " permittat ad quod ad prox Mag. Cur. p' Burg. predictat solo finem sup' " ipsu prandiu assessat et submittat sec' ordi'm ejusd' curia.*"

And at this court the said Edward Wallis, being demanded upon the reading of the order, whether he would submit or not thereunto, he did in open court pay the fine of 20 pounds, and did submit to the order of the court, and hath acknowledged the fault of disobedience, promised conformity, and is released from imprisonment.

18th James I., April the 5th.

Edward Mulliner discharged from being alderman of the guild, for his fine of 10 pounds, which shall be part of his bond of 20*l.* entered into for his fine formerly set.

22nd James I., August the 2nd.

Robert Wade and John Aldus shall hold the guild upon Tuesday after Michaelmas next, and upon performance thereof according to the order, shall be discharged from that service for the future.

22nd James I., 15th of September.

20 marks shall be bestowed by the treasurer for repairing of the houses and making an oven, against the time of holding the next guild.

3rd Charles I., June the 12th.

John Sherman and Robert Howe, aldermen of the guild, fined each of them 20 pounds for neglecting to hold the guild upon the Tuesday after Corpus Christi, as was appointed. The fine shall be paid before July the 12th next, and in default the chamberlains shall distrain or bring actions of debt against them.

4th Charles I., May 5th.

John Sherman, at the request of the Earl of Warwick, discharged of his fine of alderman of the guild and of all offices in this town.

4th Charles I., 26th of March.

Isaac Day discharged as alderman of the guild for clearing the way against Mr. Snelling's house, and making a passable way through the channell along the way to the Bill.\*

5th Charles I., 11th of June.

The guild shall be holden for the 12 and 24 men, and such as have borne the office of chamberlain, or alderman of the guild, and their wives, upon Tuesday, the 30th of June, and the 12 (portmen) shall pay 5 shillings a piece for them and their wives, and the 24 (common council men) shall pay 3 shillings and 4 pence a piece, and the residue 2 shillings and 6 pence each.

9th Charles I., 2nd of May.

The guild put off till the 2nd day of July.

11th Charles I., 10th of June.

Samuel Algate discharged from the office of alderman of the guild, chamberlain, and of the 24 men, for the fine of 60 pounds.

14th Charles I., May 4th.

William Doggett and John Brandlin discharged of the guild-holding for their several fines of 15 pounds each, and no feast shall be holden this year.

20th Charles I., 11th April.

In regard of the public distractions, it is ordered that no guild shall be holden this year.

\* Probably the Bell public-house near to Stoke Bridge.

## SPARROWE'S HOUSE, IPSWICH.

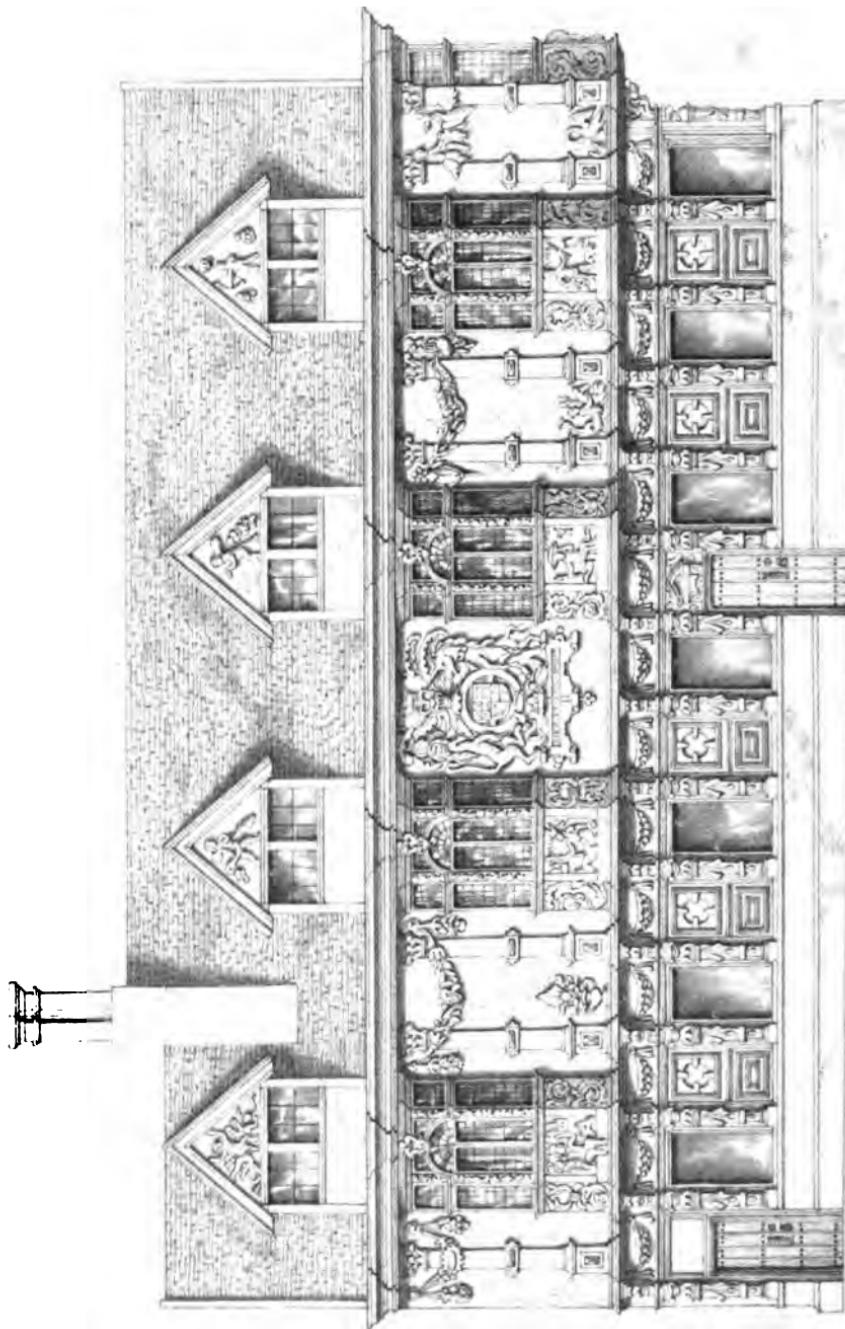
I HAVE been unable to obtain any positive data from which a satisfactory conclusion could be drawn as to the exact period of the erection of this very interesting building. The information to be gleaned from documents in the possession of the Sparrowe family, and in the hands of collectors of deeds and papers connected with the locality, is so meagre as to be of little service in elucidating the question. It is therefore, only by investigating its architectural characteristics that a solution of the problem can be arrived at. After a minute and careful inspection of its details in every part, I feel satisfied that the house, as we now see it, cannot be referred to any one period, but has been the accumulated work of a lengthened series of years, extending over probably nearly two centuries. The earliest portion of the edifice, with the exception of the foundations, which cannot now be examined, is undoubtedly a hammer beam roof of three bays, the wall plate of which is 21 feet from the ground. The existence of this roof was for many years unknown, a floor having been thrown across its whole area just below the level of the cornice. When it was discovered in 1801, several wooden angels, &c., were found upon the floor, having doubtless fallen from the ends of the hammer beams and intersections of the ribs, their fastenings (wood pins) still remaining in their original position. This roof is of the date of Henry VII, and probably belonged either to a chapel, the usual adjunct to a mansion of that period, or it might have been the roof of the hall, which often took this form, as may be seen still at Helmingham and Gifford's halls, in this county. The external wall from which this



Sparrowe's House, Ipswich. Front Elevation. 1855.

R M Flitton del

Scale 10 ft to an Inch



rises has been so re-cased some hundred years since, as to leave no indications of either door or window openings.

Next in date I imagine is a wooden corridor forming two sides of a court yard, adjoining the hall or chapel (*see plan*). This is formed by flat arches springing from columns with rude Ionic capitals, supporting a closed gallery lighted by six long but low windows divided by heavy mullions and transoms, the walls being constructed of ornamental studding and pargetting. This is evidently early Elizabethan work. Referrable to this period too, is the dining room, which is panelled in oak, and contains a fire-place with but little carving, and that in very low relief, with pedimented doors at each side, one of which bears the letters G. C. and the date 1567. These initials, as set forth in a deed still in existence, are those of George Coppinge who owned this property before it came into the possession of the Sparrow family, in 1573.

The façade of the building, which is of a highly decorative character, is an unique and most interesting specimen of ornamental wood-work and pargetting (*see plate*), and from its essentially differing from any other building now in existence, it is difficult to assign to it its exact date. From an examination of the costume of the figures, I am inclined to attribute its workmanship to the latter part of the reign of James I., or the beginning of Charles I.

The arms of Charles II., prominently displayed between two of the large bay windows above the centre doorway, is evidently an insertion at a subsequent period, most probably either at the restoration of the Stuarts or in commemoration of the king's visit to Ipswich, in 1668. The lower portion of the building consists of 15 compartments divided by enriched pilasters boldly carved in oak. Each bay alternately contains a window and a deal panel, and over each is a wreath of fruit and flowers in plaster work.

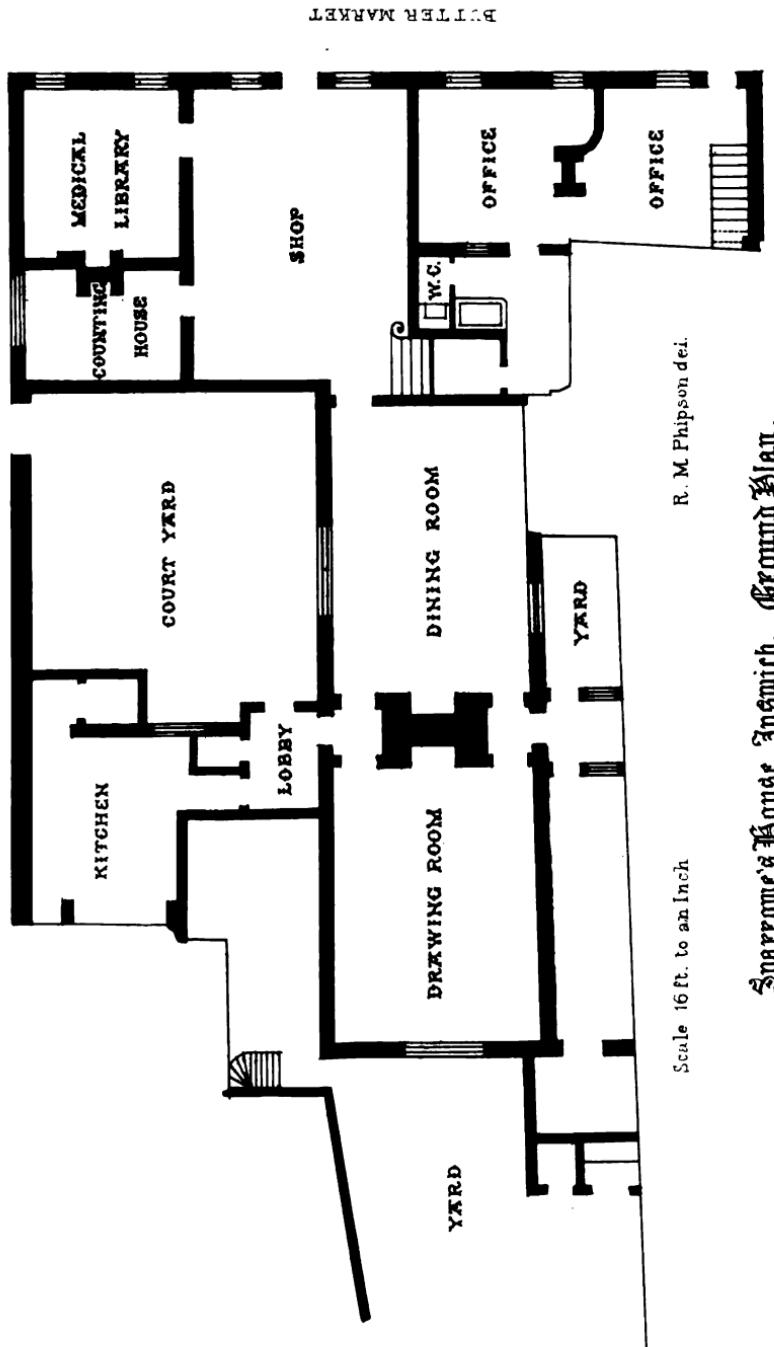
The first floor of the house, which considerably over-hangs the basement, contains four large bay windows in the front, with a similar one at the end, the whole of which probably opened originally into one room, extending the whole length of the mansion. Each window contains on its lower portion a subject in alto relievo, modelled in plaster. These sub-

jects represent, beginning at the west end, 1st, Atlas, bearing the globe ; 2ndly, America, a standing figure of an Indian, holding a bow and arrow ; 3rdly, Africa, with an arrow and umbrella in either hand, sitting on a crocodile ; 4thly, Asia, seated, with a camel's head by her side ; and 5th, a sitting figure of Europe holding a sceptre and cornucopia, by her side a horse's head. In the spaces between the bay windows, commencing at the left or east end are, 1st, the emblems of the earth, viz., a festoon of fruit and flowers, and, below, a vase with flowers. In the 2nd, the armorial bearings of Charles II., as before mentioned. In the 3rd, the emblems of water, viz., a festoon of fish, and Neptune with a trident triumphing below ; 4th, emblems of air, viz., a festoon of birds above a pelican in her piety. By the side of the east window is a pastoral, which by some is supposed to represent Tityrus and Melibœus, but this is evidently erroneous, as one of the figures is a female.

Above the huge over-hanging eaves are four dormers running into the main roof, which terminates in a gable. The pediments of the dormers contain, with the end gable, five other subjects, which are difficult to determine, except the last, which represents St. George slaying the dragon. The figures on the dormers appear to be children ; the 1st, at the end to the right, has a bow and arrow ; the 2nd, is dragging a festoon of fruit ; the 3rd, has a club or thyrsus in his hand ; and the 4th contains three children joined together by their backs. These subjects have been much weather worn and have also suffered from careless reparation.

On one side of the court yard (that next to the house) plaster figures again occur, representing a procession, consisting of a car containing a crowned male figure, a female with a dove on her head, and in the front an emblematic figure of Justice. This equipage is drawn by two horses and approaches a tree, amidst whose foliage is standing a boy. Its meaning I do not pretend to decipher. It is evidently one of those allegories so common to the period. A room at the back of the house, now used as a drawing room, appears to have been panelled at the same period as the decoration of the exterior. On the fire-place, a fine specimen





of carving, are the initials of William Sparrowe and the date 1609.

I have now alluded to everything of interest about the place, with the exception of two full-length figures, about four feet high, of Mars and Pallas; painted on Dutch tiles, which form the wall surface of a small court yard giving light to the dining room (*see plan*). These are very curious and rare specimens. The tiles are about five inches square, and are accurately fitted together.

The principal stair-case, ceiling of shop, and other internal work are worthy of little notice, being of the Hanoverian period, with the exception of the long great room on the first floor which has a bold ceiling plaster, coeval with the front of the house.

Charles II. is said to have been the guest of the Sparrowe family, and also George I. visited Mr. John Sparrowe, bailiff of Ipswich, and presented him with his full-length portrait, painted by G. Fountain, in 1727. This picture still hangs on the staircase. The present owner of the property, Mr. John Eddowes Sparrow, also possesses two portraits of Charles II. and one of Mrs. Lane, supposed to have been a Royal gift to one of the members of the family.

Before closing this short and I fear imperfect and unsatisfactory description of the building, I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that so curious and interesting a structure, setting forth as it does the excellent knowledge and good taste of our ancestors will not be allowed to fall into decay, or what is, I fear, more probable, be swept entirely away by the ruthless march of so mis-called modern improvement.

R. MAKILWAINE PHIPSON.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ADDRESS OF THE REV.  
LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, M.A., PRESIDENT OF  
THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY  
AND NATURAL HISTORY, TO THE ARCHÆO-  
LOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN, ON  
THE OCCASION OF THEIR VISIT TO BURY ST.  
EDMUND'S, ON THE SEVENTH OF JULY, 1854.

My Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Gentlemen, members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, allow me in the first place to offer you, on behalf of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, a most warm and hearty welcome. I can truly say in the name of all who are associated with me, that it is a source of unfeigned gratification to us to see so many distinguished persons come to do honour to our ancient and famous town of Bury St. Edmund's. We hope that your visit will be of great advantage to our own local Institution, and will bring to it an increase of efficient support: and that when the inhabitants of Bury see so many strangers flocking from a distance, incited by the desire to examine the many objects of interest to be seen here, they themselves will henceforth attach more value to these objects, and there will be a large increase of zeal for archæological pursuits in this venerable borough. We trust also with, I hope, no unbecoming pride, that when we have conducted our visitors round the town, and shown them its antiquities, they will think them worthy of their notice, and will not repent that they acceded to our invitation to come amongst us to-day. For my own part

I cannot but add, what I most sincerely feel, that I wish it had fallen into the hands of some one having more antiquarian knowledge, and better able to express himself than I am, to inaugurate the proceedings of this day. But I must trust to the kind indulgence of my hearers to excuse and cover my deficiencies in these respects.

Bury St. Edmund's has for many hundred years been a place of considerable note amongst the towns of England. But the particular feature of it to which I desire in the first place to call your attention is that it is a genuine Anglo-Saxon town, a thoroughly *English* borough. It has no pretence to British remains, nor can it claim any distinction on account of Roman antiquities. I believe none such have been discovered within its boundaries, though it is situated in the country of the Iceni, whose name is thought to be preserved in the names of Ixworth, Icklingham, Ickworth, and others. I suspect indeed that there never was a large Celtic population in these parts. But Bury is entirely an Anglo-Saxon borough. All its local features prove it so. The names and disposition of the streets, in the first instance, indicate this most clearly. For the sake of those who do not know the place I may state that we have our North-gate street—your entrance into Bury to-day—our East-gate street, our South-gate street, our West-gate street, and a fifth gate gave its name to the Risby-gate street, leading to Risby, one of the objects of this afternoon's excursion. Then again we have our Skinners street, our Hatters street, our Baxter or Bakers street; we had till lately (as Mr. Tymms has kindly informed me) our Cooks row, our Linendrapers row, our Tanners row, and our Glovers row; our Fishmongers street and our Lorimer street; and though some of these may perhaps be referable to the arrangement of the booths at the fair, yet doubtless these followed the olden Anglo-Saxon arrangement of the streets of the town. Now if we turn to the description of an Anglo-Saxon town given by Mr. Kemble in his "Saxons in England" (a work which gives much valuable information concerning the manners and customs of our forefathers, and with which many of you no doubt are acquainted), we shall be disposed

to think that Bury must have sat to Mr. Kemble for its picture. He says :—

“ We have evidence that streets which afterwards did, and do yet, bear the names of particular trades or occupations, were equally so designated before the Norman conquest in several of our English towns. It is thus only that we can account for such names as Fell-monger, Horse-monger, and Fish-monger, Shoewright and Shieldwright, Tanner and Salter streets, and the like, which have long ceased to be exclusively tenanted by the industrious pursuers of those several occupations.”

He then goes on to say :—

“ Let us place a cathedral and a guildhall with its belfry in the midst of these [the trades' streets] surround them with a circuit of walls and gates, and add to them the common names of North, South, East, and West, or North-gate, South-gate, East-gate, and West-gate streets, and here and there let us fix the market and its cross, the dwellings of the bishop and his clergy [here of course we must substitute the dwelling of the abbot—for no bishop was allowed to come near Bury], above all let us build a stately fortress to overcome or defend the place, and we shall have at least a plausible representation of a principal Anglo-Saxon city.”\*

These are precisely the features of Bury, and indicate that it is essentially an Anglo-Saxon town. Indications too of its municipal institutions dating from Anglo-Saxon times may be found in the ancient designation of the chief magistrate as ‘ the alderman,’ a title which continued till the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, and perhaps also in some local proper names as Catchpole (caccepol—catch-poll or beadle), Bedell, &c.

But above all its very name tells the story of its Saxon origin. You are now in the ancient fortified town of St. Edmund—S’c'e Eadmundes Byrig. This name carries us back to those remote times when England, and especially this part of the kingdom, was the battle-field of Danes and Saxons : those times when Christianity had not yet fully established its blessed conquest over this country ; when ancient heathenism still showed a bold front, and waged an aggressive warfare against Christianity : when in short heathen Danes wrestled with our christian Anglo-Saxon forefathers for the goodly inheritance of this fair land. The name of St. Edmund too reminds us of the legend in which the wolf, who took such care of St. Edmund’s head, bore an

\* Vol. ii. p. 240.

important part. Now in every legend, however fabulous, the accessories are drawn from existing circumstances and manners of the times. When therefore we find the wolf mixed up with the events of St. Edmund's martyrdom, we are carried back to the days when wolves still ranged at will through the wild and extensive forests of England. If what Thierry says of St. Edmund's character, "*C'etoit un homme de peu de mérite et de peu de réputation,*" is true, and if the accusation he makes even against his patriotism is just, that he had rather encouraged the Danes two or three years before to go on a marauding expedition against Northumberland—if, I say, such was St. Edmund's real character and conduct, it is well for our martyr, saint, and king, that he lived in those remote ages when the clear light of history fades away and disappears in the dimness of legendary fable and myth. It was however strictly in accordance with what Thierry remarks as a proof of the extremely patriotic character of the Anglo-Saxons, viz., that if a man died in war for his country he was immediately made a martyr and a saint—that Saint Edmund, though "a man of little merit," yet having been killed by the Danes, the enemies of his country, should be extolled and lauded as a martyr and a saint. The history of St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, you are no doubt well acquainted with. When the Danes, to whom he had given doubtful battle, were in the neighbourhood of Thetford, it was proposed to him by them to divide his kingdom with them. He refused the demand, and the Danes, getting possession of his person, tied him to a tree, beat him with bats or cudgels, and then ended their amusement by making him the butt at which they shot their arrows. It is mentioned as an instance of their particular malice that they took care not to shoot at any vital part, but aimed at his hands and legs, so as to protract his tortures as long as possible. It is but fair however to the Danes, heathen as they were, to add that they had received considerable provocation. Their leaders were Ingvar and Ubba, the sons of Lodbrog. Now we read that after an unsuccessful struggle with Ælla king of Northumberland, Lodbrog had been cast by his conqueror into a dungeon filled with adders, serpents, and

other venomous reptiles, and so died in dreadful torments. It is not surprising then that, according to the *lex talionis*, these heathen Danes on coming to England should be animated by the spirit of revenge, and that the sons of Lodbrog should revenge their father's death, and repay on the East Anglian king the cruelties of the king of Northumberland, by causing him to be treated in this savage manner. And here I cannot help adverting to a most singular tradition, to which I confess I give implicit credence. At Hoxne, a few miles from hence, was an old oak tree, which had always been known as St. Edmund's oak. The common tradition was (perhaps it had ceased to be the common belief) that it was the very identical oak to which King Edmund was tied some thousand years ago when he was shot at by the arrows of the Danes. Some seven or eight years since this venerable tree split from extreme old age, and in its very centre, which was then exposed to view, was found an old arrow head. This remarkable fact, coupled with the previous tradition, makes me believe that this was the very oak tree to which St. Edmund was bound in the forest of Hoxne.

To proceed however with our story. Either through the fond patriotism of the people, or the not quite disinterested policy of the monks, a report was soon raised, and rapidly spread, that miracles were wrought over the grave of the royal Anglo-Saxon martyr, who had died *pro aris et focis*. In consequence of the increasing reputation of St. Edmund's grave, Hoxne was no longer thought a place of sufficient importance for him to rest in, and was perhaps not easily accessible to pilgrim worshippers. The monks therefore removed his body to Beodericsworth, to which place the Saint was destined henceforth to give his name, and to impart to it no mean portion of wealth and honour.

The old name Beodericsworth implies that it was an estate belonging sometime to a Saxon proprietor named Beoderic. The termination *worth*, which is found in Ickworth, Horningsworth, Ixworth, Halesworth, and many others, means an estate or farm, *prædium*. Beoderic is formed just like Theoderic, Alaric, &c., and means *rich* or *mighty in prayer*. The accidental signification of this

proper name, so suitable to the later history of Bury St. Edmund's, seems to have suggested the notion that it designated the old town as a place of prayer. But I have little doubt that Beoderic was only the name of some Christian Anglo-Saxon proprietor to whom the estate formerly belonged, as Jocelin de Brakland distinctly asserts, and that Beodericsworth simply meant the estate of Beoderic. However, from the time that Beodericsworth became the resting-place of the body of St. Edmund, it became a very important and much frequented place : pilgrims and others flocking there to bring their offerings, and the monks as usual taking advantage of the fame of the saint. It soon lost its old name, and the town which grew round the monastery "where the glorious king and martyr lay buried," was called St. Edmund's Bury. I could give you a goodly list of monarchs and other illustrious personages who came, from the earliest times, to pay their devotions at St. Edmund's shrine. But I must first call your attention to a remarkable circumstance. Though King Edmund, the Saxon patriot, died in defending his country against the Danes, yet some of the first kings who did honour to his shrine were themselves Danes and Normans. King Sweyn, having been rash enough to come and ravage St. Edmund's patrimony, came to an untimely end, and was said to have acknowledged on his deathbed that his sacrilegious violence had been the cause of his death, through the intervention of St. Edmund. In consequence of this his son, King Canute, came to make his offerings at the grave of the offended saint, and, to expiate his father's impiety, took off his crown and presented it at the shrine. King William the Conqueror did great honour to St. Edmund, and granted him many privileges. I fancy he came there in person, for it is said that he placed a *cultellum* on the shrine. Now it would be a curious speculation to enquire why Danes and Normans thus united in honouring an Anglo-Saxon saint ; and it is a matter for philosophical enquiry whether it arose from policy, in order to conciliate their English subjects, or whether from a superstitious dread of St. Edmund's vengeance, and a desire to propitiate his favour, or whether we may see in it a faint image of the blessed power of Chris-

tianity to unite the most discordant elements. For my own part I would fain hope that there was at work in this something at least of the power of that religion which had before united in one holy fellowship Jews, Samaritans, and Gentiles, and which was now able to unite in the same bonds Normans, Danes, and Saxons.

Well then, I must ask you, in going round the town with us to-day, to carry in your minds the names of some of those illustrious persons who have trod the soil you are now about to tread, and whose eyes have looked upon the buildings whose remains you are about to behold. I have already mentioned Canute and William the Conqueror. King Edward the Confessor often came to Bury, and was wont, when within a mile of the spot where his royal predecessor St. Edmund lay, to take off his shoes and approach barefoot. Here King Henry II. took the cross ; and on that occasion Abbot Sampson (a name well known to those who are familiar with that most interesting work "Jocelin de Brakland's Chronicle") was so inflamed with warlike ardour to take the cross, that it was almost impossible to restrain him from doing so. Nor could he be deterred from his purpose till the king absolutely forbade him, saying it was not safe for the peace of the counties that the Abbot of St. Edmund, and the Bishop of Norwich, should both be absent at the same time. I may mention by the way, as a proof of the singular veneration felt for St. Edmund and his abbey, that when all England was forced to contribute to the ransom of King Richard, and all the abbeys and monasteries were ransacked of their gold and silver vessels for that purpose, no one dared to touch the shrine of St. Edmund, and it remained inviolate till the Reformation. What became of it then is unknown. The painted case which belonged to Horace Walpole's collection, and was bought at Strawberry Hill sale, I believe by the Duke of Sutherland, is pretty well ascertained not to have had anything to do with St. Edmund's shrine. Richard the Lion-hearted himself came to Bury twice. King John also came (no honour to us that he did) and did not earn golden opinions. The sarcastic Jocelin de Brakland complains of his great shabbiness ; the only thing he

offered to St. Edmund was a piece of silk which he borrowed from the convent. On a subsequent occasion, however, he in some measure redeemed his character. King Henry III. held a Parliament here. Edward I. visited Bury thirteen times, and also held his Parliament here A.D. 1296. Here poor Edward II. came and shed over the place the sad hue of his sorrows and misfortunes : he probably came to St. Edmund's shrine to seek some solace from those heavy cares which weighed him down to the ground. He spent his Christmas here ; but doubtless it was not a merry Christmas, for he knew that his faithless Queen Isabella was near at hand. In point of fact she landed in Suffolk, and soon afterwards raised a large force at Bury and in the neighbourhood, with which she ultimately drove her unhappy husband from the throne. Richard II. and his Queen passed ten days here ; and here Henry VI. held a parliament. I will read to you from Dugdale a short and characteristic description of the manner in which the king passed the time from Christmas to St. George's day (April 23).

"Abbot Curteys made great preparations for the visit, and put the abbatial palace, which was at that time much out of repair, into complete readiness for the reception of his royal guest. The alderman and burgesses of Bury, dressed in scarlet, accompanied by the commons of the town, who also wore a red livery, met the king, to the number of five hundred, upon Newmarket heath. The royal retinue before this extended a mile. They brought the king within the precinct of the monastery by the south gate. Here he was received by the whole convent : the Bishop of Norwich and the abbot appearing in full pontificals : the abbot sprinkling the king with holy water, and presenting a cross to his lips. Procession, with music, was next made to the high altar of the church, when the antiphon used in the service for St. Edmund ("Ave rex gentis Anglorum") was sung. After this the king paid his devotions at St. Edmund's shrine, and then passed to the abbot's palace. He remained with the abbot till the Epiphany : but afterwards removed to the prior's lodgings, where he stayed till the 23rd of January : the vicinity of the water and the vineyard which led into the open country, and gave facility to the sports of the field, rendering this situation particularly agreeable."

You will see bye-and-bye, when we are on the site of the prior's house, the features here alluded to as making it such an agreeable residence. And you will see in the strong stone buttresses, recently laid bare by the excavations of our Suffolk Institute, proofs that there was formerly a considerable flow of water in front of the prior's residence.

In connection with this visit of King Henry VI., I may refer to an interesting picture in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (the only one remaining) of St. Edmund's shrine, in which Henry VI. appears in the act of making his devotions before it.

Speaking of the shrine of St. Edmund, I am reminded of another singular circumstance related by Jocelin of Brakland. He tells us that in his lifetime the coffin was opened by Abbot Sampson, on the solemn occasion of raising the shrine upon a new marble pedestal. It was done in the dead of the night, on the feast of St. Katherine, A.D. 1198, in the presence of twelve of the brotherhood, and while the rest of the convent were all asleep. The abbot touched various parts of the holy body, and among others the nose, which he described as *valde grossum et prominentem*. The rest of the convent were sadly disappointed when they learnt the next morning what had been done in their absence, and said among themselves, we have been sadly deceived, and sang their *te deum* with tears. The time would fail us to go through the list of archbishops and bishops and noblemen of high degree, and other illustrious personages, who were attracted to Bury by the fame of the royal martyr, and the veneration due to his incorruptible body. But we must not pass over in silence an incident which sheds the brightest lustre upon the chronicles of the abbey of St. Edmund, and is in truth the proudest event we have to boast of. Here it was that the great and good Cardinal Langton assembled the barons of England on St. Edmund's day, and producing the articles which he had prepared as the foundations of a charter of liberties, read them amidst the acclamations of his hearers. Here it was that the bold barons, standing near the high altar, swore over the holy shrine of St. Edmund that they would never dissolve their league and solemn confederacy till they had extorted from King John those liberties which were afterwards granted and embodied in *Magna Charta*. We shall soon stand on that very spot, where a stone, with an inscription from the pen of Dr. Donaldson, contains a record of these memorable transactions.

Such, gentlemen, are some of the historical associations,

the *admonitus locorum*, connected with the ancient town which you are visiting to-day. As therefore we go our rounds from spot to spot, instead of seeing merely our friends and neighbours, instead of seeing ordinary personages, or even the welcome presence of our distinguished visitors, we must bid our fancy open wide her eyes, and we must conjure up the forms of mitred abbots, barons clad in their ponderous armour, kings with their brilliant trains, processions of priests carrying crosses and tapers, and all the other paraphernalia with which your antiquarian knowledge will enable you to decorate the precincts of a great abbey in the early days of our monarchy. Specially, you must imagine you see before you pilgrims from the Holy Sepulchre, bringing the latest news of the wars in the East, and this will suggest a curious contrast with modern events. We are now looking anxiously for news from the same quarter: but news not carried by the slow way-worn foot of the palmer, but dispersed through the length and breadth of the land with astonishing rapidity in the columns of our *Times* newspaper. Then there was a crusade in Europe to wrest the holy land from its Mahomedan possessors. Now our armies are fighting side by side with the Moslem in defence of European liberty; the crescent in alliance with the cross! How striking are the reflections thus suggested to us concerning the changes brought about by time, and the march of civilization in our own days!

And this leads me to make an observation which I am desirous of making before I conclude, that what gives archæology its great importance is its intimate connection with history, and its singular power to elucidate it in many points. This is strikingly the case with the archaeology of Bury. Read with a discriminating eye, it is the history of Bury; and not of Bury only but of England also. On the old stones of Bury there is as it were engraven the record of those contests between the feudal system and the middle classes which were going on for centuries through the country at large, and which ended in securing to us our unrivalled liberty, and our glorious constitution. The archaeology of Bury distinctly teaches some of the principal features of those contests. The buildings which we shall

see to-day, remarkable for their great antiquity, are those connected with the abbey ; the gateway, the tower, and the walls. And why do these remain ? Simply because they are built with massive stones, at a great cost, indicating that those who built them were possessed of vast wealth in their day. All the other buildings of that time have been swept away, because they were built of perishable materials, indicating the poverty of their owners, and their inability to erect solid and expensive structures. But the Norman tower, the abbey gate, and the abbey walls still survive to tell us of the enormous wealth of the church, and the great command of money and labour possessed by the feudal proprietors of that day. If we turn to history we shall find it telling exactly the same thing. The feudal lords, among whom the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury held a pre-eminent place, were the leviathan possessors of property and power, and the commonalty of the realm, the commercial and industrial classes, were nothing. Their industry was fettered by the most vexatious restrictions, and political consideration they had none. But we may carry the reasoning a little further. The ruins which we are about to visit not only indicate the wealth and power of those who built them, but shew that they were constructed for protection against force and hostile violence. Those who lived within those walls were not at ease ; they were not on terms of peace and love with their neighbours in the town. The power represented by those massive gateways, and those lofty walls, did not conciliate the affection of those it domineered over. Neither did it desire their progress, or seek to promote their improvement. The object of that power was its own selfish aggrandizement, which it pursued by maintaining odious and oppressive privileges, and by trampling upon the rights of the middle and commercial classes. And this view, too, is exactly borne out by the history of the times, and by that of Bury in particular. There were frequent collisions between the abbey and the town, the latter struggling to obtain the rights which the former were determined to withhold from them. For example, we read in Dugdale, that :—

“ In the year 1327 Abbot Draughton had the great mortification to see his abbey reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The great mass

of the townsmen, headed by their alderman and chief burgesses, and joined by an immense force collected from the neighbouring towns and villages, made three several attacks upon the monastery and its possessions, sacking and burning the edifices of the abbey, robbing it of its ornaments, charters, and treasure, and extending their depredations to a great number of the manors which belonged to it. Several of the townsmen taking Peter de Clopton, the prior, and about twenty monks, to the chapter-house, compelled them to execute under seal several deeds injurious to the rights and privileges of the monastery; particularly a deed or grant from the convent to the town of Bury, to constitute and continue the burgesses as a guild or corporation with a common seal, having the custody of the town gates, and the wardship of orphans. The townsmen had collected together about 20,000 men and women; and as the parochial clergy had generally a great antipathy to the monks, many of the curates and ministers of the towns and villages joined the rioters, and abetted the outrageous attacks upon the possessions of the monks. J. Burton, the alderman, William Herlinge, thirty-two priests, thirteen women, and one hundred and thirty-eight others of the said town were outlawed, of whom divers, after grudging at the abbot for breaking promise with them at London, conspired against him, and invaded the manor of Chevington, where he then lay. They robbed and bound him, they then shaved him and carried him away to London, where they removed him from street to street, till they could convey him over the Thames into Kent, and over sea to Dist in Brabant, where they kept him in much misery and slavery."

#### Again,—

"In 1381 the rabble of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a leader who assumed the name of Jack Straw, made a simultaneous movement with the Kentish insurgents under Wat Tyler, in the hope of effecting a general rebellion. Their numbers are stated to have amounted to 50,000. Having seized Sir John Cavendish, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, at his country seat, they brought him to Bury, where they beheaded him. They next attacked the monastery of St. Edmund. John de Cambridge, the prior, was seized at the manor of Mildenhall; his head was struck off, and his body was left naked in the fields for five days, none presuming to bury it for fear of the rioters. His head was placed upon the pillory by that of Sir John Cavendish. John de Lakynghithe, the keeper of the Barony of St. Edmund, was seized in the abbey cloister, whence, having been dragged to the market-place of Bury, his head was taken off with eight strokes, and placed with those of his friends. They then plundered the abbey, taking away a cross of gold, a rich chalice, and jewels and ornaments to the value of a thousand pounds."

Now these were not isolated and accidental riots, caused by the turbulence of the burghers and the people; but it was the expansive power of the trade and commerce of the middle classes, which played such an important part in the

whole history of English liberty, struggling for freedom from the vexatious restrictions and tyranny of the feudal lords, and at last like steam bursting through all the restraints with which it was attempted to confine them. And they succeeded at last. The power represented by the abbey gates and walls is gone. Free commerce and liberty have survived.

It was not, however, till the reign of Edward the Fourth, that the townspeople obtained the acknowledgment and confirmation of their rights. And here, again, there is a remarkable consent between archaeology and history. The building in which we are now assembled is the GUILDEHALL. Guilds are very ancient Anglo-Saxon institutions, and are traced by Kemble to very remote times. They were, however, of much wider than mere Anglo-Saxon origin. Grimm, in his *Geschichte der Deutsche Sprache*, under the word *Ambacti*, traces something of the same sort among Gothic and Scythian tribes, and even seems to suggest that Pylades and Orestes were members of a guild. Now, what the burgesses of Bury were continually demanding of the abbot was leave to form themselves into a guild for the government of the town, the custody of the gates, &c. And this power of self-government they at length obtained in the 20th of Edward the Fourth, A.D. 1480. Now, this is exactly the age which the architecture of the Guildhall points to, as the time of its erection or enlargement. "The porch is of the time of Henry the Seventh; but the entrance into the vestibule is under a fine well-preserved arch in the early English style."\* I cannot leave the Guildhall, so long used as the banqueting-room of the corporation, without observing that it is a mistake to suppose that feasting together is an innovation in the customs of guilds. On the contrary, it seems to be an essential feature of their original constitution. The dooms of the city of London, belonging to the tenth century, provide for a monthly feasting together of the ten tithing men, with their president. And the gloss on the new Netherlandish word *Bors* (equivalent to the French *Bourse*), "Bande de dix," seems to point out a close connection with those ancient Anglo-Saxon guild feasts, to which the dooms

\* Tymms's Handbook of Bury St. Edmund's, p. 47.

relate. Grimm\* explains the term *Bors*, and its kindred words, which mean *societas*, *cætus commilitonum*, *conventiculum mercatorum*, &c., by *βυρσα*, the *hide* on which ten men might feast together, from whence it came to mean any meeting of associated persons.

There is but one other building in Bury to which, in conclusion, I will advert, as connected with the history of men and manners in times past : I mean the Jews' house, or Moyse's Hall, which belongs to the latter part of the eleventh century. The Jews were an important community in those ages. They were the possessors of the ready money of the day ; and it often happened then as now that the great landed proprietors were in want of ready money. It was so frequently with the Abbot of Bury. Jocelin de Brakland gives a curious account of the way in which the monks borrowed of the Jews, pawning even the vestments and vessels of St. Edmund. Hence we can see why a considerable number of Jews settled at Bury St. Edmund's, giving their name to Heathenman-street, as Hatter-street was formerly called. Hence, too, we can account for the existence of the strongly built house we are speaking of, the only building of that age, besides those of the abbey, which has survived ; indicating the wealth of the body to which it belonged ; indicating, also, that the poor Jews needed a strong house to hide their treasures in, and to protect their persons from violence. It is sad to recollect that Bury took its full share in the ill-usage of the Jews. Some were massacred here in Henry the Second's reign ; the usual calumny of their having crucified a Christian child being invented against them. Jocelin alludes in his chronicle to "our holy child Robert." But the real object of these cruel persecutions was to avoid paying the debts contracted with the unhappy Hebrews, when the interest upon them had accumulated to an inconvenient extent.

Time will not allow me to advert to Bury fair, which had its origin in the oppressions of the feudal system, the first charter being granted in Henry the First's reign. The same system of selfish monopoly which set up the baronial mill, and the baronial oven, and forced every one to pay dearly

\* Vol. i., p. 134.

for the use of them, set up also the exclusive markets and fairs. The following passage from "Jocelin's Chronicle," p. 38, gives a curious account of a squabble connected with an attempt to set up a market at Lakenheath, under the patronage of the convent of Ely, which was considered prejudicial to the rights of the Abbey of St. Edmund.

"The abbot commanded his bailiffs that, taking with them the men of St. Edmund, with horses and arms, they should abolish the market (at Lakenheath), and that they should bring along with them in custody the buyers and sellers therein, if they should find any. Now, in the dead of the night there went forth nearly six hundred men, well armed, proceeding towards Lakenheath. But when the scouts gave intelligence of their arrival, all who were in the market ran here and there, and not one of them could be found. Now, the Prior of Ely on that same night had come thither with his bailiffs in order to defend the buyers and sellers, but he would not stir out of his inn: so our bailiffs overturned the butchers' shambles, and the tables of the stalls, and carried them away with them. Moreover, they led away with them all the cattle and sheep."

But I am ashamed at having detained you so long. I will only add that, though the ancient edifices of Bury have long survived the purposes for which they were built, they may at least help us to mark the political, social, and religious progress we have made: they may serve to kindle our gratitude to the good Providence of God, by whose favour we enjoy such abundant blessings of freedom, and the light of true religion: and if they served no other purpose, we should at least value them this day, as having given us the pleasure of a visit from the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain.

## LITTLE WENHAM HALL.

POINTED or Mediæval architecture is intimately associated in our thoughts with cathedral, collegiate, and parochial churches. These are the grand exemplars of the style, and with the details of these we must be familiar before we can pretend to any knowledge on the subject. But it must be obvious to every one that architectural embellishment could not be confined to ecclesiastical edifices ; but must be in request among the noble and wealthy of the land for the decoration of their own residences. It must be remembered that but one style of architecture prevailed throughout the land at the same period of time. No variation from this rule is discoverable in any of our antient churches ; besides, the monastic buildings adapted for the accommodation of the officials of each church, were, necessarily, very much of a domestic character, and if not in accordance with our ideas of a private mansion, yet certainly are not very different from those which were deemed necessary by the territorial lords of the middle ages. Accordingly we find the same principles of architecture carried out in the domestic as well as in the ecclesiastical edifices of those times. The Norman castle and the Norman church present the same features of decoration. This is also true of the Early English, the Decorated, and the Perpendicular styles. The examples, however, of domestic architecture are, as could not be otherwise expected, comparatively very rare ; but the houses still in existence are proofs of the rule. Little Wenham Hall is a notable example. There is not an architectural detail which is not equally applicable to a church. The doors, the windows, and the groined roof—even the

very mouldings and bosses, are similar to those which we find in churches of the same period. We need not go far to illustrate this point. The adjacent church presents precisely the same architectural embellishment; indeed, there seems every reason to believe that the church and hall were built at the same time and by the same masons.

Of the period when the hall was built we know nothing but what we can infer from the style of its architecture. In the year 1281 the manors of Great and Little Wenham were held by a family named Holbrooke. It is probable that one of these erected this hall a few years before his death. About two centuries later we find the manors in the possession of Sir Robert Brewse, who was elected a representative for Suffolk in the year 1476. There are several monuments of this family in the church, the last of whom appears to have died in Ipswich in the year 1785.

The hall underwent some repairs, but no material alterations, at the hands of the Brewses. It remains now comparatively unchanged since its first erection, and is, perhaps, the most perfect specimen of an house of the 13th century now existing. Its plan is simple, and the number of the rooms small. It is very substantially built, and adapted for defence against an enemy. Perhaps we shall not be wrong if we regard this hall as the first step in the progress which ultimately led from the feudal castle to the mansion of the present day. At the time of its erection the country was still unsettled, and licenses to fortify houses were frequently granted; and though we miss many of the usual appliances for defence, the thickness and strength of the walls, and the narrow apertures for light in the chamber on the ground floor, show that a forcible entrance was not easily practicable.

The ground plan of the house is a parallelogram, to which is attached on the east side a square, the north walls of each being in the same straight line; in the recess thus formed on the south is a small square. The main building consists of two rooms, that on the east rises a story higher, and in the angle is a turret for a staircase. The lower room has a groined roof of plain character, and communicates with an apartment in the eastern building by a handsome

arched doorway. The former was most likely a depository for stores, and might be used for the assembling of retainers or tenants; the latter seems to have been a repository for more valuable effects. There is an entrance on the south side, coeval with the building, but now blocked up, and on the western side a doorway has subsequently been made, over which is a scroll with this inscription : "CECY FAIT A LAIDE DE DIEU LAN DE GRACE 1569. R. B." The letters point to one of the family of Brewse. No traces of a fire-place are to be discovered. The communication with the upper room was through the small apartment by a staircase in the turret. This upper room was approached from the exterior by a staircase, now destroyed, which appears to have curved round the south-west angle towards the doorway, now accessible by a ladder. There is another doorway in the western wall of much later date, possibly communicating with a building added by a Brewse. On the jamb may be seen the date, 1584, slightly incised, having a cross-crosslet, one of the distinctions of the armorial bearings of Brewse, dividing the figures, and underneath the significant word "vale." The cross-crosslet seems to have been a favourite device of the family, and it appears by itself upon the panels of the monument of Sir Robert Brewse, in Little Wenham church, who died in the year 1585. There seems reason to suppose that there was a new building attached to the hall, a new entrance being provided, and the former doorway and staircase disused. This upper room was the principal apartment. It has a fire-place, now blocked up, which appears to be of the same date as the roof, which is undoubtedly of the 16th century, and was one of the repairs made by the Brewse family. The room is lighted by four windows of two lights each, having a foliated circle for tracery. Nothing in the masonry indicates that these were glazed with glass, and the use of this article was not established in private residences for many years after. Possibly the inclemency of the weather was excluded by drapery; wooden shutters were certainly used, as the staples remain to this day. Each of the windows has a seat in it, perhaps as much for ornament as use. An elegant niche has been made in the south wall of much

later date than the original building : its use is not very apparent, but the iron screw which is appended to it shows that utility was its object. The chapel, which is immediately above the small store-room, is entered by a doorway of remarkable elegance placed between two arched openings, each divided by an octagonal shaft. No glazing was used, and the original shutters remain. The chapel has a groined-roof, with excellent mouldings ; the ribs meet in a boss at the centre, on which is carved, within a vesica, a figure in the act of blessing. The eastern window is of three lights, with three foliated circles for tracery ; the north and south windows are simple lancets, in one of which the original shutter is still left. There is a handsome piscina in the south wall, and an aumbry, or locker, in the north. The north side also has one of those curious side windows of which much has been conjectured, and nothing established. As a confessional it is inapplicable from its height from the ground on the outside, and the supposition that it was designed for ventilation, is equally untenable, for ventilation could not be wanted where other windows were unglazed. A door from the chapel leads into the turret staircase, which conducts to an upper apartment. This was, probably, the private room of the proprietor, and was lighted by three windows, now much defaced, but which were each divided by a mullion. It will thus be understood that this room was only approached through the small store-room, or the chapel, and thus the owner could completely isolate himself from the rest of the household. The accommodation of the house was certainly very limited, but not more so than that of other residences of the same age.

The kitchens and offices were, probably, detached buildings, and, as usual in those times, of wood, or otherwise not very substantially made. Of these no traces are in existence, but perhaps foundations remain.

The exterior of the hall suggests, as I have mentioned, the idea that it was intended as a place of defence. The battlements and loopholes convey the same notion, and the superior height of the turret may lead us to conjecture that it might be used as a watch-tower. Of external defences there are none ; the moat appears rather as a boundary line

to the garden or precinct, for the ground rises on the eastern and northern sides, and no traces of a wall are discernible.

It remains only to mention the materials of which the building is composed. These are principally flint and brick, with free-stone dressings for the quoins and buttresses. There are a few layers of the stone called septaria, peculiar to this locality, and now extensively used in the manufacture of cement, but the principal material is brick. Common as is the use of brick in the present day, and its having been also abundantly used by the Romans during their sojourn in Britain, we may wonder that so valuable a material, in a county where free-stone is not easily procurable, should ever have been disused. But the natives of Britain under the Roman dominion were not a very intelligent race of men, and the art was probably soon forgotten after the departure of their masters. Bricks were used in the Saxon and Norman times, but they were fetched from Roman buildings, as was certainly the case at St. Alban's and at Colchester. That they were manufactured during the 14th century we may believe, as we find various specimens in our churches, particularly in the arches of windows. We have good examples of early brickwork in the church of the adjacent parish of Capel; the towers of Lavenham and Stoke-by-Nayland, but more particularly the ruins of St. Olave's Priory, near Beccles, supply us with later examples. Little Wenham Hall, however, is the earliest instance known of bricks manufactured in the present form, which is Flemish and not Roman. They may possibly have been imported from the Low Countries by way of Ipswich, being a cheaper material than stone, which had to be brought by land carriage from a considerable distance. The moulded bricks in the battlements are evidently of a much later date, as is also much of the brickwork in the upper part.

It has been observed that the style of architecture in which the hall is built is precisely similar to that of the church. This building is to the Early English style what Washbrook church is to the Decorated, and, singularly enough, each church has only been altered by the insertion of a single Perpendicular window. Its three doors, the buttresses, and the east window are very good specimens of

the architectural details of the 13th century. There are many monuments of the Brewse family, for I conjecture that the handsome altar-tomb and canopy on the south side may have been the memorial of the Sir Robert Brewse who represented the county in conjunction with Sir John Howard. A brass in the chancel to a member of this family is in good preservation, and a late perpendicular canopied tomb on the north wall has the armorial bearings of the family conspicuously displayed. In the recess is a modern tablet to the memory of Col. Brewse, who died in Ipswich in the year 1785. A Renaissance monument, a good specimen of the style, contains a kneeling figure of Sir Robert Brewse, clad in complete armour. This church well deserves an attentive examination. STEPHEN JACKSON.

\*\*. Owing to the lamented death of Mr. Stephen Jackson, the illustrations that were intended to have accompanied this paper have not been prepared; but very good and accurate plans, views, and details of windows, doors, copings, &c. of Wenham Hall, will be found in the first vol. of T. Hudson Turner's "Architecture of the Middle Ages," page 151.

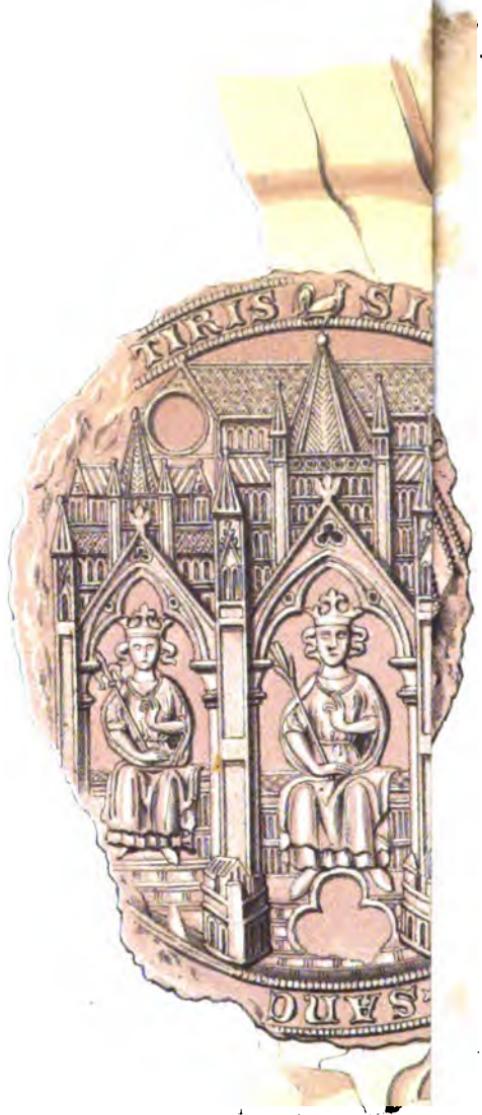
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### BURY ABBEY SEAL.

THE seal here engraved was found by me in a farm-house called Alpheton Hall, in the parish of Alpheton, in the county of Suffolk. The farm was then occupied by Mr. Samuel Death, since deceased, and it had long been in the tenure of his family. I could not learn how it came there, but Mr. Death believed that his ancestors had held lands under Bury Abbey. The name of Death, which is of common occurrence in Suffolk and Essex, I believe to be a corruption of D'Aeth. The seal was not attached to any deed.

An impression of this seal is in the British Museum, appendant to a deed of 9 Henry VIII., and there is or was another impression in the Augmentation Office, from which an engraving was made for Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii., plate xvii.





SEAL

J. Basire del.

W. R. Tymms lith.

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On the obverse is represented a building, with three towers, each finished by a pyramidal roof, the centre one being surmounted by the figure of a cock. The façade is separated into three compartments by buttresses terminating in pinnacles. In the centre compartment is the figure of St. Edmund crowned, bearing an arrow in his right hand. The two side arches contain other figures of kings, seated, crowned, and sceptred, possibly intended for Canute and Edward the Confessor. The inscription, made out from the three impressions, is **SIGILLUM . CONVENTUS . ECCLESIE . SANCTI . EDMUNDI . REGIS . ET . MARTIRIS.**

The reverse is ornamented by sections of four quatrefoils. In the lower quatrefoil is represented the decapitation of the martyred body of St. Edmund, with the guardian wolf ready to take the head into his care. Above, in the space between the quatrefoils, is the Translation of the Saint, represented by two angels carrying the nimbused soul to heaven, to receive the crown of glory which awaits him, and which the first person of the Trinity, seated and attended by two cherubim, is represented as holding in his hands in the upper compartment. In the engraving in Dugdale the seal is made to bear the following inscription : **TELIS CONFODIT VNVM IMVNDVS ET ENSE FE..... BESTIA QVEM MVNIT QERE HVNC CELESTIB' VN.....** From the information derived from the three specimens, we are enabled to correct the inscription as follows :

**TELIS CONFODITVR EADMUNDVS ET ENSE FERITVR.  
BESTIA QUEM MUNIT. DEUS HUNC CELESTIB : UNIT.**

The Museum impression has also the remains of an inscription running round the edge of the seal in the same manner as round the edge of a crown-piece ; a singularity not very common among monastic seals.

**FREDERIC OUVRY.**

## WOOLPIT CHURCH.

COMPARATIVE anatomists, if you give them a few bones, can tell with admirable precision the size, shape, class, nature, and habits of the animal to which they belonged. Cuvier, I believe, had formed models of some of the antedeluvian reptiles, before their whole skeletons had been dug out of the bowels of the earth, and when he had nothing to guide him but a few disjointed bones and his own consummate skill.

By a process somewhat similar, or, at any rate as similar as the different nature of the materials will admit, architects can tell the various stages which our parish churches have passed through, from their earliest date to the present hour. By tracing a line here, and a moulding there—by the shape of a window or the form of an arch—by the cutting of a flower or the depth of a moulding, they can unravel a church's history, though the written memorials of it have perished. In fact its history is written in the living rock, and engraven on the imperishable stone ; and there are who can trace its course, through the dark ages of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, back to the time when it was first set apart for the worship of Almighty God, according to the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Architecturally speaking, the last ages have been the dark ages, for in them neglect was suffered to eat into our parish churches as a canker : and when alterations were made, they were almost invariably for the worse. The hands that then touched our sanctuaries were, I will not say, unhallowed, but unenlightened by the least ray of taste or genius. In fact they sinned against the fundamental laws of taste, by adding Grecian ornaments to Gothic buildings. So common was this, that Sir Christopher Wren

perpetrated the barbarism of disfiguring Westminster Abbey—that noble specimen of Early English—with two quasi-Grecian towers.

Those ages, which some contemptuously call dark, were the ages in which most of our cathedrals and parish churches were either built, or enlarged, or beautified. And whatever advancement may have been made in other arts and sciences, and our advancement has been immense, in architecture we are still behind those, into whose labours we have entered, and to whose liberality we owe it, that every parish has its consecrated fold and endowed pastor. An impartial comparison of our most successful modern churches with those built in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, forces us to say, “The old are better.”

When we think of our cathedrals, and minsters, and abbeys, and even of the parish churches which adorn our own county, such as St. Mary's and St. James's, Bury, Lavenham, and Long Melford, we must confess they were giants who built them, giants in intellect, giants in liberality, and I cannot but hope and believe, giants in piety and reverence. Unfortunately, I am not one of those who have such an acquaintance with architecture, as to be able to bring before you the varying phases of this church, from its infancy to its old age, I must refer you to your accomplished and indefatigable Secretary. He, probably, can tell you when a church was first built on this spot—when the older parts were removed to make way for better—who paid for the various portions, and who built the clerestory and the porch. All I can do is to produce a few disjointed notices and remarks. I must leave it to others to put them together, first fashioning the skeleton, and then clothing the dry bones with life and beauty.

When the bases of the late tower were taken down, Norman mouldings were found on the inside. They probably formed part of a Norman church, and were used again when the Norman building gave place to the Decorated, just as we have used in our new tower as much of the old stone as we could. You may see these bases in the churchyard.

On the old tower the marks of the high pitched roof were  
VOL. II. 2 B

visible. And the circular window which enlightened its deep recesses has been preserved, and is introduced into the new tower. What additional interest does it give to our churches, thus to connect them with the past. Probably, long before the Normans, there was a humble Christian church on this very spot. Here prayers were wont to be made by converted Danes, Saxons, Romans, and Britons. Here the fathers of the village have been buried for a thousand years or more, in hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. So that they, who are lying at our feet awaiting the archangel's trump, and the consummation of all things, are more than the living around us. Without doubt a church and a churchyard are holy ground—sanctified by the most holy associations. It is not superstition, but piety which would guard them from profane uses, and enshrine them in our sympathies.

The columns of the nave, though similar in their outline, are not exactly alike: those on the south side are better than their brothers on the north. This has been observed elsewhere, and it is accounted for by supposing either that a retrograde movement was going on whilst the church was building, or that the funds were running low, and compelled the builder to sacrifice beauty at the shrine of economy.

I would, in passing, call your attention to the bowing out of the nave: you will see it best from the west end. Some think this was by design, to represent a ship: some consider it an accident, arising from the comparatively little regard the ancient builders paid to exact line and measure. Others regard it merely as a settlement, though I am told, by those who ought to know, that a settlement would not take that shape.

The windows in the south aisle have been recommended as models, combining, as they do, elegance with simplicity, correctness of style with little cost. To do this well should be the aim of church architects, and success in it would be a great recommendation for employment. The form of the arches is simple and good, well adapted for a village church, as they have sufficient grandeur without any very great expense.

Avoiding the regions of conjecture, we come at once to recorded history.

The porch and clerestory were both building in the middle of the fifteenth century, for, in 1444, and the subsequent years, several persons left, what would now be considered small, sums for rebuilding the nave, by which, I imagine, is meant adding the clerestory, as that is in the style of that period, namely, the Perpendicular; and the pillars and arches are Decorated. In 1451, John Turner de Woolpit left 13*s.* 4*d.* to the making of the new porch.

The clerestory and roof and porch are very excellent specimens of Perpendicular work. The oak roof is probably the most striking feature in our church. It combines consummate skill of construction, and taste in execution. No one can look at it without being struck with the genius that designed it. The inspiration of Bezaleel was not extinct, whilst our parish churches were yet in building. What an adaptation of the native oak, for which our county was once so celebrated, to the noblest purposes! It has been said of the roof of King's College Chapel, that the architect has hung upon nothing whole quarries of stone, and given the solid rock the lightness of fleecy clouds. We may say of those who planned our wooden roofs, that they have suspended in the air whole forests, and given the solid timber the most light and beautiful and scenic appearance. You might think it was intended chiefly for ornament, but it supports an enormous weight of lead, and has covered successive generations of worshippers from the summer's heat and the winter's cold. But the man who designed it would not have considered it the highest compliment that you admired the beauty of the work, and his own consummate skill. He wished to elevate to heavenly things the minds of those whose eyes were cast upon his handy work. He hoped to remind them, by the upright figures under the canopies, of the cloud of holy men, prophets, martyrs, saints, who in their generation served God faithfully, and sealed their testimony with their blood: and by the small figures with expanded wings, of the hosts of heaven, who stand round God's throne, and are "sent by him to minister to those who shall be heirs of

salvation." The architect believed in the "communion of saints," and has embodied the doctrine in the way you see. If any one thinks, as some have thought, that the introduction of carved figures into places of worship is contrary to the spirit and letter of the second commandment, I would remind them, that God himself ordered two cherubims of gold, with expanded wings, to be placed over the mercy seat, both in the tabernacle and the temple, and that all the walls of the temple were carved with figures of cherubims, and palm trees, and open flowers, within and without.—  
1 Kings, vi. 29.

The porch is well worthy of your inspection, especially the open tracery, which is lighter and more elegant than the open parapet of King's College, and may be looked upon as one of the most successful specimens of Perpendicular. As the porch was begun in Henry the Sixth's reign, the effigies on the sides of the door are most probably that King and his Queen, Margaret of Anjou, more celebrated for her spirit than virtue. We regret the fickleness of this monarch, which entailed so many losses and sufferings on his subjects ; but we cannot help feeling a sympathy for his misfortunes, when we remember that he was the son of the popular and victorious Henry the Fifth ; that he was the founder of Eton and King's College, and that it is to his liberality we owe that most magnificent building, King's College Chapel. In these days, when success is the measure of merit, it may be considered more poetical than popular to say of one who lost his crown—

“ Where grateful science still adores  
Her Henry's holy shade.”

The open seats have been much admired. Pugin copied them, so did Cottingham. What a contrast between the open seats and the pews ! What an eyesore the latter are ! And which is infinitely worse, what a heartsore too ! I know not what scripture may not be explained away, if St. James on this subject is to be set aside.

I will now briefly draw your attention to the new tower and spire. We have kept to the old outline, improving the belfry windows, and adding the rich parapet, endeavour-

ing thereby to make it worthy of the rest of the church. The work, if my partiality does not mislead me, does credit to the taste which designed, the hands that executed, and the liberality that paid for it. The cost will be about 1800*l.* and some may think this too large a sum for such a purpose. My apology is,

1st. It would not have been seemly to have added a plain tower to a highly ornamented church. I cannot understand their feelings who shew good taste in everything but in things connected with the sanctuary.

2nd. It will not do for us who spend so much upon our private houses, furniture, equipages and plate; who encourage with no niggard hand the fine arts, adorning our rooms with paintings and sculpture; and have sanctioned the expenditure of nearly 2,000,000*l.* on our Houses of Parliament; I say, it will not do for us to turn round and object to money being spent in making God's House as magnificent as we can.

3rd. The whole of the money spent in building our tower and spire, with the exception of the small sums paid for the stone before it was hewn from the quarry, for the brick earth before it was dug, and for the lime ere it was taken from the pit—all the rest (with this exception, which went to the landlords) has been employed in encouraging skill and paying for labour.

This expenditure has enabled several industrious mechanics and labourers to support themselves and families. I maintain that money so spent is not wasted even on any sound principle of political economy; it does more good than if it had been given to the poor. In short, money so spent is piety towards God and charity towards men. We do not rob the poor when we thus honour God with our substance: on the contrary we feed and clothe them. It was the traitor who complained that the ointment was wasted, which faith and love poured on the Saviour's head; and it required a traitor's cunning to clothe his ingratitude and selfishness under the popular pretence of caring for the poor.

And as the labouring classes are benefited by the outlay, the subscribers are not the poorer. God can, and frequently

does, return the gift by blessing their basket and store : they prosper they scarcely know how or why. "The widow's barrel of meal wasted not, neither did her cruse of oil fail," whilst they maintained a prophet in addition to her own family.

There is one more remark I wish to make, because it is closely connected with our subject: How are our parish churches to be maintained in future? I would recommend that all property at present liable to church-rates, should commute their liability into a small fixed annual payment of, 2d. or even 1d. in the pound. This would be sufficient to maintain the fabrics with such voluntary offerings as piety would ever be willing to cast into the Lord's treasury ; it would do away with church-rate contests, which are so painful and unseemly ; and the owners of the property would not, with any shew of reason or justice, object to pay this small rate, as they have all bought or inherited their property subject to this impost.

I should mention that the west window was painted by our kind friends and neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott. It gives great richness to the view, and their success in the art should encourage others to adorn God's House of prayer. I cannot conclude without expressing my hope that the members of your society will exert their influence to have our parishes churches restored in a correct and becoming manner.

I ought to apologise for having detained you so long, and especially that my remarks have not kept closer to the subjects most interesting to your society. L. F. PAGE.

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Woolpit church is one of the most interesting churches in the county of Suffolk. It has a chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and west tower. The chancel is Decorated, with a good east window of five lights ; and a double piscina trefoiled. The doorway to the sacristy is Perpendicular, but the vestry is modern, built on the old site. The rood screen is fine Perpendicular. The nave piers and arches are Decorated ; the roof very fine Perpendicular, with double-hammer beams ; those next the wall having angels

with expanded wings. The helvæs are wrought into niches, filled with figures of saints, supported by angels with expanded wings. There are good open seats, with poppy heads. One of the choir seats in the chancel has an elegant figure of the Virgin with the pot of lilies by her side. The clerestory and north aisle windows are Perpendicular; the south aisle Decorated. The aisle roofs are of the same date and equal to those of the nave: there are sedilia and piscina at the east end of the south aisle. The south porch, which is very fine Perpendicular, has a groined roof and room over it, with an elegant open parapet.\* The tower and lofty spire is modern: the old tower was Decorated, and finished by a low spire. This spire was built in 1708, to replace one that had been blown down in 1703, as appears by the following memoranda in the Parish Register:—

On the 26th day of novemb., 1703, a very handsome pinnacle, of about 66 foot in height, was blown off this steeple, by a strong southwest wind, which did considerable damage to the north part of the church.

In the year 1708, a pinnacle was built again, of about 42 foot in height, by Stephen Bacon and Ambrose Taylor, churchwardens, encouraged by the generous contributions of the persons underwritten:

	£. s. d.
Imp.: Sir Robt. Davers gave 3 guineas.....	3 4 6
Collonel Cropley gave a tree, of threescore feet, for the middle piece .....	} 3 10 0
Mr. Cook gave 32 foot of timber.....	1 10 0
Mr. Goodday gave 41 foot of timber .....	2 1 0
Mr. Ffisk gave 39 foot of timber .....	1 19 0
Mr. Cockesedge min., gave 40 foot of timber, and twenty shillings by carting, in all .....	3 0 0
Zech. Seagar, of this parish, grocer, gave .....	5 0 0
<hr/>	
Sum. tot. given.....	20 4 6

The porch was in course of erection in 1439, and was not finished in 1451. In the former year John Turnor de Wulpit, bequeathed to the making of "the new porch" 13s. 4d., and to the mending of the doors of the church 6s. 8d. In 1451, John Stevynesson also left 13s. 4d. to the making of the porch, at which he directed his legacies to

\* Ecc. and Architectural Topog. of England, part vii.—Brandon's Churches, &c.

be paid ; a very frequent practice at that period, and not entirely discontinued for more than a century later.

The nave of the church was also in course of restoration. John Walsom, in 1444, left 20*d.* to the body of the church : in 1462, John Shepperd, senior, bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.* to the repairs of the north part ; and in 1471, John Denys, left by will "a place clepyt Bekatys with all the londe y' longyth thereto," "to y' a mendyng and rep'a'on of the sayd church." In 1473, one Aubry directed his tenement called "Wadys" to be sold, and half the money to be devoted to Woolpit church.

Our Lady of Woolpit appears to have been an image of repute in the county, much frequented by pilgrims\*. It was situated in the chapel of our Lady, at the end of the south aisle, and stood under a rich tabernacle or canopy, which appears from the will of John Stevynesson before mentioned, to have been newly made in 1451. In 1469, Geoffrey Coley, bequeathed one wax candle of a pound and a half weight to the image, to burn during divine service ; and in the time of Henry the Eighth, Margaret Jervys, left two pounds of wax to the chapel, and one pound to the rood loft. In 1515, Robert Ketyl, bequeathed to the chapel of our Lady 20 pence "to goe to the use of steynyd clothe in the seyd chapell." These cloths were probably painted with representations of incidents in the life of the Virgin. In connexion with our Lady of Woolpit, it may be mentioned that in a meadow near the church is a far-famed well, called Lady's well, the continued resort of the pilgrims in former ages. A chapel is said to have formerly existed near this spring, but no vestiges of it remain.

There was also an image of our Lady of Pity in this church, but where situate is unknown. Our Lady of Pity was usually represented as weeping over the body of the Crucified Saviour, which she holds in her lap, while the tomb is being prepared for its reception. In some old representations, an angel appears on each side of the Virgin,

\* In the will of Robert Agas, of Thurston, 1469, "our lady of Woolpit" is enumerated as one of seven local pilgrimages which he directed his son to "go or do gon." In 1507 John Calabour, also of Thurston bequeathed "to oure lady of Wolpitte a golde ryng."

bearing the emblems of the Crucifixion ; the one with the crown of thorns, the other with the reed and sponge. In 1477, Amy Fen, bequeathed to the painting of "our Lady of Pyte" in this church 20*s.* and 20 pence, and two bushels of malt.

This church was visited in 1643 by the deputy of William Dowsing, the Parliamentary Commissioner appointed for demolishing the superstitious pictures and ornaments of churches within the county of Suffolk. The result is thus recorded in his well-known diary :—“ 1643-4. Woolpit, Feb. the 29. My deputy : eighty superstitious pictures ; some he brake down, and the rest he gave order to take down ; and three crosses to be taken down in twenty days,—6*s.* 8*d.*”

On high festivals the church was lighted by a number of candles of large size, which were placed on the high altar, on the rood loft, in the various chapels, and before and around the different images of Saints. Several legacies for this purpose have been noticed. On the high altar, the candlesticks were generally of metal, commonly of laten, a hard mixed metal much resembling brass, the precise composition of which it is believed is unknown. Those on the rood, being larger than the rest, were of wood painted. In 1475, Margery Cobbold, left by her will the sum of 26*s.* 8*d.* to the painting of a table, or altar piece, and the candlesticks of this church.

Pulpits were rarely to be found in parish churches in the 15th century : but there appears to have been one in this church, for Katherine Almy, directed a sangred or saugred to be said in Woopit church, for the space of a whole year “ pro solacionem Jo'his Ryche and Jo'hne Ryche vxor eius.” The particular service denominated a sangred is not known, but it appears from the will of John Baret, one of the pious benefactors to the church of St. Mary, at Bury,\* to have consisted of prayers for the soul, said in the pulpit on Sundays. There still remains an elegant brass lectern, in form of an eagle with expanded wings, which tradition reports to have been the gift of Queen Elizabeth on her visiting the church. It formerly

\* Tymms's Bury Wills, p. 80.

had a copy of Bishop Jewell's Apology chained to it, the mutilated remains of which were removed between forty and fifty years since, but are still preserved.

There are no ancient monumental inscriptions in the church.

There were two guilds in Woolpit; one in the honor of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary; and another in honor of the Trinity; both of them existing in the 15th century. To the guild of the Holy Trinity, Margery Cobbold, in 1475, bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.*, to buy pewter vessels for the use of the fraternity, probably at their feasts; and in 1473, Aubry gave by his will "a cowe to be put forth to cres of the same gylde."

The lordship and advowson of Woolpit became vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund's, at Bury, by the gift of Earl Ulfketel; and King Henry II. obtained from Hugh, Abbot of that Monastery, in free alms, this parish church, for his clerk, Walter de Constance\*, and in consideration thereof, by charter, dated at Westminster, granted that after the decease of Walter, or his resignation, the church should be appropriated to the use of the sick monks.

It is related in the *Chronicles of Jocelin of Bracklond* that in 1183,

"It was informed the abbot (Sampson, abbot of Bury) that the church of Woolpit was vacant, Walter of Constance being chosen to the bishopric of Lincoln. He presently convened the prior and great part of the convent, and taking up his story, thus began: 'Ye well know what trouble I had in respect of the church of Woolpit; and in order that it should be obtained for your exclusive use, I journeyed to Rome at your instance, in the time of the schism between Pope Alexander and Octavian (A.D. 1159—1162) and I passed through Italy at the time when all clerks bearing letters of our lord the Pope Alexander were taken, and some were incarcerated, and some were hanged, and some with noses and lips cut off, were sent back to the Pope, to his shame and confusion. I however, pretended to be a Scotchman; and putting on the garb of a Scotchman, and the appearance of a Scotchman, I often shook my staff in the manner they use that weapon they call a *gaveloc* (i.e. a javelin or pike) at those who mocked me, uttering threatening language, after the manner of the Scotch. To those who met and questioned me as to

\* Walter de Constance was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in 1183. In the next year this prelate (surnamed "the Magnificent") was translated to the Archbishopric of Rouen.

who I was, I answered nothing, but *Ride, ride Rome, turne Cantivereberi.* (I am riding to Rome and then I return to Canterbury; in other words, I am a poor pilgrim, first going to Rome, and then to St. Thomas a Becket's shrine, so I can have nothing to do with either Pope.) This did I to conceal myself and my errand, and that I should get to Rome safer under the guise of a Scotchman. Having obtained letters from the Pope, even as I wished, on my return I passed by a certain castle, as I was taking my way from the city, and behold the officers thereof came about me, laying hold upon me, and saying, 'This vagabond, who makes himself out to be a Scotchman, is either a spy, or bears letters from the false Pope Alexander.' And while they examined my ragged clothes, and my leggings, and my breeches, and even the old shoes which I carried over my shoulders, after the fashion of the Scotch, I thrust my hand into the little wallet which I carried, wherein was contained the writing of our lord the Pope, close by a little jug, I had for drinking: and the Lord God and St. Edmund so permitting, I drew out that writing, together with the jug, so that extending my arm aloft, I held the writ underneath the jug. They could see the jug plain enough, but they did not find the writ; and so I got clean out of their hands, in the name of the Lord. Whatever money I had about me, they took away: therfore it behoved me to beg from door to door, being at no charge, until I arrived in England. But hearing that this church had been given to Geoffry Ridell, my soul was heavy for that I had laboured in vain. Coming, therefore, home, I slunk under the shrine of St. Edmund, fearing lest the abbot should seize and imprison me, although I deserved no punishment; nor was there a monk who durst to speak to me, or a layman who durst bring me food, except by stealth. At last, upon consideration, the abbot sent me to Acre (in Norfolk) in exile, and there I stayed a long time. These and innumerable other things have I endured on account of this church of Woolpit; but blessed be God, who rules all for the best, behold! this very church, for which I have borne so many sufferings is given into my hand, and I have the power of presenting the same to whomsoever I will, because it is vacant. And now I render to the convent, and to its exclusive use I resign, the ancient custom or pension of ten marks, which ye have lost for upwards of sixty years. I had much rather have given it to you entire, could I have done so: but I know that the Bishop of Norwich might gainsay this: or even if he did grant it, he would by occasion thereof claim to himself such subjection and obedience from you, which it is not advisable or expedient you should acknowledge. Therefore let us do that which by law we may do; and that is, to put in a clerk, as vicar, who shall account to the bishop for the spiritualities, and to yourselves for ten marks. And I propose, if you all agree, that this vicarage be given to some kinsman of Roger de Hengham, a monk, and one of your brethren, who was joined with me in that expedition to Rome, and was exposed to the same perils as myself, and in respect of the very same matter.

" Having said these things, we all arose and gave thanks; and Hugh,

a clerk, brother of the aforesaid Roger, was nominated to the aforesaid church, saving to us our pension of ten marks."

The Abbots continued to hold the manor and advowson until the suppression of that house ; when it passed to the Crown, but was soon afterwards in the hands of Sir Richard Southwell. Sir Richard was one of the Privy Councillors who, on the 21st of June, 1553, signed the will of Edward the VIth, for the limitation of the crown, on which the claim of Lady Jane Grey to the throne was rested. He afterwards took part with Queen Mary, and received from her on the 4th of December in the same year a grant of a pension of 100*l.* He was with the Queen at the gatehouse when Whitehall was attacked by a party of the rebel forces under Sir Thos. Wyat.

The following list of the Rectors since the Reformation, has been obtained from the Register of Inductions in the Archdeacon's Court, at Bury St. Edmund's :—

- 1554. Edmund Fletewood, per resig. Robertus Darcy; ad præs. Ricardus Southwell, milites.
- 1556. Robert Walronde, ad præs. Episc. Norwicen.
- 1573. Thomas Cage, ad præs. ejusd.
- [1606. William Cook.—*Parish Register.*]
- 1612. John Watson, M.A., ad præs. ejusd.
- [1646. Thomas Fyson.—*Par. Reg.*]
- 1678. Francis Cocksedge, M.A., per mortem Thomæ Fison, ad præs. ejusd.
- 1715. Simon Boldero, per mortem Cocksedge, ad præs. Caroli Wood, arm.
- 1723. John Boldero, per mortem Simonis Boldero, ad præs. ejusd.
- 1752. Isaac Collman, LL.B., by the death of John Boldero, on the presentation of Samuel Hunt, Gen.
- 1757. Charles Mandevile, M.A., by resig. Collman, on the presentation of Geo. Mandevile, Esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster.
- 1781. Thomas Cobbold, M.A., by the death of Charles Mandevile, D.D., on his own petition.
- 1831. John Spencer Cobbold, A.M., by the death of Thos. Cobbold, on his own petition.
- 1837. Luke Flood Page, M.A., by the death of J. S. Cobbold, on the presentation of Benjamin William Page, Esq., and John Chevallier Cobbold, Esq., of Ipswich.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

## QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

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BURY ST. EDMUND'S, July 7th, 1854.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

On this occasion the Institute was honoured by a visit from the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The visitors were received at the Guildhall by the President, who delivered an address on the Antiquities of Bury St. Edmund's. (This address is printed in p. 168).

Lord Talbot returned thanks on behalf of the meeting to Lord Arthur Hervey, for his very able, eloquent, and instructive address—a discourse which, he was sure, contained a great many matters new to most people, however wide their reading might be; and certainly nothing could be clearer, more distinct, or more telling, than the manner in which his Lordship had conveyed this information. It was a great gratification to the members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain to have had such an appropriate introduction to their fellow society, the Suffolk Archaeological Institute.

The Company, between 300 and 400, then visited the various objects of interest in the town, which were pointed out by Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. Tymms.

At half-past two, about 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a collation at the Town-hall. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey took the chair, and in giving the toast "Prosperity to the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," coupled with it the health of Lord Talbot. If they had enjoyed the business of the morning—and he had heard many people of Bury say that day that they had never known Bury before—they were indebted for it to Lord Talbot, and to the company who had come with him.

Lord Talbot said it was particularly gratifying to their feelings to visit a spot in which there were so many memorials of past times, and of such great interest, as in the town of Bury St. Edmund's; it was still more gratifying to visit a spot which was the nucleus and the centre of a Society so well deserving of the country as was the Suffolk Archaeological Institute. Yielding to no one in his estimate of the importance and value of a central association like the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, in furthering the cultivation of archaeology, he conceived that there were no means by which those objects could be more efficiently served than by giving what countenance and assistance might be in their power to the promotion and maintenance of local archaeological associations. It was only from the minor rills, which circulated through the country, that the main stream could be efficiently filled, and nourished, and served. During the course of the peripatetic excursions of the Institute in different parts of England, it had been their good fortune to meet with many most efficient, most useful local societies. They remembered the Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which had done so much in the cause of archaeology, especially in reference to Roman antiquities. They also remembered most vividly the interesting meeting they had had last summer with the Sussex Association. They must also acknowledge the great obligations which archaeological science was under to that society, for the valuable papers read and also published in the proceedings of that body. He should not enter into further detail, except to mention in a few words the obligations they owed to a Society in this vicinity—the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Association—and to its efficient Secretary, Mr. Harrod, who had so greatly forwarded the cause of archaeology. But second to none was the Society which had given them such a cordial greeting that

day. They all knew the claims which the members of that body, particularly its Secretary, Mr. Tymma, had upon the respect and upon the gratitude of the members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, and they had also had personal knowledge that day of the ability possessed by its noble President. He should therefore beg to propose "Prosperity to the Suffolk Archaeological Institute," coupled with the health of its noble President, Lord Arthur Hervey.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey said he could not find words to express his sense of the exceedingly undeserved kindness he had received at their hands on this occasion. He was really glad that so large a concourse had been brought together to do honour to old Bury and its time-hallowed erections.

Sir Charles Anderson proposed the health of the Mayor and Town Council of Bury St. Edmund's, by whom the Town-hall had been lent on this occasion; and in which they had enjoyed such splendid hospitality.

The Mayor of Bury (G. P. Clay, Esq.) returned thanks.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen then proceeded on the arranged tour to West Stow Hall, Hengrave Hall, and Risby and Little Saxham Churches, which were briefly described by the Rev. Henry Creed and Mr. Tymms.

IPSWICH, SEPT. 27, 1854.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord A. Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

The following presents were received:—

Four pamphlets by Professor Rigaud: 1. On some early proposals for Steam Navigation. 2. On the Arenarius of Archimedes. 3. On the Fortified Lines round Oxford. 4. On Sir Francis Drake's Chair:—from the Rev. S. J. Rigaud, D.D.

Three tradesmen's tokens of Ixworth: one issued by Gardener Isham, grocer, 1668; another by Rebekah Bouldero, at the Pickerel, 1669; and the third by William Syer, weaver, 1670:—from Mr. Warren.

On the Nimbus; by G. J. French, Esq.:—from the Author.

Mr. Warren exhibited an Anglo-Saxon buckle of gold, found in the parish of Tostock, by a labourer engaged in making a ditch, on some land called "The Leys", about twelve years since. The setting is composed of two slabs of precious garnet, the colour of which is heightened by a leaf of foil at the back—a practice which may be observed in other articles of Anglo-Saxon jewellery. This very elegant example of Anglo-Saxon goldsmith's work is engraved in Mr. Akerman's "Remains of Pagan Saxondom."

The Rev. Thomas Mills exhibited a set of roundels or fruit trenchers of the time of Queen Elizabeth, being thin circular plates of wood, each having some appropriate verse written in the centre, surrounded by an illuminated border. A beautifully enamelled gold watch, with a jewelled hand, and also a gold catgut watch—a very curious specimen, made about the time of Charles I., by John Holland, one of the first members of the Watchmakers' Company. A small compass, bearing date 1572, and a silver comfit-box, with medallions of Charles I. and his Queen. Mr. Mills likewise exhibited a remarkably fine *etasi* case, and two crystals, one at either end of a silver chain, which are believed to be Druidical.

Mr. Litchfield exhibited a very fine bronze equipoise, or weight for a Roman steel-yard, dug up at Great Chesterford, Essex, March 25th, 1820; and a beautiful gold ring, found at Coventry.

Mr. W. S. Fitch exhibited several bronze and stone celts; a Romano-British sword, in fine preservation, found at Wetheringsett; Roman and Early English keys; part of a bronze vessel, in shape similar to a kettle-drum, found in the sand on Little Bolton farm; various specimens of Roman pottery and Roman tiles; a silver medal of Ferdinand, King of Hungary; another of John Huss; impressions of seals of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Philip and Mary, and Oliver Cromwell, appended to the original deeds, which are all connected with manors in Suffolk; some enamelled badges; a variety of flint spear and arrow heads; and a fine circular amber bead.

The Mayor of Ipswich (C. F. Gower, Esq.) exhibited a MS., called the Great Domesday Book; a collection of many of the ancient customs of the town of Ipswich, with copies of charters, &c., chiefly compiled by Richard Peyvale, portman of the said town, dated 18th Sept., in the 15th year of Henry VIII. Another MS. book, known as the Little Domesday Book :—"Inasmuch as the Old Domesday of the laws and antient usages of the town of Ipswich, and other rolls and remembrances of the same town, were taken, and fraudulently elogned, by a false town clerk of the said town, after which Domesday so taken and elogned, the laws and antient usages of the same town then were and have been arbitrarily changed from their right course, that is to say: one day one law or one usage for one, and another day another for another. So that things were maintained sometimes by favour of the judges, and sometimes by undertakers of business and by procurement of friends, whereby oftentimes, by such manner of maintenances, undertakings, and procurments, many persons, contrary to reason and good faith, and contrary to the laws and established usages of the said town, have been oppressed, and this to the great dishonour of the town, and to the overthrow of its laws and usages. The commonalty of the said town, conceiving it to be an honourable and advantageous thing for the said town to redres, amend, and ascertain such defects as aforesaid, in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, in the time of John Clement and Vivian Silvestre, then bailiffs of the said town of Ipswich, the same commonalty, with one accord and assent, have ordained that the laws and usages of the same town (as near as man can judge of them by sound discretion, according as they have been heretofore used), shall, as well for the common profit of strangers as of the town's-people, be openly set down in Domesday, and sealed with the common seal of the town." The regalia of the Ipswich Corporation, consisting of the massive gilt maces, the loving cup, and the ancient horn, formerly used to summon the moot. A deed with the autograph and seal of Queen Elizabeth; and a folio Bible and Prayer Book, printed at Oxford in 1681, which once belonged to William and Mary, and were given by Compton, Bishop of London, to his niece Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Compton, Bart., and grand-daughter of the earl of Northampton. This lady was the second wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Gower, from whom the books have descended to their present possessor. There were likewise shown by Mr. Gower, a set of casts of Ipswich seals, and a number of manuscript letters from Lord Bolingbroke, the Marchioness of Veletti and others, to Mrs. Gower, wife of Wm. St. John, uncle to Viscount Bolingbroke.

The Ipswich Museum exhibited a number of ancient heads carved in wood, taken from the old Ipswich shambles; an Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn; and a portion of an ancient cruxier, found at Denny Abbey, Cambs., &c.

Mr. Tymms exhibited a panel portrait of a lady resembling the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, but with the date of "1591, st. 45."

The President communicated from Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., the following extract from a letter from Major Bunbury, dated "Camp Aladyn, 9th June, 1854":—

"Yesterday afternoon, after I wrote, I took a long walk to examine the country round, and to visit our three outlying piquets, which are guarding the different roads. There is a great deal of thick scrub, but no timber, except an occasional wild pear-tree. The country is undulating and rich near here; but farther back from the river there is a great deal of barren sand, with lumps and rocks of porous limestone appearing in some places, similar to the singular bluffs near our camp. About two miles inland from hence I came upon a sandy plain fringed with thick scrub, and on the western side I found some very curious remains of a remote age, in the shape of a number of old rude columns of a circular form, and varying much in size and height. Age has honeycombed and decayed the surfaces, but I could find no traces of inscriptions anywhere. Some are as much as 9 or 10 feet in diameter, and from 12 to 16 in height; composed of one, two, or three great masses of limestone placed one over the other. Some are hollow in the upper part, some solid. There is no trace of capitals or other ornament; and they appear like Druidical remains, rather than the work of Greeks or other civilised people. These rude Bulgarian peasants have no mechanical means of raising such vast masses of stone into their elevated places; and they are evidently very ancient, and their purpose is difficult to understand. Some stand in groups, others singly; and they differ so much in size as to preclude the idea of their having been the pillars of any temple. They are made of the porous stone (limestone I believe) of

the country ; very hard, and containing innumerable casts and remains of small shells, and things like encrinites. Standing as they do near a mass of rock on the edge of a plain of loose sand, they could not have belonged to any ancient city : their situation is against that : but they may possibly have been sepulchral monuments ;—the larger columns for great men, the smaller ones for ordinary mortals. The Turks now have large stones for men, and little ones for children. However, the Turks were not here in the days when these columns were erected. I am going to draw some of them when the rain clears up, &c., &c."

The Secretary then read a paper by Mr. W. S. Fitch, on the Corpus Christi Guild of Ipswich (printed in p. 151) ; and the following account of the costs incurred by Sir John Howard and Master Thomas Brewse, at their election as Knights of the Shire for Suffolk, in 1467 ; extracted from a volume of Household accounts in the handwriting of Sir John Howard's steward. Sir John Howard, of Stoke Nayland, was at that time a retainer of John Mowbray, the last Duke of Norfolk of that name. He was afterwards created Duke of Norfolk, and was slain at Bosworth Field in 1485. Master Thomas Brewse, afterwards Sir Thomas Brewse, resided at Little Wenham Hall.

" It' y<sup>e</sup> yeare abovesaid [8 Edw. IV. 1467] & the xx day of Apryll, my mast' Sr. John Howard & Mast' Thom's Brewse spent for costes at Yippewyche, when they were chosen knytes of the shyre, as folvyth.

It' p<sup>d</sup> for viij oxsene, prye the pece xxs., viijd.  
 It' xxiiij calvea, prye vjd.  
 It' xxiiij shepe, prye xlviij.  
 It' xx lambes, prye xxvjs. xd.  
 It' xxx pygges, prye xvs.  
 It' xij fesawntes, prye xijs.  
 It' v<sup>m</sup> capona, prye xxxvj. vjd.  
 It' xij<sup>m</sup> chekens, prye xxs. vjd.  
 It' vj<sup>m</sup> rabettes, prye xx.  
 It' viij<sup>m</sup> egges, prye iiijs. iiijd.  
 It' in butt' iijs. vjd.  
 It' in vij<sup>m</sup> peyr pegenes xjs. viijd.  
 It' in xxxij galones mylke, ijs. viijd.  
 It' in brede at y<sup>e</sup> same towne, iijs. ix.  
 It' in ij hoggeahedes of wyn, iijs. xiijs. iiijd.  
 It' in wyx at gentylmennys logenga be syde y<sup>e</sup> as myche is dew, xiijs. ijd.  
 It' in xx barelles of dobell bere, prye y<sup>e</sup> barell, ijs. viijd., s'm' lijs. iiijd.  
 It' in xvj barelles of syngell bere, p<sup>s</sup>e y<sup>e</sup> barell, ijs., s'm' xxxijs.  
 It' for x lodes of wode, p<sup>s</sup>e y<sup>e</sup> lode, xvd., xjs. vjd.  
 It' for viij bohelles of flour for dowsetes,\* vjs. viijd.  
 It' in salt, iijs. vjd.  
 It' ale at y<sup>e</sup> said toun, xxiijs.  
 It' for herynge of all man' of napry and furniashynge, vjs. viijd.  
 It' for peper, xiijd.  
 It' for cloves & mases, ijs. viijd.  
 It' safron, hony, & sawndres, iiijs.  
 It' in raysans of corauns, xvijd.  
 It' in powd' of synamo, gyng', and sug', vs.  
 It' in candell, ijs. vjd.

\* A kind of sweet cake, as the name implies, made small and served "ten in a dish" in the first course at dinner. Mr. Way's "Promptorium Parvulorum" gives, from a MS. in the British Museum (Harl. MS., 279), the following receipt for this favorite cake.

*Dowsetes.*—Take creme a gode cupulle, and put it on a straynoure ; thanne take yoklys of eyrourn, and put thereto, and a lytel milke ; then strayne it thorw

a straynoure into a bolle ; then take suger ynow and put thereto, or ellys hony for defaute of suger ; than coloure it wit safroun ; then take thin cofyna [a kind of raised crust] and put in the ovynne lere, and lat hem ben hardyd ; than take a dysche yfastened on the pelys ende, and pore thin comade into the dysche, and fro the dysche into the cofyna, and when they done aryse wel, take hem out, and serve hem forthe."

In erbes, viijd.  
 In mustard, vjd.  
 It' in makeny'ge of rakks of tre† to rost on, xijd.  
 It' in xij labore's hered to helpe y<sup>e</sup> cokes in y<sup>e</sup> kechin, iiijs.  
 It' for vj laddes more to helpe, xvijd.  
 It' for iiij wasgers of vessell, xijd.  
 It' for xij dozen of whighth copper, x.  
 It' for lxiiij gret erthen pottes, iijs. iiijd.  
 It' for xij elles of lynnen clothe for portepaynes†, pryse the elle, vd., s'm' vs. iiijd.  
 It' for herynge of pewt' vessel, & for losse, xixs. iiijd.  
 It' for herynge of xx doseyn of ston potts, vijs.  
 It' for iiij of the cheffe kokes' rewards, xiijs. iiijd.  
 It' for ij porters, for ladynge & unladynge ov' y<sup>e</sup> wy, viijd.  
 It' for expensess of bothe my masters' horses at y<sup>e</sup> ynnes, xlvijs. vjd.

Mr. Stephen Jackson, Local Secretary, read a paper by Mr. Phipson, on Sparrowe's House, Ipswich. (See p. 164).

The members then repaired to Sparrowe's House, which they minutely inspected, with the permission of Mr. Haddock. They then started upon the excursion to Little Wenham Hall, and to Wenham, Washbrook, and Capel Churches.

Washbrook and Capel Churches were described by Mr. Tymms, and Little Wenham Hall and Church by Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson's paper is printed in p.183.

On their return to Ipswich, the company dined together in the Council Room, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Mayor.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, JAN. 4, 1855.—*John Greene, Esq., V.P., is the Chair.*

The following presents were announced as received since the last meeting:—

A view, painted on panel, of the Abbey Gateway at Bury St. Edmund's, at the end of the 17th century:—from the President, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, to whom it had been presented by Mr. F. Ladbrooke.

Fragments of horse furniture, in bronze, found in a barrow in Suffolk; fragments of bone and cinders of burnt wood, found in a barrow at Cavenham, opened June 24, 1815; two spear-heads of iron, found in a barrow at Barrow Bottom, 1813; iron hilt of a sword, and part of a pair of iron scissors, found in barrows in Suffolk; 2 brass keys, and a bronze buckle:—from Sir Thomas R. Gage, Bart., accompanied by the following observations on the Barrows noticed in the Hundreds of Thingo and Thedwastry, extracted from "Remains of Antiquity in the County of Suffolk," a MS. by the late Sir Thomas Gage, Bart.:—

"In examining the different parishes of the hundreds of Thingo and Thedwastry, for the purpose of discovering the remains of antiquity, it was impossible not to observe the barrows which occur in several places, and which indeed appear to extend in distinct lines over the face of the country. I have noticed the stations of these tumuli in each parish where they appeared, but I have thought it best to collect some particulars respecting their general history into one point of view, and though at best I can only offer a short sketch of opinions formed on the subject by those who have made it a particular study, yet I consider the endeavour to collect a few remarks will not, perhaps, be altogether useless. A course of interesting lectures was delivered on this subject at Bury during the summer of 1815, by Mr. Stackhouse, in consequence of which I opened one barrow in the parish of Risby, and examined the situations of most of those immediately branching from it.

"It is rather a singular circumstance that the searches made into the barrows of Suffolk, and indeed of the whole eastern coast of England, have not been productive of much success, and that in general no relics of antiquity, nor any human remains, have

† Made of wood, and used for resting the spits on.

‡ Bread cloths.

been discovered, whilst those of the West of England abound in proofs that they were raised as places of interment. It is upon this peculiarity Mr. Stackhouse supports an ingenious part of his theory, that this division of the kingdom being peopled by a different nation from the western, the barrows of the east were intended as military stations only, whereas those of the west were chiefly raised as sepulchre. The singular lines of communication our barrows appear to form along the sides of the open downs, and the remarkable way in which they appear to command each other, as well as the leading points of the surrounding country, certainly seem to favour the idea, and the tracing these lines of communication is a very interesting amusement: for it will be found in most cases that one barrow is no sooner lost by the projection of a hill, but another immediately appears, so that an enemy passing through vallies could be tracked in every direction. It will also in general be remarked that the situation of these mounds is the best that could be chosen for conveying telegraphic signals by smoke or fires. The following rough survey of the barrows of this neighbourhood will at all events serve to illustrate the theory, though it must be observed that the improvements of agriculture have destroyed many tumuli here, as well as in every part of England, and probably the chain might have been much more perfect formerly than at present.

"The barrow nearest to Bury is about a mile from the town, in the parish of Fornham All Saints. Though its situation is rather low, it commands a view of the country towards Westley, Saxham, and Risby. I do not believe it has been opened; and have been informed a number of horses, shot from a dragoon regiment, were buried in the trench round it, a circumstance which at a future day might give rise to some antiquarian *conjectures*. I think it probable the "Hyde Wood" now occupies the connecting station between this and the barrows in Risby parish, several of which occur on the edge of a rising ground at the end of a heath near the bounds of Cavenham parish. One of these, situated in rather a low part of the cornfield below the "Fir Covert" plantation, and at a short distance from the rest, I caused to be opened. The mound is about 20 feet wide, and, from the action of the plough, not more than 6 or 7 feet high at present. A trench, about 4 feet wide, was cut completely through it in a direction north and south, at least 10 feet deep in the centre, that is, 3 feet below the original surface of the ground, quite into the bed of undisturbed chalk, which was also examined with the spade. No appearance of sepulture could be traced, and the only interesting circumstance that appeared was a thin partial stratum of wood ashes, which, from its situation, seemed to indicate that the heath or gorge had been burnt previous to the throwing up of the mound. The other barrows of this station communicate in the most direct manner with that of Barrow Bottom to the left, and looking to the right over the low grounds of Cavenham, to the Icklingham Barrows, which are clearly seen at the distance of about two miles.

"The tumulus in Barrow Bottom is about half a mile from the Risby barrow, but at present can hardly be traced, as the turnpike road from Bury to Newmarket was cut through the centre of it, by which its conical shape was destroyed.

"By the kindness of Mr. Bloomfield, I am become possessor of the articles found on opening this barrow. They are indeed very imperfect, but they are highly interesting, as they establish the fact of a place of *sepulture*; and even this may be admitted on Mr. Stackhouse's system, for there is no reason why a station may not in some respect be considered a consecrated spot, rendered so by the interment of a body.

"The fragments of two iron lances or spears found under this barrow correspond exactly with those discovered in other parts of England, and it is only by comparison of the various articles which have been at different times dug out of barrows of a similar kind, that we can ascertain the probable time when they were in use, and the people by whom they were raised. It is likely this barrow also was connected with those of Newmarket, which have been opened without success. The Risby barrows before noticed, and also on the border of Flempton, communicate with those of Icklingham, and thence to Mildenhall, near which place are several fine tumuli, close to the road, which probably carry the line into Cambridgeshire."

Piece of the granite fort Bomarsund, destroyed by the Allied Forces, 16th August, 1854:—from Capt. Rushbrooke, R.N.

Bead of blue glass, with knobs of spiral circles in white, dug up at Godmersham, Kent, with urns and coins of the Emperor Hadrian. Mechanic Powers; or the Mystery of Nature and Art unvail'd: by Ven. Mandev and J. Moxon, Philomat.

London, 4to. 1696. *The Merchant's Magazine, or Tradesman's Treasury*: by E. Hatton, Gent. 4to. London, 1697:—from G. Scott, Esq.

Reports of the yearly meetings of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland at Oxford, Norwich, Bristol, &c., 8 vols. and some Nos. of the Society's Journal:—from the Council of the Archeological Institute of Great Britain.

Transactions of the Ossianic Society for 1853:—from the Society.

Report of and Communications to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—from the Society.

Osseous Crust of a Tumor, found at Needham Market:—from J. Bedingfield, Esq., M.D.

S. Golding, Esq., exhibited a glazed earthen pot, of the 14th century, found under a foundation-arch in the prior's house at Walham-le-Willows, Suffolk, with the seal of mortar to the mouth (it contained remains of burnt bone); a fine flint celt, and a quern of conglomerate or pudding-stone found at Walham-le-Willows; a small spiked ornament of ivory, bronze fragments of horse furniture, and two Roman coins, found within the Roman encampment on Warren Farm, Woolpit. Mr. Golding also exhibited a number of fossils from Walham-le-Willows, and some original deeds. Among the latter were a grant, dated 1283, from Bartholomew de Arderne, son of Sir John de Arderne, knight, to lady Emma de Arderne, his mother, of his land in Yarepol, in perpetuity, paying eight marks at Willingham de Cokel (? Essex); a roll of an inquisition of the rents belonging to the crown, taken at Lynn 3 Hen. IV. (1403); a roll of a court baron and court leet of the manor of Edgefield priory, Norfolk, held 26 and 27 Edw. I., when Ch. de Soutone was prior of Binham; a roll of proceedings in the manor court of Mendlesham, Suffolk, 15 Elizabeth, before the homage and jury, John Heigham, esq., being a special steward, to determine a custom, with the verdict of the jury; a subsidy roll of part of the Hundred of Holt, Norfolk, undated, but in 16th century; a licence granted by the Archbishop of York in 1728, to Richard Hest, "to teach a petty school and the rudiments of Latin" at Ferry Bridge, co. York, with the schoolmaster's declaration.

C. Westropp, Esq., exhibited tokens issued by the following tradesmen, all of which had been dug up in Long Melford:—Edward Backer, in the Old Baily, 1669; Andrew Byat, of Long Melford, 1652; James Gillion, at Long Melford; William Cant, of Sible Hedingham, 1667; Thomas Hall, Southwark; Richard West, of Sudbury, 1679; Peter Brasier, of Stowmarket, 1658; and Simon Spencer, in Blomesbury Market, 1668.

J. Bromley, Esq., exhibited an altar-cloth of crimson velvet, bordered with rich gold embroidery, a cap of gold embroidery, and a painting on panel of two figures, being relics of the chapel of St. Mary, formerly in Bansfield Hall, Wickhambrook. Of this chapel Sir John Hastings, Lord Bergavenny, and his descendants were patrons; and after them John Grey of Ruthin. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, to William Mansey, ironmonger, of London.

G. Scott, Esq., exhibited two silver coins of Edward I. or II. (same type) found under the foundation of the old church of Minto, Roxburghshire. The original note of the disbursements of the churchwardens of Godmersham, Kent, for the year 1620-21; in which were these interesting items:—

Item, an hower glasse for y<sup>e</sup> pulpit, xijd.

Itm. for one y<sup>d</sup> and a halfe dornix, for the deake wher y<sup>e</sup> bible lyeth, iijs. ijd.

Itm. to Edw<sup>d</sup> Baileefre for two baldricke for y<sup>e</sup> bells, xiiijd.

Two specimens of the Highland vitrified forts on Craig Phadric. Some fossil teeth from Rushmere, Suffolk. Copies of Digges's Pantometria, London 1591; the Dance of Death, 1649. Piece of oak from one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, driven on shore at St. Andrew's, Fife, N.B. Piece of oak from the outer coffin of Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, disinterred at Lewes, Sussex, about 1850. Polished section of an Ammonite, from Lincolnshire. Human thigh bone, in which the animal matter has been replaced by carbonate of lime, found in the chalk at Rushbrooke, Suffolk, with others, in the ordinary state of long buried bone.

Miss Wing exhibited two silver engraved medallets of Henry the First of England, and of Henry Lord Darnley, father of James the First.

Mr. Warren exhibited a British gold coin, bearing on the obverse the horse, and on the convex reverse the letters COM. P. A penny of St. Edmund, with the customary

a within a circle and the letters SC RADNY on the obverse, and on the reverse, within a circle, AD LANTO, which it is believed have not before been met with. It was found on Bowbeck Heath, Bardwell, in 1854.

Mr. Fenton exhibited a ring of jet, cable pattern. A small gold ring, with + PVA + MILLE + AVTRE. Two MS. books of heraldry, one of which formerly belonged to Sir John Cullum, the historian of Hawsted, whose notes are frequently attached to the blazonries. A small earthen vase or lachrymatory of unburnt earth, found at Hoxne in 1812. Two specimens of curious early iron-work. A small square vessel of green glass, with handle, from Cumsea, similar in form to one found in a tumulus at Rougham, but very much smaller.

Mrs. Clarke exhibited a fine turtle shell, having the arms of the Grocers' Company painted thereon, with the date 1616, found in Macro's house, Bury.

The Company then adjourned to visit the old house in the Meat-market, where Mr. Thomas Macro, the father of the learned Dr. Cox Macro, carried on the trade of a grocer. A paper on the history of this house, from the time of the great fire at Bury, in 1608, was read by Mr. Samuel Tymms.

LAVENHAM, JUNE 21, 1855.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

The following report of the Committee was adopted and ordered to be printed in the Institute's Proceedings:—

"The Committee, in presenting their Seventh Annual Report, have to congratulate the members on the satisfactory progress of the Society. Two parts of the Institute's 'Proceedings' have been issued during the past year, and the expressions of approval which have been received from many eminent Archeologists testify to its usefulness. During the past year the Society has been honoured by a visit from the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; and the Committee are gratified to state that they were enabled, by private donations alone, without at all trenching upon the funds of the Society, to exercise a liberal hospitality on this interesting occasion. The visitors were conducted by the noble President of your Society to the many remains and antiquities of the town, and to some of the most ancient and curious edifices in the neighbourhood, and to the number of more than 200 ladies and gentlemen were invited to a collation at the Town Hall. The Members will be pleased to know that the Society's contribution, from their own Museum and from the private collections of its Members, formed a gratifying feature in the extensive assemblage of antiquities, temporarily formed at Cambridge by the Institute of Great Britain. The Committee cannot but refer with much satisfaction to the progress of their own Museum, as exhibiting important and permanent results of the spirit of that scientific inquiry which it is the object of the Institute to promote, and which they trust will produce still more marked instances of usefulness from the concentration and more perfect arrangement of the Institute's collections in the beautiful room which has been provided for them in the Bury Athenaeum. The Museum has been a frequent and pleasant resort of the Members and the public, who have shown by their numbers how highly they appreciate the spirit which has set apart stated times for general admission. Many donations of interest have been made, and the Committee would again most earnestly invite its Members to extend the efficiency of this department by the contribution of such antiquities, documents, drawings, prints, and singular specimens, as may come into their hands. In an isolated and inaccessible state such things are of comparatively little value, but when brought into association with others of a kindred character they become of inestimable use in the elucidation of the science of the county and in improving the judgment and taste of the student."

"The report of the Treasurer shews that the funds at the disposal of the Society in the past year was 138*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; and that the sum of 148*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* has been expended; leaving a balance against the Society of 9*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*"

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1854-5.

Dr.	£. s. d.	Cr.	£. s. d.
Subscriptions, 1854 .....	56 15 0	Balance paid .....	7 7 6
" 1853 .....	9 15 0	Printing "Proceedings," Nos. 1 and 2 .....	20 1 0
" 1852 .....	1 10 0	Printing Rules, Notices, &c. ....	4 11 0
" 1851 .....	0 10 0	Engravings .....	19 7 0
" 1850 .....	0 5 0	Books for Library, Stationery, &c. ....	8 0 9½
" " Proceedings sold .....	0 9 6	Expenses of visit of A. I. of Great Britain .....	62 15 8
Donations to Engravings .....	7 3 0	Expenses of ordinary meetings .....	5 16 11
Expenses of visit of of Archaeological Institute of Great Britain .....	62 9 0	Expenses of Museum .. ....	2 14 5
Balance due to Treasurer .....	9 4 10	Payment to Athenaeum .. ....	11 12 6
	£148 1 4	Postage, parcels, &c. ....	£148 1 4

The following presents to the Library and Museum of the Institute, were announced as having been received since the last General Meeting :—

A white tailed eagle and an angel fish :—from the Marquis of Bristol.

Coloured representation of the Roman tessellated pavement, discovered December, 1854, in the Castle field, St. Matthew's, Ipswich, and presented by John Orford, Esq., to the Ipswich Museum, from a sketch made on the original site by Mr. H. Davy, of Ipswich :—from the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey.

A medal of brass, plated over, of the Empress Faustina. *Ov.* head of the Empress with legend: FAUSTINA. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. P. IIII. *Reverse*, figures sacrificing at an altar in front of a temple. A small gold coin of Claudius Caesar. *Ov.* around the head this legend, reading from the right to the left: TI CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TRP. VI. IMP. XI. *Reverse* with a wreath the letters SPQR. P.P. OBOS. A silver Denarius of Nerva. A silver Denarius of Titus Caesar. Large brass of Antoninus Pius. A penny of Edward I. Penny of Edward III. Groat of Edward III. Quarter noble of Edward III. Sixpence of Queen Elizabeth, 1557; and six bronze and brass rings, all found at Ridgewell, on the line of the Roman road :—from W. Walford, Esq.

Papers relating to proceedings in Kent, 1642—1646, edited for the Camden Society, By R. Almack, Esq.:—from the Editor.

A silver penny, in fine preservation, of Cuthred King of Kent, between 797 and 805, found at Lavenham. *Ov.* + CVDRRED. REX. CANT. *Rev.* + SIGEBERHTI. MONETA. Second brass coin of the Emperor MAXIMINVS, found at Cowlinge, with the Genio Populi Romani on the reverse, and in exergue AVG. Second brass of Magnentius. A silver Antoninus Pius, found at Cowlinge :—from Mr. Golding Deacon.

An ancient jar, "Huacas," taken out of a sepulchre of the Indians :—from Miss H. Mumford.

Watch key and seal with bust of Frederick King of Prussia, found in Lavenham, and a halfpenny of Nicholas Dansie, Lavenham, 1667 :—from Mr. French.

Pint mug of leather, fragment of copper taken out of the foundation of a wall at Monk's Eleigh Hall, eight or nine feet deep :—from Mr. Joseph Makin, of Monk's Eleigh Hall.

Records of Massachusetts, in New England, vols. 3 and 4, edited by Dr. Shurtleff, Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, &c. :—from the Editor.

Excavations in the Isle of Wight, by Charles Hillier, Esq. :—from the Author.

Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, for Jan., Feb., and March :—from the Society.

On Roman Coins found near Coleraine, by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A. On Unpublished Greek Coins, by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. :—from the Author.

Norfolk Archaeology, being papers read at the meetings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, vols. 3 and 4 :—from the Society.

Medal in bronze of the opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool :—from J. Mayer, Esq., through Mr. C. R. Smith, Hon. Member.

Box of Crag fossils, fine specimens. Carved figure of angel from Bury Abbey Church. Original impreseons of two royal seals. Woodward's Synoptical Table of British Organic Remains :—from Mr. Robert Deck.

Halfpenny of William Tanner, in Ely, brewer; halfpenny of Marie Cressener (druggist), in Bury St. Edmund's; half-groat of Henry VII.; penny of Henry III.; penny of Richard II.:—from Mr. Pace.

Bread fruit and saw fish :—from Miss Louisa C. Iron.

Bank tokens for 3s. (1814) and 1s. 6d. (1811) :—from Mr. C. Hine.

Small buckle, found in Bury St. Edmund's :—from Mr. Darkin.

St. Nicholas token (lead) :—from Mr. Harris.

Half-crown (cannon money) of James II. :—from Mr. Smith.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey exhibited a variety of first and second brass coins of the early Roman Emperors, including very rare ones of Pertinax; of Agrippina, having on the reverse the carpentum drawn by two mules, *MEMORIAS AGRIPPINAE*; Antonia, wife of Drusus senior; Augustus Caesar, s. c. in a garland; &c. A penny of Alexander, King of Scotland; a noble of Edward IV.; a number of English and Foreign silver coins; and a copper coin of Henry IV. of France, "double Tournois 1609."

Mr. Ashurst Majendie exhibited two drawings, finely executed by Carter the antiquary, of the chimney-piece at Gosefield Hall, representing the battle of Bosworth Field, where the two contending hosts were led, the one by the Lord of Lavenham *de jure* and the other by the Lord of Lavenham *de facto*.

Mr. Almack exhibited coloured drawings of all the arms on the porch of Lavenham church; and Miss Johnson a book, in which more than 100 coats of arms, from different parts of the same church, were very nicely tricked.

Mr. Hitchcock exhibited a quern of pudding stone, ploughed up on Clare Down.

Mr. Hayward exhibited a halfpenny of John Whiting, grocer, of Lavenham; and Roman coin found in Lavenham.

Miss Branwhite exhibited a shilling of Edward VI., found in Lavenham.

Mr. W. Smith exhibited several pennies of the Edwards, found at Lavenham.

Mr. Charles Abbott exhibited two figures of a crowned female with child in her arms, in old China, closely resembling the mediæval designs of the Virgin and child.

Mr. Golding Deacon exhibited the original deed of mortgage, dated October 2, 1591, by Roger Grome, of Lavenham, yeoman, of a tenement called Ostelers, and a piece of land called Dovehouse Meadow, *alias* Church Meadow.

Mr. Wing exhibited some fine portraits engraved by Faithorne, Vertue, and others; two Mexican coins; and head of Christ, beautifully carved in wood by William Good, late of Market Weston, a young village wheelwright, who died in the 22nd year of his age.

Mr. Warren exhibited a gold ring, twisted at the ends, found in Ixworth; a brass ring, the ends twisted in a facet (Saxon), found in the churchyard, Ixworth; a silver gilt ring, with hands clasped, found at Fornham All Saints; fragment of a harp-shaped fibula (Roman), enamelled, found at Pakenham; seal of John Asschells, found at Thelnetham; a large brass coin of Trajanus, in good preservation and beautifully patinated, found in small field near to the Roman road in Pakenham, near Ixworth; penny of King Stephen, found at Pakenham, April, 1865.

Mr. Byron Clark, of Croydon, exhibited a solid gold ring of the time of Charles I., found by him on the beach at Seaford, Sussex, in 1854, engraved with the arms of Gratwick:—*Or*, 3 hurts, each charged with a fret of the field; *Crest*, an ostrich's head, *Or*, in his beak a horse-shoe, *Argent*. This coat was granted in 1607 to Sir Wm. Gratwick, of Ulverston, co. Lancaster, who married Margery, daughter of Wm. Lee, of Durham, in the parish of South Mimms, Herts. The issue of this marriage was Wm. Gratwick, Esq., of Fortington, in Sussex, in which county the family still remains.

Mr. Westhorp exhibited an Irish halfpenny of James II., found at the Grammar School, Lavenham.

Mr. Ready exhibited impressions of the seals of the 96 barons who signed the

letter to Pope Boniface, in the 29th year of Edward I., 1301, from the Chapter-house, Westminster; the great seal of England of the 4th year of Henry VIII.; seal of the Chantry of Thomas de Bembre, Dean of Wimborne, co. Dorset; seal and ring of a Pope's Vicar in England, found at Caxton, Cambridgeshire; seal of the Sacred College of Doctors.

Mr. Tymms exhibited five seals of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, lords of the manor of Lavenham; a brass strap buckle of the 14th century, found in the bed of the river Lark, Bury St. Edmund's; halfpenny of James Dover, of Norwich, 1667; impressions of seals of the convent of Eistot, with figure of St. Walburge, and of Adelbert, King of the Romans, 1438, &c.

The company then proceeded to the Church; to the Hall farm, on the site of the old hall of the De Veres; and the old hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi, a curious example of the domestic architecture of the beginning of the 15th century; at which places papers were read by the Secretary.

The company then visited the house in Prentice-street, formerly the residence of the Branwhites, where are good examples of Elizabethan ceilings; the Grammar-school, to see a curious carved cornice; and then to a house in Water-street, belonging to Mr. Peck, which has a winding staircase with a handrail formed out of the solid brickwork, and the rooms of which, both small and large, are roofed or ceiled and ornamented in the style of the church roofs. This little tour through the streets was one of great interest, from the many remains of carved work and panelling which meet the eye at every step, and give a peculiar charm to this quiet ancient town.

In the evening the Company dined together at the Swan Inn, the President in the Chair.

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STOWMARKET, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

The Institute met at Woolpit church, where the Rev. L. F. Page, the Rector, read a paper on that beautiful fabric. (See p. 190.)

From Woolpit the company proceeded to Haughley Park, the seat of the Misses Crawford, a fine old Tudor mansion, erected by Sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden, and the history of which was read by Mr. Tymms. A most courteous reception was given to the Institute, and the members and their friends were kindly invited to partake of an elegant luncheon.

The party then pursued their way to Haughley Castle, the old castle of Hagoneth, where a paper was read by Mr. Tymms; to the Vicarage, where a collection of antiquities, most of which had been found in the immediate neighbourhood, had been set out for inspection by the Rev. E. Ward, the Vicar; and to the Church, the history and architectural peculiarities of which were described by Mr. Tymms.

The company next proceeded to Stowmarket Church, where a paper was read by Mr. Tymms; and to the Vicarage, which the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth had kindly thrown open, and where is a fine old mulberry tree that goes by the name of Milton's mulberry tree; an original portrait of the Rev. Dr. Young, Milton's tutor, and one of the authors of *Smectymnuus*, whose study remains as it was in his day, 1640; a screen from the old manor house of Bacton; a chimney piece of Dutch work, 1610; a side-board, of the time of Henry VII.; a Dutch cabinet and sideboard of the date of 1653; a chair from the palace at Newmarket; a portrait of John de Vere, grandson of the last Earl's daughter, and great grandfather of Mr. Hollingsworth; and Dutch chairs, of heavy Spanish mahogany, with portraits, it is believed, of King William and Queen Mary, with the following inscription in gilt letters on the leather seats: K: W: D: Z: M: S: R. I. V. G. B. T.

From the Vicarage the members went to the County Court, where the exhibition of antiquities, &c., had been arranged by the Rev. F. W. Freeman, the Local Secretary.

The following presents were announced as having been received since the last meeting:—

*Archæologia*, vol. 36, part I., and *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Nos. 41 and 42.—from the Society.

Report and Communications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—from the Society.

Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society for May and July, 1855 :—from the Society.

Penny of Ethelred the Second, in fine preservation, found in St. Matthew's Church-yard, Ipswich :—from W. S. Fitch, Esq.

A suit of clothes, bow and arrow, harpoon, bowl, and snow spectacles, used by the Esquimaux of Prince Albert's Land in the Arctic Seas :—from Geo. Creed, Esq., to whom they were given by Mr. Edward Adams, assistant surgeon of H. M. Discovery Ship Enterprise, on board of which he spent four and a half years in these regions.

Anglo-Saxon urn, found at Eye :—from the Rev. Edward Dykes Bolton.

Several Nuremberg tokens :—from Miss E. Harrison.

Penny of Edward II.; twopenny-piece of the Commonwealth; milled sixpence of Queen Elizabeth; threepenny piece of Elizabeth; base groat of Henry VIII. :—from Mr. Pace.

Tracings of some mural paintings discovered in Culford Church :—from Mr. Darkin.

Repertory of deeds and documents relating to the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk :—from the Town Council of Yarmouth.

Leather made from the hide of the Hippopotamus :—from Mrs. Weeks.

A tile from the roof of a house at the corner of Garland-street, Bury St. Edmund's, inscribed, "James Hayward is my name, 1697" :—from Mr. Glover.

A silver button, found in Bury Church-yard :—from Mr. H. Bacon.

The Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth exhibited a MS. fragment of the Gospel of St. Luke, of the 14th century, from Stowmarket Church; a book of old curious papers, found in the church chest and different places in Stowmarket; sundry churchwardens' and overseers' accounts, of an early date, from the parish chest; a book, containing various papers from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, consisting of parish accounts, lists of residents in the hundred of Stow, a muster roll temp. James II.; two beautiful heads in old glass; the silver matrix of a miller's seal, found in Stowupland; a rubbing of the brass of Anne Tyrell, in Stowmarket church; coins, found at the vicarage and gardens, in Stowmarket.

Miss Wilkinson exhibited some rubbings of brasses in Langham, Euston, Walsham, Mildenhall, Westhorpe, and other churches in Suffolk; Denarii of Constantine and Constantinus, found at Walsham-le-Willows; engraved medall of Edward III.; and penny of John Pratt, of Stow Bridge, 1684.

The Rev. F. W. Freeman exhibited a bottle for water and gloves, as worn by the Arctic voyagers; specimens of rock brought from the Arctic Regions, by Commander R. D. Aldrich, R.N.

Dr. Bedingfield exhibited some specimens of insects, &c., in bottles, from the collection of the late Rev. H. Kirby; portrait of the Eviscerator of the Council of Trent; portrait of Sir Richard Steele, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Mr. Tymms exhibited seals of impressions of Michael de la Pole, first Earl of Suffolk, Lord of the Manor of Haughley; William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; Cardinal Wolsey; the Archdeaconry of Suffolk; the city of Bristol; Mont St. Mary, in Frankenford; School of Bruton, in Somersetshire, and Edmund King of Sicily; a half-penny of Stephen Vincent, grocer, in Walsham-le-Willows; two bronze spurs, one of them chased.

Mr. Thomas Everard exhibited a silver gilt twisted ring, found September, 1851, while digging in a garden at Clopton-green, Wickhambrook.

Mr. Adams exhibited a coin of the Emperor Trajan, found at Stowmarket; a five-shilling-piece of Edward VI.; and a steel pipe.

Mr. M. Mumford exhibited some fossil remains, vertebræ, &c., dug up from a yellow clay, about 2 feet 6 inches deep, on a farm called the Clamp Farm, West Creeting, and others from a clay subsoil in a field in the said parish, belonging to Mr. C. Jannings.

Mr. J. A. Rust exhibited a bird's nest, petrified by the waters of Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

Mr. F. Ford exhibited electrotyped copies of nearly seventy Suffolk seals.

Mr. John Wilson exhibited a snuff-box, with portrait of Mrs. Wyard, the lady of the High Sheriff of Suffolk during two years of the Protectorate; portraits of the

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; portrait of Judge Blackstone; Dutch box, engraved; silver token of the Suffolk volunteers, Samuel Button; collections of silver and copper English and foreign coins.

Mr. H. Williams exhibited a collection of copper tokens, issued in Suffolk and Norfolk during the latter half of the last century.

R. J. Bussell, Esq., exhibited part of an altar-piece, and marble sculpture from a shrine.

Mr. C. Wade exhibited antiquities of Rome, from drawings by Henry Abbot, Esq.

Mr. Edward Bridges exhibited a snuff-box, painted on ivory, of the beginning of the 16th century.

Mr. L. Webb exhibited specimens of sea sand and other geological strata, raised in boring a well at Combe, Stowmarket, depth at present 900 feet; some pipes made from the pipe-clay obtained; and a collection of old English coins, silver and copper.

The company afterwards dined together at the Assembly Rooms, the President in the chair.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, JAN. 10, 1856.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the Chair.*

The Meeting was held at the rooms of the Athenaeum.

The President, having taken the chair, invited the company to visit while the weather was favourable the several objects of interest set forth in the programme.

At the house of Mr. Kilner, in Guildhall-street, the party were much interested by a fine Norman doorway, circular-headed light, and pointed arch in the west wall of the house; in tracing the original solid rubble walls of the Norman edifice; and in speculating on the extent, character, &c., of the building as it existed probably before the town wall and ditch were constructed. It is traditionally said that on the site of this house stood a chapel, from the altar of which the officiating priest could see, through the arch of the Gate-Tower of the Churchyard, the lights burning on the high altar of the Abbey Church; and it was stated that many years ago a number of bones were continually thrown up when digging in the garden; but it was remarked that the dimensions of the original building were inconsistent with the idea of a chapel. A suggestion was thrown out that the remains are part of another Norman house, of the character of that now used as a Police-station.

The Company then proceeded to the Butter Market, where in the house occupied by the bank of Messrs. Harvey and Hudson, they were permitted to examine an enriched panelled ceiling in good preservation, of the time of Henry VIII.

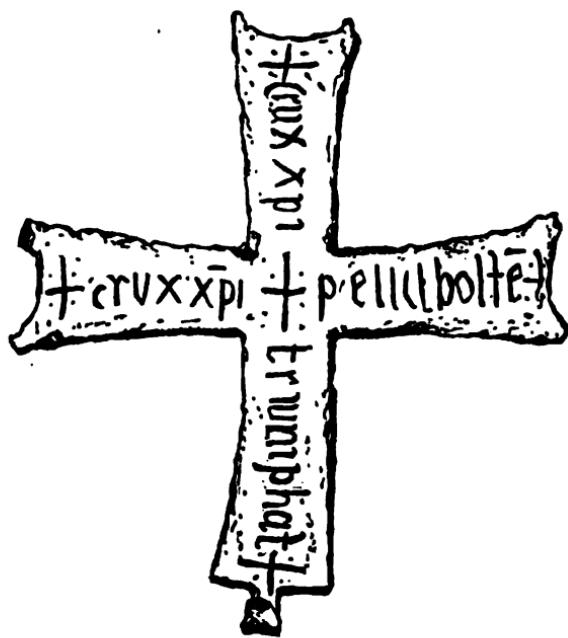
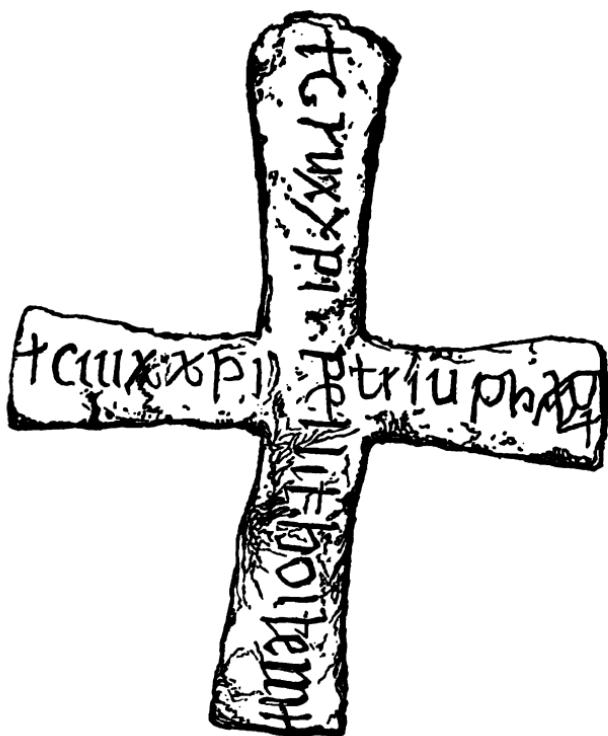
At the house of Mr. Ridley, in Eastgate-street, they were gratified with the sight of some very beautiful carved oak beams, resembling those in the aisle roofs of St. James's church, and an original external window of carved work in a very perfect state, of the period of the 15th century. A very good specimen of external decoration of the same period, preserved in the shop of Mr. Goodwin, shoemaker, at the end of Mustow-street, the company were also permitted to inspect.

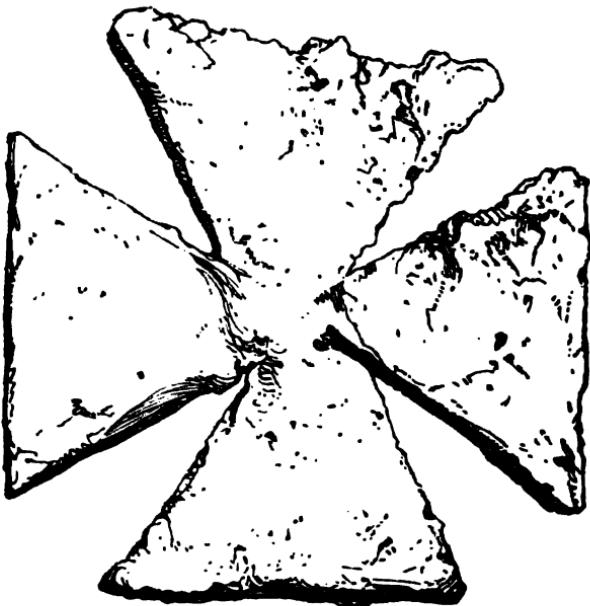
On the return of the company to the Athenaeum, it was announced that in the course of the works going on in the restoration of Rougham church, a representation of the Day of Judgment had been brought to light, painted on the walls in the accustomed place above and on the sides of the chancel arch. It was in good preservation.

Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., communicated a list of manors and places in the county of Suffolk, fifty-four in all, in which the customary descent is to the youngest son.

Mr. W. S. Fitch communicated a copy of the Inventory of the furniture, &c., at Mendham Hall, Suffolk, taken on the 2nd of Sept., 2 Edw. VI., against the coming of the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen Mary.

Mr. Tymms exhibited three leaden crosses, found on the breasts of skeletons in that part of the churchyard at Bury, formerly known as the *Cemetery Fratrum*. "Such crosses," he says, "have been occasionally met with for many years, and in every instance within my own observation the body appears to have been buried without a coffin of any kind; but the *Bury Post* newspaper of Nov. 16, 1791, noticing the discovery of two stone coffins in the same locality, mentions that 'in each of them was found a leaden crucifix, inscribed on one side *Crus xp'i triumphat*, and on the reverse *Crus xp'i pellit hostem*.' Similar crosses from the same churchyard are now to





be found in many private collections in the county, and the Museum of the Institute has several specimens of a larger size, but the inscription in every instance appears the same. The three exhibited\* are small but good examples of the different forms met with, except that some of the larger size more resemble the Latin cross, in having the shaft of greater dimensions than the arms of the cross. In some instances the latter are five and six inches in length. The Greek cross is less frequently found than the others, and the one now sent appears not to be inscribed."

Mr. Tymms communicated a transcript of a letter, the original of which is preserved in the library of Bennet College, Cambridge, addressed by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated Dec. 10, 1585, in reference to the spoliation of the church of Harkstead, near Ipswich:—

"I am moved," writes his lordship, "to write unto your grace touching a church in Suffolk, called Hawkstead, defaced and spoiled of the lead and timber (as 'tis said) by some of the neighbouring inhabitants there, and converted hitherto to the profit of the spoilers. Wherein I know not whether your grace have been complained unto for remedy, but (in my opinion) it were not unmeet that the doers understood what longs to order (if your grace so think it good) and that means were found they should recompence the harm done, since they have attempted so far upon will, without commission or commandment of authority. And yet I find (as by report) good intimation of some therabouts, that are ready of their own good wills to help liberally that the church may be brought again to the form it had, so that they be put to do their parts that have been the first spoilers, being of sufficient ability (as they say) to recompence that they have misdone: which seems very convenient if it were but for example sake to others, and that they have hitherto made their private commodity and gain of the spoyl taken. Nevertheless, I refer the order thereof to your grace's good consideration further as best shall seem requisite to you, when you shall be sought unto in it and to take my leave of your grace with my most hearty commendations. From the court, the 10th of December, 1585.

"Your gr. most assured,

"R. LEICESTER."

\* Here represented from wood blocks and liberally allowed to be used by the engraved for the Society of Antiquaries, Council of that body.

The Rev. Thomas Castley communicated an account of the antient seal of the Chapter of Lichfield, found at Cavendish; of which seal a drawing was presented by the Rev. R. J. Simpeon (See p. 226).

The Rev. W. Grigson exhibited a power of attorney, dated June 17th, 1703, appointing John Nonne, of the Middle Temple, Gent., with a salary of 40*l.* a-year, to receive the rents of all the manors, lands, &c., in the county of Suffolk, which were the inheritance of Anne, late Countess of Oxford, deceased; the greatest part whereof was held and enjoyed by Aubrey de Vere, late Earl of Oxford, also deceased; and bearing the signatures of the Duchess of Cleaveland, the Earl of Sussex, the Hon. Charles Egerton, the Hon. Mrs. Pierrepont, the Hon. Dame Jane Bowyer, the Hon. Wm. Pierrepont, and Sir R. Bradshaw, the partie to whom such rents were respectively to be paid.

Mr. Geo. Scott exhibited the original letter of Mr. John Mc Innes, minister of the gospel at Crathie (the parish in which the Queen's Highland home is situate) certifying that one John Mc Dougal, who had with others taken the benefit of General Wade's indemnity and deserted from the rebel army, had been since apprehended by some soldiers of the garrison and confined in some prison or other, while those who deserted with him were still allowed to enjoy the said indemnity. The certificate is dated Edinburgh, August 8th, 1746.

The following presents were announced as having been received since the last general meeting:—

A collection of fossils and antiquities:—from Mrs. Golding, of Walsham-le-Willows.

Another collection of fossils and curiosities:—from Mr. Deck.

A nocturnal, inscribed "Hoc opvs horologiv generale fecit Alexivs Schneip in Vienna Austria." Minie balls fired from a minie rifle with about three-quarters of the regulation charge of gunpowder, at a cliff of sharp sand, distant about 350 yards, shewing that the balls go truly end forwards and strike with great force:—from Arthur Biddell, Esq., of Playford.

A bell-shaped Etruscan vessel, with cover:—from Beckford Bevan, Esq.

A brass pyx, of the 16th century:—from J. J. Bevan, Esq.

A pair of ladies' shoes, temp. George II.:—from Miss E. Creed.

Several Roman coins, a penny of Henry III., a quarter noble of Edward III., and two leaden pieces, from the Botanic Gardens; and a padlock, key, &c. found in the bed of the river in the same gardens:—from Mr. N. S. Hodson.

A corkscrew found in a marl pit at Soole, twenty feet below the surface:—from Mrs. Rose, of Ixworth.

Corallines and Alges, from Basaltic rocks of Fingal's Cave, Isle of Staffa, and a copy of Garth's Dispensary, a poem, edit. 1699:—from Mr. G. Scott.

Specimens of Australian plants:—from Mr. P. Jeffes.

The Archaeological Mine, comprising a History of Kent, by Mr. Alfred John Dunkin, of Dartford, twenty-nine numbers:—from the Author.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, and representations of Anglo-Saxon buckles and swords, found in the Isle of Wight:—from Mr. C. Roach Smith.

Proceedings of the Essex Archæological Society:—from the Council of that Society.

The President exhibited an interesting series of the brass coins of the Roman Emperors; a volume of plates of Mexican antiquities, &c., and several other works of interest and rarity.

The Rev. Edward Ward exhibited a walking-stick inscribed in inlaid letters of silver, "Dan Garrard, 1694;" a very fine leather jug tipped with silver; coins of the Emperors Gallienus and Carausius; noble of Edward III.; quarter-noble of Henry IV., found at Haughley; a small Venetian coin, unexplained; two bronze rings; medal of the taking of Portobello, by Admiral Vernon, 1739, &c.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited an Anglo-Saxon urn, from the cemetery at Eye.

Mr. Gedge exhibited a coin (third brass) of Claudius Gothicus, found at Burgh Castle.

Mr. Catchpool exhibited a forged silver coin purporting to be a penny of Vulfred Archbishop of Canterbury, 9th century, with this legend on the obverse around a

full-faced mitred head—**SAXHEARD ARCHIEP**; and on the reverse, **DOROBERNIA CIVITAS**, in three lines.

Mr. Ardley exhibited a small coin or token, of the size of a farthing, found at Melford, representing on the obverse a double rose, surmounted by a crown, with the legend "God Save the Queen," around it, and the letters F. R. on either side of the rose. On the reverse is the double eagle without any inscription.

Mr. Ridley exhibited a small ivory image of a female, dug up in his grounds, in the Eastgate-street, some years since; and several other articles found in the bed of the river in the same street.

Mr. G. Scott exhibited specimens of corallines from Kent, and shells from the Craig.

Mr. Deck exhibited some early maps of the county, one of which was remarkable as shewing that Landguard Fort was at that time on an island in the sea. Very near where the ferry-boat starts from Walton to Harwich, is an arm (if it may be so termed) of the river that runs towards Bulls Cliff, and navigable for a boat drawing three feet water about a mile at high water. A few years since Mr. Deck spent a day with some of the Admiralty surveyors examining this locality, and with them came to the conclusion that the fort till within a few years was an island at high water; but the notion that it ever joined Harwich cannot for a moment be entertained.

Thanks were voted to those gentlemen who had kindly thrown open their houses to the institute; to the authors of papers; donors and exhibitors of book, specimens, &c.

NORTON, APRIL 24, 1856.—*The Rev. W. S. Casborne is the Chair.*

The first point of re-union was Thurston Church, where Mr. Tymms read a paper.

The party then proceeded to Little Haugh Hall, Norton, the seat of P. Huddlestone, Esq., by whom they were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness. Having assembled in the drawing-room, Mr. Tymms read a paper on the history of the house and estate. Having inspected the house, and paid a visit to the "Gold diggings," the large party were kindly invited to an elegant luncheon.

On taking leave of their kind and hospitable host, the archaeologists proceeded to the National School-room, the walls of which had been covered by rubbings of brasses, taken by the Rev. John Trevethan, the curate of Norton, and where a number of antiquities and some interesting fossils, illustrating the geology of the parish, had been arranged by Thomas Barsham, Esq., of Norton.

The Rev. Henry Creed having been called to the chair, the Secretary read the following report:—

"The Committee, in presenting their Eighth Annual Report, have again to congratulate you on the satisfactory progress of your Society. The number of members is on the increase, but the list is still not sufficiently large to enable the Committee to print all the documents and papers that are brought before the General Meetings, or make the requisite arrangements for the proper display of all the specimens which have been liberally confided to their care. The Committee would therefore urge upon the members the duty of endeavouring so to interest their friends in the proceedings and aims of the Society, as to bring a considerable accession to the roll of members.

"The valuable collection of British birds, formed by the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, has been kindly placed by that gentleman in the Museum: and the Committee have added to the Library the extensive series of Drawings and Prints relative to the County of Suffolk, which has been formed at great cost, and arranged in thirty-one volumes, by Mr. W. S. Fitch, and a copy of Professor Agassiz's splendid work on Fossil Fishes, in ten volumes. To obtain these two desirable acquisitions, the Committee have incurred an expenditure of 220*l.*; but they are gratified in being able to state that their appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the county generally has been responded to by a private subscription of about 180*l.* For the remaining 40*l.* they look with confidence to the liberality of the members of the Institute, as subscriptions small in amount need only be made.

"The Committee have also been anxious to secure for the Institute the valuable Geological Collection of the late Rev. T. Image of Whepstead; and with this view the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis kindly exerted himself to raise the requisite amount by subscription; but though his efforts were most favourably met, a sufficient sum had not been promised to justify the Committee in concluding the purchase, when the Trustees of the Woodwardian Museum, at Cambridge, entered into negotiations with Mr. Image, and obtained the collection for that Institution. The Committee, however, have reason to hope that they may still be able to make extensive additions to this department of the Museum, by an arrangement with the officers of the Woodwardian Museum for such duplicates as are either of local interest, or necessary to render the geological section more instructional than, they regret to say, it unavoidably is at present.

"The Committee have opened the Museum to the public free on Monday evenings and Saturday afternoons, and during the holidays at Easter and Whitsuntide; and they are glad to report that it was visited on the last Easter Monday and Tuesday by nearly 1000 persons.

"The sum of 100*l.* has been voted to the Committee by the Council of the Bury Athenaeum, and will be devoted to the provision of new cases and other improvements in the Museum.

"The Committee, acting on the suggestion of several gentlemen who take a deep interest in the statistics of the county, that the Society should include this important branch of science among its objects—propose to alter the title of the Institute to 'The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, Statistics, and Natural History,' and to open the pages of its Journal to the publication of the results of statistical inquiries.

"Meetings have been held during the year at Lavenham, Woolpit, Haughley, Stowmarket, and Bury; and in every place the members have been received with the utmost kindness and sympathy. To the Misses Crawfurd the thanks of the Institute are especially due, for the courteous and hospitable way in which the visitors were received at Haughley Park. The Committee would also refer with much gratification to the recent proceedings of the Municipal authorities of Bury St. Edmund's, who, acting on the suggestion of the Mayor, N. S. H. Hodson, Esq., a gentleman who has at all times evinced a warm interest in the success of the Institute, have, with an exemplary desire to preserve the monuments of the town, directed the fine crypt of the Norman House, or Moyse's Hall, to be cleared as far as possible of the incumbrances that have hitherto prevented it from being examined, and have thereby made it one of the most attractive objects in a town so full of interest to Archaeologists.

"The report of the Treasurer shews that the income of the Society during the past year has been 87*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and the expenditure 97*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; leaving a balance against the Society of 9*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, a sum which will be more than covered when the arrears of subscriptions have been paid."

#### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1855-6.

Dr.		Cr.	
	£. s. d.		
Subscriptions, 1855 .....	64 14 0	Balance paid .....	9 4 10
"    1854 .....	13 10 0	Printing "Proceedings," Nos. 3 and 4 .....	26 4 0
"    1853 .....	7 0 0	Printing Rules, Notices, &c. ....	3 19 0
"    1852 .....	1 10 0	Engravings .....	16 6 2
"    1851 .....	0 15 0	Books for Library, &c. ....	4 4 3
"Proceedings" sold .....	0 2 6	Expenses of Meetings .....	9 7 11
Balance due to Treasurer .....	9 13 3	Museum .. ....	7 8 10
		Payment to Athenaeum .. ....	14 2 6
		Postage, parcels, &c. ....	6 7 3
	<hr/> £97 4 9		<hr/> £97 4 9

The Report was adopted, and ordered to be printed with the minutes of the meeting, in the Institute's Proceedings.

The Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth moved the following resolution :—

"That this meeting desires to convey to the Mayor and Corporation of Bury St. Edmund's their grateful sense of the liberality of that body in preserving the ancient remains under their care, more especially for the recent alterations at Moyse's Hall, by which the public are enabled to examine more in detail one of the most interesting examples of Domestic Architecture in the kingdom."

The Rev. F. W. Freeman having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Warren, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated the following notes on part of the Roman-road, near Ixworth :—

"Agreeably to your request, I went to look at the Roman-road that passes over a part of the 'Queach farm,' Pakenham, in the occupation of Mr. Waites Mathew. A new ditch having been cut quite through the road, and nearly at right angles with it, I thought it a good opportunity to look at it. The form is plainly seen in the ditch.

"The gravel extends to about the width of ten yards, and is about one foot thick at the crown of the road. It is covered so thick with good earth, that vegetation thrives as well over the road as in other parts of the fields. These fields formed part of Pakenham-heath, before the inclosure, and are situated near to a place called Puttock's-hill, not far from the 'Red Castle farm,' where some years since a tessellated pavement was found.

"Puttock's-hill appears to have taken its name from a mound or tumulus that has been removed several years, and before I knew the spot. I have made inquiries upon the subject, but have not been able to learn that anything was found, when it was levelled. This part of the road I have traced over three fields, but could not trace it further. I have a large brass coin of Trajanus, in good preservation, and beautifully patinated, found in a small field where the road is very conspicuous at all times, whether cropped or not. Here the road runs nearly east and west, about ten degrees to the north of west and south of east, and if its course continued straight, it would pass between the Roman burial-place, near Pakenham windmill, discovered about forty-five years since, and the Roman remains at Ixworth, discovered about twenty-one years since\*, and if its course was still continued in a straight line, it would reach the Suffolk coast, near to Dunwich, passing by several places where Roman coins and antiquities have been found. A pot of Roman copper coins was found at Stowlangtoft; a pot of gold coins, at Eye; and lately, some very extraordinary bronze articles, at the village of Westhall, in Suffolk, which would not be far from the course of the road. At Dunwich, which is noted as Sitomagus, in the map of Ancient Britain, published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, Roman coins, &c., have been found. Its contrary course would pass near Icklingham and Mildenhall, at both of which places Roman coins, &c., are found, especially at Icklingham; and if continued straight on it would take it near to Godmanchester, where it might join the Via Devana from Chester. It would then traverse the kingdom nearly east to west—from shore to shore. What I have said as to the extent of the road, or how far it might be straight, I am not able to show. I can only speak to what I saw of it, and the course it took; the rest is conjecture."

The Rev. Copinger Hill communicated a copy of the grant, by Henry the Eighth, to Walter Copinger, to wear his bonnet in the royal presence, as elsewhere, at his liberty.

"Henry 8. Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland.

"To all manor our subjects, as well of the spiritual pre-eminence and dignities, as of the temporal authority, these our letters, hearing or seeing, and to every of them greeting. Whereas we be credily informed, that our trusty and well beloved subject, Walter Copinger, is so diseased in his head, that without his great danger, he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same. In consideration whereof We have by these presents licensed him to use and wear his bonet upon his said head, as well in our presence as elsewhere at his liberty. Wherefore We will and command you and every of you to permit and suffer him so to do without any your challenge, disturbance, or interruption to the contrary, as ye do every of you tender our pleasure.

"Given under our Signet at our Manor of Greenwych, the 24 day of October, in the fourth year of our Reigne."

\* See the "Proceedings of the Institute," vol. i., p. 74.

Mr. Hill writes: "In the life of Queen Mary, which I was reading the other day, I noticed she had granted a similar privilege to Radcliffe Earl of Sussex, and the biographer observes 'this grant is probably unique.' Now the grant in my possession is of earlier date than that to Lord Sussex; the grant to my ancestor Walter Copinger being 1513. Curiously enough, that is the year in which Sir William Copinger was Lord Mayor of London, and in which year he died: his only son having pre-deceased him. The Lord Mayor, according to Fuller, left half his property to charitable purposes, and half to his relatives at Buxhall. I know of no services rendered by Walter Copinger to entitle him to the grant."

C. R. Smith, Esq. (Hon. Member), communicated a note of some Roman coins, picked up from time to time at Exning, in the possession of J. H. Hearn, Esq.

Trajan . . . . .	1	Julia Mamsea . . . . .	1
Hadrian, silver and brass . . . . .	2	Constantius . . . . .	26
M. Aurelius . . . . .	1	One large brass, illegible	
Commodus . . . . .	1		

#### Third Brass.

Gallienus . . . . .	7	The Constantine family . . . . .	24
Victorinus . . . . .	3	Magnentius . . . . .	3
The Tetrici . . . . .	18	Valens . . . . .	9
Carausius . . . . .	4	Gratian (one silver) . . . . .	4
Allectus . . . . .	2	Arcadius . . . . .	1

Mr. Tymms communicated a note of the names of those Members for the county and boroughs in Suffolk, who advanced horse, money, and plate for defence of the Parliament, in 1642, from a MS., in possession of Mr. F. K. Lenthall, of Bessels Leigh, Berks, entitled, "Booke of the names of the Members of the House of Commons that advanced Horse, Money, and Plate for defence of the Parliament, June 10th, 11th &c., 1642," of which Lenthall was Speaker\*:

"Sir Roger North [Member for Eye], will bringe in, in plate, an hundred powndes, and give it freely to this service.

"Mr. Gurdon will lend 100 powndes freely.†

"Sir Wm. Playter [M.P. for Orford], two horse.

"Mr. Benta, two horse, Captain Bents, fifty powndes.‡

"Sir Nathl. Barnardiston [M.P. for the county], will bringe in two horses, and continue the five hundred powndes hee has formerly sent."

The following presents were announced as received since the last General Meeting:—



A design for a Seal for the Society, from T. W. King, Esq., *York Herald*. It is circular in form, and represents the crown of St. Edmund the King, with two arrows in saltire, passing through the circlet (in reference to his martyrdom, taken from the ancient armorial bearings of the Abbey, at Bury), within a circle of tressols, which bear allusion to the noble patron of the Institute. The legend is + s : ANTIQVARIORVM . SVFFOLCIENSIVM.

Fossils from the cutting of the railroad on the eastern side of the parish of Norton, where a stratum of blue clay was penetrated containing many saurian and other remains, masses of granite, &c. Among the flints and gravel in this parish are often found echinites, ammonites, belemnites,

actinites, univalve and bivalve shells: these pass into chalk in the adjoining parish of Thurston. The stratum of blue clay is found in digging wells, to be about 30 feet thick, bedded on gravel and sand to a considerable depth, so that water is obtained

\* "Notes and Queries" for Nov. 3, 1855, pp. 337. 358.

† Either J. Gurdon, esq., M.P. for Ipswich, or B. Gurdon, jun., esq., M.P.

for Sudbury.

‡ Squire Bence, esq., and Alex. Bence, esq., M.P., Aldborough.

with difficulty. Portion of an enamelled horse-trapping, found at Norton:—from the Rev. Dr. Dicken.

A drawing of the Font in Norton church:—from Mr. Wheeler.

Rubbing of a brass in Boxford church, of David, son of Joseph Bird, rector, who died an infant, in February, 1606, with a representation of a child in its bed:—from the Rev. R. J. Simpson.

A small block of wood, carved on both sides. On one side is the Royal Arms, and on the other the Tudor Rose surmounted by a crown, and the words *Gave Save the Queen*. Fragments of fresco painting and tile from Roman villa at Comberton, near Cambridge. An Indian shield of Buffalo hide. A pair of Indian slippers. Some Indian arrows. Head of spear brought from Egypt, by Belzoni, and presented by him to the Rev. G. A. Brown, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Specimen of fern from Coalpit Heath, near Bristol. Part of a stalactite, five feet in length, from Cheddar Cliffs, Somersetshire, June, 1845. A variety of pamphlets relating to the county, &c.:—from Mr. Deck.

Drawings of two broken slabs, found in Ixworth church, with crosses and ornamentation of the Anglo-Saxon period:—from the Rev. S. Blackall.

A steel mace, richly chased and formerly gilded, the handle of which has terminated in a pistol, but of which the breech alone remains:—from Mr. F. Ladbrooke.

Nine volumes of the *Bury and Norwich Post*, from 1782 to 1785, and 1793 to 1823:—from the late J. Deck, Esq.

Embroidered cap and parts of a dress of an ecclesiastic; from Mr. T. G. Youngman.

Transactions of the Ossianic Society, vol. ii., containing "the Festivities at the House of Conan of Ceann Sleibhe":—from the Society.

Original Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, vol. v., part 1:—from the Society.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, for November and January:—from the Society.

An offering to Charity. In the severe winters of the years 1783 and 1784, when Charity found her supplies inadequate to the demands of the poor and needy, the young gentlemen of the Grammar School in St. Edmund's Bury very laudably agreed to perform in public some of the most capital dramatic pieces, and to present the emoluments arising as a timely supply to the fund of charity. Their success was admirable, and the abilities which they displayed excited from the most polite and judicious audiences that astonishment which passes credibility; and as a compliment due to such ingenuity and beneficence, the nobility, gentry, and others have caused this plate to be engraven, in which the young gentlemen are pourtrayed in the following characters, viz.:—Jaffier, Master Heigham; Mrs. Cole, ditto; Belvidera, Master G. Mathew; Caractacus, ditto; Zara, Master Soame; Pierre, ditto; Elidurus, Master Oakes; Glumdalca, Master Godfrey; Rodogune, Master Lawton; Leonora, Master Sanford; Oswald, Master Balders; Heli, Master H. Mathew; Aulus Didius, Master J. Borton; Alonso, Master Woodward; Tom Thumb, Master J. Woodward.—*J. Kendall, delin.; J. Baldry, sculp.*:—from Mrs. Hill.

The Archaeological Mine and History of Kent, by A. J. Dunkin, Esq., parts 30 and 31:—from the Author.

Proceedings on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Public Library of the city of Boston, 17th Sept., 1855:—from the Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

Tussac grass, grown in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens; from N. S. H. Hodson, Esq. Groat of Henry VIII. (side face):—from Mr. Pace.

A shilling of William III.; fourpenny piece of Queen Anne; threepence of George III.; ten Soldi, Napoleon I. (*Regno D'Italia*); and a silver coin of Charles IV. of Spain, 1796:—from G. A. Partridge, Esq.

Twopenny piece of James II.:—from Mr. Chilton.

Halfpenny of Martin Seyden, bootmaker in Bury, 1667, found in Bury churchyard, 1855:—from Mr. Catchpool.

Glazed tile, found in the Botanic Gardens, Bury:—from Mr. E. Pellew.

Vertebra, found in Bury:—from Mr. Watson.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited an unfinished specimen of needlework of the time of Charles the First, representing the story of David and Bathsheba.

Mr. Warren sent a very fine and extensive collection of Roman and Saxon antiquities, chiefly personal ornaments, in gold, silver, and bronze, most of them found in the immediate neighbourhood. A gold girdle buckle; a gold cross for suspension from the neck; several gold broaches or fibulae, all of them being admirable examples of goldsmith's and jeweller's work in the Anglo-Saxon times. Seal of Sir Simon de Craie, found near Mildenhall. This name and arms occur in a roll of arms of Peers and Knights t. Edw. II., amongst those of the county of Kent. Arms, de Goules, une crois engrele de Or—Gules, a cross engrailed Or. The next person mentioned in the roll is Sir William de Creie, who bore the same arms with a bend azure.

Mr. Barsham exhibited an alabaster picture of the Last Supper, of the 15th century. Some Fossil remains from the railway cutting at Norton wood. A Herbal, by Rembert Dodorus, translated by Henry Lyte; published by Gerard Dewes, Pawles Church-yarde, at the signe of the Swanne, 1578. This is bound in leather stamped on the covers with the cognizance of Leicester (the Bear and ragged staff, and motto, *Droit et Loyal*); and has the initials in MS. on the cover and title page of R.L. (Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester).

The Rev. E. Ward exhibited an original drawing, by the Rev. Wm. Gilpin, given by him to the Rev. John Holden, of Sidney college, and purchased at the sale of Mr. Holden's effects, Nov. 1806. An edition of the *Eikon Basilike*, printed in 1648. On Eternitie, by Ralph Winterton, of King's college, June 1, 1632. A collection of franks. Some coins, local tokens, counters, &c. A pair of shoe buckles, of the beginning of the last century.

Mr. Tymms exhibited an impression of an antique gem, with the figure of Pegasus, set in iron, plated with silver, and used as a brooch, with this inscription on the setting: SIGILL' WILL'I DE bosco. It was found while digging in a garden, in Bury St. Edmund's. Local tokens of Edward Taylor, grocer, in Bury; of Thomas Bvll, in Bury St. Edmund's, with a wagon; of John Girling, in Lavenham, 1667; and of Calixi Rvst, in the Strand, 1655, found in Bury.

After devoting some time to the inspection of the many objects of interest exhibited, the Company pursued their way to the Church, where a paper was read by Mr. Tymms; and thence to the Great Oak, which, though recently deprived of one of its gigantic arms, is still a noble object. This tree is engraved in Strutt's "Sylva Britannica."





Seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield,

Found in Cavendish, Suffolk.

## SEAL OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD, BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

The matrix of the accompanying seal\* was purchased by me of a cottager, who picked it up in the high road near the s. e. corner of Cavendish green, and suspended it by a string over the mantel-piece of his cottage, where I first observed it. It is of brass, oval in form, with a loop at the back near the top, by which it was probably suspended from the neck of the official whose duty it was to use it.†

In the lower compartment is the figure of St. Chad, episcopally habited, seated under a tabernacled canopy, holding a crozier in his left hand, and having the fore fingers of the right raised in the act of benediction. If the figure be examined by a microscope the countenance appears to be of a solemn and majestic cast, well adapted for the important undertaking of converting the heathen.

In the upper compartment, also under a triple-headed canopy, but without any tabernacle work, is a representation of the Virgin and child, with a star above a crescent on the left side of the figure. The legend is *+ S' DECANI ET CAPL'I ECCL'IE S'C'E MARIE ET S'C'I CEDDE LYCHEFELD' AD CAS;* the two last words referring to the circumstance of the church being walled in like a castle. The workmanship of the seal is, I think, of the 12th century.

I sent an impression of the seal to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and was informed in reply that they have no doubt that the seal was anciently the one used by their predecessors, although there is no record of the church having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but only to St. Chad. The capitular seal now used is of precisely the same shape and as nearly as possible of the same size. It

\* Engraved from a drawing obligingly presented by the Rev. R. J. Simpson.

† It appears from Peggo's "Curialia," p. 66, on the authority of Brompton's

Chronicle, that the Great Seal of England was carried about the neck of the Vice-Chancellor or Chancellor himself, in the reign of Richard the First.

has not the representation of the Virgin and child, but simply the figure of St. Chad, episcopally habited, with two crosiers at the upper part, and a representation of a church in the lower part. The inscription is SIGILLUM DECANI ET CAPITULI ECCLESIAE CATHEDRALIS LICHFIELD. It is silver, and was probably made in the 17th century, but there is no record to fix this date.

It appears from the account of St. Chad, or Ceadd, by the Venerable Bede, that he was one of four Anglo-Saxon brothers, natives of Northumbria, who devoted themselves to the church ; and the second, who became a bishop. He was a disciple of Aidan, and like his master, travelled about his diocese on foot, preaching the Gospel everywhere, till Archbishop Theodore commanded him to ride whenever he had a long journey, and enforced his command by himself lifting him on to a horse. St. Chadd died in 673, at Lichfield, bishop of that diocese. St. Chad's-day (March 2) is retained in the English calendar.

*Rectory, Cavendish.*

THOMAS CASTLEY.

## ON THE CUSTOM OF BOROUGH ENGLISH.

"BOROW-ENGLISH is a customary descent of lands or tenements in some places, whereby they come to the youngest son, or if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother, as in Edmunton."<sup>\*</sup>

There are, however, variations of the custom in different manors: in some, for instance, the custom is confined to sons, and does not extend to prefer the youngest daughter, youngest brother, or collateral heir; while in other manors the youngest daughter would inherit, if there were no sons, and the youngest brother or collateral heir if there were no issue; whereas if the custom does not extend to prefer the youngest daughter, or youngest brother, or collateral heir, all the daughters would be entitled to the inheritance; or for want of daughters, the eldest brother would succeed, as at common law: "for the custom is strictly confined to the youngest son, or his lineal representative," "and does not extend to the youngest brother without a special custom of the place for that purpose," for customs ought always to be taken strictly.<sup>†</sup>

As to the name of the custom, Robinson says,<sup>‡</sup> "the name itself guides us to judge of its antiquity, and teaches us that this custom had its rise among the Anglo-Saxons; indeed it is probable that it was not known by this title until the Normans, who were strangers to any such kind of descent in their own country, on their settlement in this kingdom gave it the name of 'the custom of the Saxon towns,' to distinguish it from their own law, and this may be collected from 1 Edw. III 12a,<sup>§</sup> where it is said that in Nottingham

\* Kitchin on Courts, fol. 102, Terms de la Ley.

‡ On Gavelkind, p. 385.

† Robinson's Gavelkind, 3d ed., pp. 118 and 391, citing Co. Litt. 110 b.

§ This reference should be Year Book,

1 Edw. I, p. 12, No. 38.

there are two tenures, ‘Burgh Engloyes’ and ‘Burgh Frauncoyes;’ the usages of which tenures are such, that all the tenements whereof the ancestor dies seised in Burgh Engloyes ‘ought to descend to the youngest son, and all the tenements in Burgh Frauncoyes to the eldest son as at common law.’”\*

As to the origin of the custom, Littleton says, “this custom also stands with some certain reason, because that the younger son (if he lack father and mother) may least of all his brethren help himself, &c.”†

The editor of ‘Modern Reports,’‡ in his preface to part 3, says of Borough English, “It is a custom contrary to the positive law of God, and which inverts the very order of nature;” and he attributes the origin of the custom to a supposed right of the lords of certain manors, on the marriage of their tenants.

Blackstone, after citing the reason assigned for the custom by Littleton, and referring to its supposed origin from the custom of certain manors as stated by the editor of Modern Reports,—says he cannot learn that ever this custom prevailed in England, though it certainly did in Scotland (under the name of mercheta or marcheta) till abolished by Malcolm III§; adding that, according to Father Duhalde, this custom of descent to the youngest son also prevails among the Tartar tribes; and that amongst many other northern nations it was the custom for all the sons but one to migrate from the father, which one became his heir.|| “So that possibly this custom, wherever it prevails, may be the remnant of that pastoral state of our British and German ancestors, which Cæsar and Tacitus describe.”¶ But Robinson says he believes on enquiry it will be found that the custom of Borough English does not particularly obtain in those manors where the fine called mercheta mulierum is paid: and this reason, though perhaps sufficient to exclude the eldest, would only if taken in its full force convey

\* Bacon on Government, 66, Co. Litt. 110 b.

† Littleton, on Villenage, lib. ii, cap. 2, sec. 211.

‡ Date 1700.

§ Seld. Tit. of honour, ii. 1, 47, Reg. Mag. lib. iv, cap. 31.

|| Walsingham. Upodigm. Neust. cap. 1.

¶ Blackstone’s Com., vol. ii. b. 2, cap. 6, p. 83.

the inheritance to the second son as the next worthy, and not to the youngest; and he inclines to the reason given by Littleton, that the youngest son, after the death of his parents, is least able to help himself, and most likely to be left destitute of any other support: and therefore the custom provided for his maintenance by casting the inheritance upon him; considering in what places this custom prevails, which are for the most part, either ancient boroughs or copyhold manors. In the former was exercised the little trade that was anciently in the kingdom, and tradesmen would find it most for their own ease and the benefit of their sons, as they severally grew up, to send them out into the world, advanced with a portion of goods, thereby enabling them to acquire their living by art and industry: and for this purpose the old law was very indulgent to the son of a burgess, supposing him to be of age, “*Cum denarios discrete sciverit numerare, pannos ulnare, et alia negotia similia paterna exercere.*”\* But as the youngest son was most likely to be left unadvanced at the death of his father, the custom prudently directed the descent of the real estate (generally little more than the father’s house) where it was most wanted.

Among the supporters of the fancied origin of this custom, in the supposed right of the lord on the marriage of his villein tenant, is the learned antiquary, Dr. Plot.† Blount, also, in the original edition of his ‘*Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Jocular Tenures,*’ in a note on Berkholte, Suffolk (where there was a custom, that when the tenants would marry their daughters, they used to give to the lord for license so to do, two ores,‡ which were worth thirty-two pence), says, “this fine for the tenants marrying their daughters was without doubt in lieu of the *mercheta mulierum.*”§

The notion of the prevalence of such a custom may be attributed to a vulgar error, arising from the fact of a fine called “*mercheta*” having been payable in some manors to the lord on the marriage of his villein’s daughter to a free-

\* Glanvil. lib. vii, cap. 9, Bract. lib. ii, cap. 37, f. 86<sup>b</sup>.

† Plot’s Natl. Hist. of Staff., cap. viii, sec. 20.

‡ An Anglo-Saxon coin, of which there

were two sorts, the larger containing 20 peningas, which, according to Lye, would be about 60 pence, and the other 16 peningas, about 48 pence.

§ Blount by Beckwith, p. 483.

man, or to any person out of the lordship,\* the reason of which was, that as the villeins with all their progeny were the lord's property, and belonged to the soil, if the villein's daughter was married to a freeman, or to the serf of another lord, the lord of the manor to which she belonged was entitled to a fine, as compensation for the loss he would sustain of the woman and her issue, as if he had lost a heifer or a brood mare. This fine was generally a mark, or half a mark, hence the term mercheta, and it is very evident that the vulgar mind, always accessible to the marvellous, might easily understand this customary payment on such an occasion, as a composition for a gross and indecent custom which I am happy to believe existed only in imagination ; and this was the opinion of Mr. Astle, in his Essay on the tenures and customs of Great Tey, Essex, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii., p. 36. Among other authorities the curious may refer to the following :—Nathaniel Bacon on the Laws and Government of England (fol. 1739), 66, compiled from notes of the learned Selden ; Buchan, History of Scotland, lib. iv. and vii. ; Co. Litt. 117, b, cap. 140, a ; Bract. lib. ii. f. 26 ; Litt. sec. 167 ; Robinson's *Gavelkind*, 388, 9 ; Sir David Dalrymple's (Lord Hailes's) learned *Essay on the Mercheta Mulierum* ; and “*Recherches sur l'origine et la nature des Droits connus anciennement sous les noms de droits des premières nuits, de markette, d'afforage, marcheta, maritagium, et burmede, &c.*,” par M. J. J. Raepsaet, 8vo., Gand. 1817.

The reasons assigned by Littleton, Blackstone, and Robinson are all virtually the same ; all resting upon the disadvantage of position of the youngest son ; and they are all equally unsatisfactory, for they are grounded upon the supposition that the youngest son alone is unsettled in life, or left with his father at his decease, in which case alone the custom would have an appearance of justice ; and they overlook the very constant occurrence of

\* Manor of Wivenhoe, county Essex.  
“ Ric Barre tenet unum messuagium, &c.  
et debet Tallagium, Sectam Curia et  
Merchet. hoc modo; quod si maritare  
voluit Filiam suam cum quodam libero  
homine extra Villam, faciat pacem Domino

pro maritagio : et si eam maritaverit aliqui  
Custumario Ville, nihil dabit pro Mari-  
tagio.” Extent Manerii de Wivenhoe, 40  
Edw. III, Watkins' Cop., by Vidal, vol.  
ii, p. 368.

one or more of the elder sons being set forward in life during their father's life-time, leaving several at home ; and the not unfrequent case of a father dying early, and leaving all his sons young and equally helpless and unprovided for ; in which cases it would seem to be most inconsistent with justice and equity, as well as most inconvenient to the family of the deceased tenant, that the inheritance should go to the youngest son in preference to his brothers, as unprovided, and except by a few years more or less of age, not more able to help themselves than he is.

It seems to me, therefore, that the real cause of the origin of the custom of Borough English has not yet been ascertained ; and although venturing to differ from such learned authorities as I have cited, I propose to give my own views on the subject. I am by no means so confident as to say, or to think, that I have discovered the sure and very cause and reason of this singular custom, and I submit what I have to say as to its origin, with very sincere deference to the opinions of those who are much better qualified to decide upon questions of legal and antiquarian research.

With these preliminary observations, I beg to say that I consider the custom of Borough English took its rise from the period when copyhold lands were held really and substantially, and not, as now, nominally "at the will of the lord," when the lord's will, uniformly exercised, made the custom of the manor, and was not, as now, controlled by the custom. And in no instance was the lord's will so likely to be exercised as in determining which of his tenant's family, on the decease of the tenant, should succeed to the tenement held by the lord's will.\*

The custom of Borough English is in fact to be accounted for in the same manner as the various other customs which exist in different manors. In some manors the lands descend to the eldest son, in others to all the sons equally, as in Gavelkind. "Custom of some manor is, that if the tenant

\* "If the villein behaved himself well, was industrious, and faithful in his returns, he often continued in the possession of the lands, and even when he died his children were frequently permitted to succeed him. This, however, depended upon the pleasure

of the lord; and if the lord consented that some of the posterity of the deceased tenant should again occupy the lands, it was for him to select the individual. Hence the variety of custom as to descents." Watkins' *Cop.* vol. ii, p. 210.

dies seised of five acres or less, then the youngest son ought to inherit, but if above, then all the sons, as in Gavelkind, ought to inherit it."\* "Custom of some manor is, that the youngest son, or youngest daughter of the first wife, being married a virgin, ought to inherit."† In other manors, the sons and daughters inherit equally, as at Wareham in Dorsetshire.‡ In others the eldest daughter alone succeeds to the inheritance if there be no sons, as at Yardley in Hertfordshire.§

As great a variance exists in different manors as to the wife's dower. In some the wife is entitled to the whole of her husband's copyhold lands for her life, as at Cuckfield, Ditcheling, and Rottingdean: in others to a moiety, in others to a third as at common law, and in some manors she is not entitled to any dower or freebench in respect of the copyhold lands of her husband, as at Rotherfield: and I have been informed of one manor where daughters are preferred in respect of inheritance to sons.|| Thus it is, I think, owing to the caprice of the several ancient lords, that these different manorial customs have arisen and been established.

This opinion is in accordance with those of Sir Martin Wright, in his introduction to the Law of Tenures,¶ and Mr. Watkins, in a note on Chief Baron Gilbert's work on Tenures.

And as to the reasons which would induce the lord to prefer the youngest son to succeed the father in the inheritance of the tenements held of his manor, we may suppose that the barons and lords being liable to furnish certain numbers of men for military service, in many instances, took care to secure the elder sons of their tenants as military retainers; and that the villenage or copyhold lands, being generally held by agricultural services, were left to the younger sons or youngest son to cultivate, and render the services due to the lord for the land. And another reason may be attributed to the avarice, or love of patronage of the

\* Kitchin, p. 203.

† Kitchin, p. 202.

‡ Blount's Ten. 288, Watkins' Cop. by Vidal, vol. ii. p. 441.

§ Salmon's Herts, p. 323, Watkins' Cop.

by Vidal, vol. ii. p. 444.

|| Penrith, in Wales.

¶ Wright on Tenures, p. 221.

lords, for as the lord was entitled to the wardship of his infant tenants, which allowed the infant only a decent maintenance during his minority (all the surplus profits going to the profit of the guardian) the lord had a direct interest in long minorities, and therefore might have willed that the youngest son should be the heir.

It is true that the lord would not frequently trouble himself with such small matters, but there was generally some retainer of the lord, or uncle or near relative of the minor, who begged the wardship of the lord ; who in exercise of his patronage, and in imitation of greater men, granted the wardship of his infant tenant to his own dependant, as he himself would have asked and gladly received a more important wardship from the king or his own superior lord.

A very remarkable instance of the exercise of the lord's will, as respects the descent of lands holden of him, is extant in a charter of that very remarkable man, Simon de Montfort (to whom this nation is more indebted than is generally known or acknowledged), dated in 39th Henry III. (A.D. 1255), whereby, as a great favour to his burgesses of Leicester, at their earnest supplication, for the benefit of the town, and with the full assent of all the burgesses, the earl granted to them that thenceforward the eldest son should be the heir of his father instead of the youngest, as was then the custom of the town. This charter is more remarkable as it was the act of a subject, by his own will, altering the local law of inheritance, without any legislative authority or even royal sanction ; and that sixty-five years subsequent to the period of legal prescription.

To revert to the name of the custom, my opinion is that it originated with the Norman lords, who imposed this custom as a peculiar mark of serfdom on their English vassals, which their Norman followers, who were accustomed to the law of primogeniture as attached to freeholdings, would not submit to ; hence the distinction of tenures at Nottingham, of Burgh Engloyes, and Burgh Frauncoyes, which although not now known in that town, are kept in remembrance by the two parts of the town having been not long since distinguished as the English borough and the French borough. It is worthy of observation, as corrobor-

rative of this view of the subject, that the Earls of Warren and Surrey, who soon after the Conquest possessed the barony and rape of Lewes, where the custom of Borough English is almost universal as regards copyholds, possessed also Reigate, Dorking, Betchworth, and Kennington in Surrey, and Stamford in Lincolnshire; in all which places we still find the same custom prevailing.

To show that the customary descent to the youngest son was not unknown to the Norman and Flemish followers of William, as a peculiarity of serfdom or villeinage (although Robinson says they were unacquainted with it in their own country, and Blackstone was obliged to go so far away as to the Tartar tribes for any similar custom), I can refer to the "Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens," by M. Bouthors, Greffier en chef de la Cour d'appel d'Amiens, &c., published by the Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, where we find that the same customary descent to the youngest son prevails in that province of France, and in Artois, under the name of Maineté,\* viz., in the Seigneuries of Gouy et Bavaincourt, Rettembes, Croy, Lignieres, Warlus, Rezencourt, Brontelle, Hornoy, Selincourt, Adinfer, Blairville, Wancour, Guémappes, Hebuterne, Pays de Callieu, Temporel du Chapitre d'Arras, and Rassery.

M. Bouthors, in a letter to me, says, that in the environs of Arras and of Douai the law of Maineté was the general custom. In Ponthieu and Vivier it was the exception.

M. Bouthors also says that it is found likewise in Flanders, under the name of Madelstard;† and Ducange tells us it prevailed among families at Hochstet in Suabia. "Quam-  
etiam locum habuisse in familia Hochstatana Auctor est Ludovicus Guicciardinus in Descr. Belgii."‡

In this kingdom the custom is much more extensive than would be generally supposed. It is found to prevail more extensively in the counties anciently called Southfolk, Southrey, and Southsex, than in any other part of the kingdom. In Suffolk I have found eighty-four manors; in Surrey, twenty-eight manors; and in Sussex, one hundred and thirty-

\* Moins né—Moins agé.

† Merlin Repertoire de Jurisprudence, en mot Maineté.

‡ This I take to be Hoogstraat. I

cannot, however, find any such passage in Guicciardini's *Belgium*, 2 vols. 16mo. Amsterdam, 1660.

five manors, in which the custom of Borough English is the law of descent.

I annex a list of all the manors and places in the county of Suffolk that I have been able to collect in which the custom of descent to the youngest son exists, with the names of the present owners, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, the particulars of the customs, and the authorities ; which list, although far from perfect, and doubtless containing many inaccuracies, will I hope be found useful. For a great portion of this list I have been much indebted to my late esteemed friend Samuel Golding, Esq., who took great pains in revising and correcting the whole.

I cannot conclude this imperfect paper without expressing my thanks to the stewards of manors, and other professional gentlemen, for the liberal kindness and attention which has been given to my inquiries, and for the readiness with which they have furnished the information required.

I do not profess to have given a perfect list of all the manors in this county in which the custom prevails, as I have reason to believe there are many others, and I should be much indebted for any further information respecting the nature, extent, origin, and history of the custom, with which any of the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology may be so good as to favour me.     GEORGE R. CORNER.

3, *Paragon, New Kent Road,*  
25 May, 1855.

*A List of Manors and Places in the County of Suffolk*

Names of Manors.	Parishes in which situate.	Owners.
Abrewicks in Ashfield . . .	Great Ashfield . . .	Mr. Newcombe . . .
Aldeburgh . . .	Aldborough . . .	: : :
Aldeburgh Vicarage . . .		
All Saints, Alnwick . . .	Ashfield . . .	. . .
Ashfield (Great) . . .	Ashfield Magna and Badwell Ash, <i>alias</i> Little Ashfield . . .	Edward, Lord Thurlow.
Bacton (Old) . . .	Bacton and adjoining . . .	Geo. Tomline, Esq. . .
Barking cum Needham . . .	Town of Needham Market and Barking . . .	. . .
Becklings, Cantlets, and Risings . . .	Snape . . .	. . .
Bedfield . . .	Occold . . .	. . .
Benningham Hall . . .	Hælewood and Aldborough . . .	
Billeford . . .	Bacton . . .	G. Tomline, Esq.
Braiseworth New Hall . . .	Brockford and adjoining . . .	Sir George Nathaniel Broke, Bart.
Bramford . . .		John Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Brockford cum Membris . . .		
Bucklesham . . .		
Charfield Hall . . .	Near Woodbridge . . .	Earl Howe . . .
Chepenhall . . .	Fressingfield . . .	
Chevington . . .		The Marquess of Bristol . . .
Christchurch, otherwise Withepole House . . .		
Cotton Hempnells with Skeith, on the part of Hempnells and on the part of Skeith . . .		Edwd. Beaumont Venn, Esq.
Cotton Bresworth . . .		
Creeting St. Olave's, other- wise Woolney Hall, Mickfield, Cooks upon Crane, and Creeting . . .		Geo. Tomline, Esq. . .
Debach . . .		
Dennies, with Sackville's Rents, Bunwalls, and others . . .	Coddenham . . .	Sir William Fowle Fowle Middleton, Bart.
Dernford Hall . . .	Swaffling . . .	. . .
Dunningworth, with Wan- tisden . . .		
Elmswell . . .	Elmswell . . .	Miss Gyfford . . .
Elmswell . . .		
Eye . . .		

*in which the Customary Descent is to the Youngest Son.*

If the Custom extends to Females and Collaterals.	Special Customs and Observations.	Authorities.
No . . . .	Fines certain . . . .	S. Golding, Esq., Walsham Hy. Southwell, Esq., Saxmundham
. . . .	. . . .	G. Lake, Esq., Lincoln's Inn; and E. L. Swatman, Esq., Lynn
. . . .	Fine arbitrary, except a small portion, 6s. 8d. per acre.	R. Almack, Esq. (Steward)
. . . .	Fine certain, 2s. per acre . . . .	Mr. Lake & Mr. Golding — Ware, Esq., Lincoln's-inn-fields
. . . .	. . . .	Mr. Southwell
. . . .	. . . .	Mr. Lake
. . . .	. . . .	The same
. . . .	. . . .	Mr. Southwell
. . . .	Fines arbitrary . . . .	Mr. Golding Messrs. Cobbold & Yarington, Ipswich (Steward)
. . . .	Courts Baron and Leet; Fines arbitrary . . . .	E. C. Sharpen, Esq., of Beccles, and Mr. Golding
. . . .	. . . .	Wm. P. Hunt, Esq., Ipswich (Steward)
. . . .	Fines arbitrary . . . .	Mr. Almack
. . . .	. . . .	G. A. Carthew, Esq., East Dereham
. . . .	. . . .	Hist. Thingo, p. 325
. . . .	. . . .	William P. Hunt, Esq., Ipswich (Steward)
. . . .	Hempnalls Fine arbitrary, Skeith certain . . . .	Mr. Lake and Mr. Golding
. . . .	Fines arbitrary . . . .	Mr. Golding Mr. Lake
. . . .	. . . .	Mr. Catton, Wickham Market Messrs. Cobbold and Yarington
The custom extends to all collateral male heirs . . . .	. . . .	Wm. Edwards, Esq., Framlingham William P. Hunt, Esq., Ipswich (Steward) Mr. Golding and Mr. Lake Mr. Hunt Mr. Lake

Names of Manors.	Parishes in which situate.	Owners.
Framlingham . . .	Bedingfield . . .	. . .
Gislingham . . .	Gislingham . . .	Sir Edwd. Kerrison, Bart.
Gislingham Goldingham, otherwise Goldingham Hall		
Gosbeck . . .		Sir Wm. Fowle Fowle Middleton, Bart.
Criston, Stratford . . .	Stratford St. Andrew . . .	. . .
Grundisburgh . . .		
Harborow Hall, with As-pall and Debenham		
Hargrave . . .		
Hartest . . .		J. G. Weller Poley, Esq.
Haughley cum Membris . . .	Haughley or Haughly, and various parishes adjoining	Rev. H. Crawford and sisters
Henley Sextons . . .		
Hoo . . .		
Hoxne Hall, with the Priory	Hoxne, near Eye . . .	Sir Edwd. Kerrison, Bart.
Kirton . . .		— Pye, Esq.
Lavenham . . .		
Little Haugh . . .	Norton . . .	P. Huddlestone, Esq.
Maulkin Hall, <i>alias</i> New Hall	Pakenham . . .	Henry Wilson, Esq.
Mendlesham cum Membris . . .	Mendlesham, and adjoining parishes	Chas. Tyrell, Esq.
Middleton with Fordley . . .	Middleton . . .	
Mellis, St. John's . . .	Mellis and Burgate . . .	George Holt Wilson, Esq.
Mellis, Pountney Hall . . .	Mellis . . .	Lord Henniker . . .
Newton Hall . . .	Near Sudbury . . .	Earl Howe . . .
Newton with Gosbeck . . .		Sir Wm. Fowle Fowle Middleton, Bart.
Norton Hall . . .		
Occolt Hall . . .		
Overhall . . .	Otley . . .	
Pulham Hall and Welham Hall	Wetherden . . .	Lord Thurlow . . .
Rushes and Jennies . . .	Burgate and near . . .	George Holt Wilson, Esq.
Sackvilles . . .		
Saxted . . .		
Sibton, with its Members . . .	Bramfield, Orford, Heveningham, Sibton, Peasenhall, Rondham, Rumburgh, Shadingfield, Wallpole, Willingham, and Yoxford	John F. P. Scrivener, Esq., and Dorothea his wife
Scotness . . .		
Sokemore . . .		

If the Custom extends to Females and Collaterals.	Special Customs and Observations.	Authorities.
The custom extends to youngest daughter	.	Hist. Framlingham, p. 389 — Pillans, Esq., Swaffham
The custom extends to youngest nephew	Fines arbitrary	Mr. Lake and Mr. Golding
.	.	Messrs. Cobbold and Yarington
.	.	Doe dem Garrod v. Garrod, 2 B. and Ad. 87
.	.	Mr. Waller, Bookseller, Fleet-street
.	.	Mr. Lake
.	.	C. D. Leech, Esq., Bury
.	Fines arbitrary	Mr. Almack
.	Fines arbitrary	Mr. Golding
.	.	Mr. Littleboy (Sir W. Foster & Co., Norwich), and G. Wilkinson, Esq., North Walsham
.	.	Reve v. Maltster, Croke's Rep. Charles, p. 410
.	.	Mr. Lake
.	.	Mr. Hunt
.	Fines certain for the borough land and houses	Blount's Tenures, by Beck- with, p. 440
.	Fines certain, 3s. per acre	Mr. Golding
.	.	F. Wing, Esq., Bury
.	Fines certain for land and houses	Mr. Golding
Youngest brother and youngest nephew	.	Mr. Southwell
Ditto	.	Mr. Golding
.	Fines arbitrary	Mr. Almack
.	.	Messrs. Cobbold and Yarington
.	.	Mr. Hunt
.	.	Mr. Lake
.	.	Mr. Littleboy
.	Free bench, Fines arbitrary	Mr. Almack (Steward)
.	Fines arbitrary	Mr. Lake
.	.	Ibid.
.	.	Hist. Framlingham, p. 391
.	.	Hy. Hay, Esq. of Chelmsford
.	.	Mr. Lake
.	.	Ibid.

Names of Manors.	Parishes in which situate.	Owners.
Stanton Hall, with Mick-fields and Bedwells	Stanton, two parishes, now united and adjoining	Henry Capel Loftt, Esq.
Stoke Hall, with Thorpe		.
Theberton . . .	Theberton . . .	Mrs. Thruston . . .
Thelnetham . . .	Thelnetham and adjoining	
Thelnetham Rectory . .	Ditto	The Rector . . .
Thorndon, with its Members	Thorndon and adjoining	.
Tunstall . . .		.
Tyrell's Hall, Felton's .	Foxhall . . .	.
Ufford . . .	. . .	.
Ulvestone . . .		.
Waldingfield Hall . .	. . .	.
Wattisfield Hall, with Gyffords and Halymote	Wattefield . . .	Henry Youngman, Esq.
Westhorpe . . .	Westhorpe . . .	Lady Nightingale . . .
Weston Market . . .	Weston Market . . .	Mrs. Thruston . . .
Wetherden Hall and Pulham Hall	Wetherden . . .	Lord Thurlow . . .
Wetheringsett . . .	Wetheringsett . . .	Edwd. Jermy, Esq. . .
Wickham Skeith . . .	Wickham Skeith . . .	Rev. Castell Garrard and wife . . .
Wix . . .	Ufford . . .	
Wix Bishop . . .	Ipswich . . .	John Cobbold, Esq. . .
Woodhall . . .	Stoke Ash . . .	Rev. George Turner . . .
Worham Hall . . .	Worham . . .	.
Yoxford, with its Members	. . .	.

If the Custom extends to Females and Collaterals.	Special Customs and Observations.	Authorities.
.	.	Mr. Golding
.	.	Mr. Lake
.	.	Mr. Southwell
.	Fine arbitrary.	Mr. Golding
.	.	Mr. Lake
.	.	Mr. Catton
.	.	Mr. Hunt
.	.	Dr. Edwards Crisp, of London
The custom extends to the younger brother	.	Mr. Lake E. Stedman, Esq., of Sudbury
.	The Hall Manor goes to the eldest: fines arbitrary. Gyfford's Boro' English: fines arbitrary. Haly-note: fines certain on death, or alienation of 2s. 8d. for every tenement.	Mr. Golding
Youngest son and eldest brother	.	Ibid.
.	Free bench, Fines arbitrary	Ibid. R. Almack, Esq. (Steward)
.	Free bench or moiety	Mr. Golding and Mr. Lake
.	Fines arbitrary	Mr. Golding
.	.	Mr. Hunt
.	.	Messrs. Cobbold and Yarington
.	Fines arbitrary	Mr. Golding Mr. Littleboy and Mr. Wilkinson
.	.	Messrs. Bohun and Rix, of Beccles

## INVENTORY OF FURNITURE AT MENDHAM HALL, 1548.

THE earliest account that can be obtained of Mendham Hall is that it was a Lordship of the Abbots of St. Edmund's Bury, and enfeoffed by Abbot Baldwin in Hugh de Vere, of whom it was purchased in the reign of William II. by Nicholas de Mendham, whose family took their surname from this village. It continued with them until 1318, when John de Mendham sold it. This manor was afterwards added to the manor of King's Hall, in Mendham, and King Edward I. settled it upon Eleanor, his first queen. On her decease it became the property of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, who sold it to the Fressingfields. Sir John de Fressingfield sold them to Sir Walter de Norwich and his heirs. In 1353 Sir John de Huntingfield held them at half a knight's fee. They were soon after settled by the trustees of Roger de Huntingfield upon Mendham Priory, and continued in that house until the Dissolution; and in 1540 King Henry VIII. granted them to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, of whom they were purchased by the Frestons. In 1551 Richard Freston was lord, and the property still continues in that family.

The original manuscript from which this inventory is printed, formerly belonged to the late Henry Seekamp, of Ipswich, esq., a well-known collector of coins, antiquities, &c. It came into his possession as executor to Mr. Shave —many years an eminent bookseller in the same town. Mr. Shave purchased several large libraries from gentlemen in the county, which were disposed of by means of sale catalogues.

W. S. FITCH.

## MENDHAM HALLE, IN SUFF.

The inventory taken there the seconde daye of Septembre, in the seconde yeare of the reigne of our sov'reigne Kynge & Lorde Edwarde the sixte [1548], ageynst the comyng of my Lady Marie's grace.

*The Grets Chambre.*

Ffyrst, the seyd chambre is hanged rounde w<sup>t</sup> ix pec's of verder, w<sup>t</sup> ij curtaynes of blewe and grene dornyx\* for the grete wyndow, wherin is a carpet for the grete windowe of red say, imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> blake satyn, a carpet of verder for the lesse window, w<sup>t</sup> a quytyan of satyn & velvet for the same, imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> dropes of golde. A cupbord w<sup>t</sup> a carpet of nedyll work w<sup>t</sup> a curtyan of satin & blacke velvet embrodered w<sup>t</sup> dropes. A joyned chayre w<sup>t</sup> seates and blacke velvet at backe, imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> a quytian of blacke velvet for the same. A square Flaundres stole, cov'd w<sup>t</sup> a seate of yallowe sattin and crymsyn velvet, chekered, ffrynged w<sup>t</sup> yallowe & crymsyn silke. A joyned forme & iij square turned stooles of joyner's worke, w<sup>t</sup> ij aunde irons.

*Grene Chambre.*

It'm, the said chambre is hanged rounde w<sup>t</sup> dornyx, wherein is one grete bedstede w<sup>t</sup> roses, hedes, and antyque gilt, and the testor of the same, valence of blewe and grene sylke. iij curtayns of grene sarsenet, the hede of grene saten of Brydgs† lyned. A donge‡ & ffetherbed. A payre of ffustyans, a blanket of twylle, a bolster & ij pyllowes. A carpet for the windowe of blewe saye, imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> blache velvet & blewe flower de lys of satten, a quytyan for the windowe of yallowe damaske & crymsyn velvit. A cupbord w<sup>t</sup> a carpett of nedyll worke of roses. A Flemyshe chayre w<sup>t</sup> rede clothe, & a quytyan of nedyll werke, w<sup>t</sup> harts, w<sup>t</sup> a payre of shets, and ij pillowberes.

*Chappell Cha'bre.*

Ffyrste, the seyd chambre is hanged w<sup>t</sup> iij pec's of verder, lyned, w<sup>t</sup> a cartayne for the grete wyndowe of blewe and grene dornyx, wherin is a bedde of joyn' worke turned, lute colored, w<sup>t</sup> teystor and hed of cloth of golde and crymsyn velvit, valence of blache sylke & golde; iij blewe curtaynes of sarsenet, a mattrasse, a donge, a ffetherbed, a bolster, ij pyllows, a paire of ffustyans, a rede happen, a cov'ng of v'ders, a cov'ng of sylke of v' payres lyned w<sup>t</sup> blewe and iij quytians of the same sylke for wyndowes lynid w<sup>t</sup> tawnie damaske, a carpett of nedyll worke for the gardyn wyndow. A carpett of ffrayne worke for the chappell wyndow, a quytyan of nedyll worke lynid w<sup>t</sup> tawney satten of Brydgs. A cupbord w<sup>t</sup> a carpett of nedyll worke, a chayre w<sup>t</sup> seate and bake of nedyll worke, ffryngid w<sup>t</sup> blake and yallowe sylke. A lytell fouled stoole w<sup>t</sup> seate of nedyll worke. A skrene and a glasse. A payre of shetes.

\* A kind of stuff used for curtains, carpets, &c., so called from Doornick or Tournay, in Flanders, where it was first made.

† Satin of Bruges, being manufactured there.

‡ A mattress.

*The Inne Cha'bre.*

It'm, therin is a joyned bedd w<sup>t</sup> a teystor joyned, a fetherbede, a payre of blanketts, a bolster, a pyllowe, a twylt, a counter, a cupbord, a chayre, ij heoches\*, one flourme, and a payer of shetes.

*The Mewes Chambre.*

It'm, the seyde chambre is hanged rounde w<sup>t</sup> rede and grene saye, w<sup>t</sup> ij curtaynes for the iij wyndowes of blew bokeram, & ij carpetts of grene & white dornyx, ij cutyonys for wyndowes of nedell worke, and one of satin of Brydgs, imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> R. and A., iiiij joyned stooles w<sup>t</sup> iiiij quytians of bawdkyn†. A cupbord w<sup>t</sup> a carpett of nedell worke. A joyned bedd gylt w<sup>t</sup> teystor and hede of stryped satten of Brydgs, valence of crewle, iij curteynes of grene and tayne sarcanet. A mattresse, a fetherbedd, a bolster, and toow pyllowes, a payre of wollen blankets, a red happyn. A cov'ng of grene sylke, twylted and lyned w<sup>t</sup> oleive, a payre shetes & ij pyllowberes‡.

*Chappell Clossett.*

It'm, therein is a benche to leane uppon, w<sup>t</sup> a carpett of dornyx & iiiij curtaynes of dornyx, vi of lethere, a byble in Englysse§, and one in lattyn, Erasmus Paraphrasis, a payre shetes.

*Seylyd Chambre.*

It'm, the seid chambre is styld rownde, wherin is a joyned bedd w<sup>t</sup> tester & hede of rede clothe, imbroodered w<sup>t</sup> garter, valence of crewell, iij curtaynes of rede saye, a donge, a fetherbed, a bolster, & a pyllow, ij blankets of Iryshe ffryse, a cov'ngye of verders. A cupbord w<sup>t</sup> a carpett of nedell worke, a carpet of nedell worke for the chappell wyndowe, a quytian of nedellworke, a joyned stoole, a cofer, a fyre shovel.

*Mr. Wentworthe's Chamber.*

It'm, the seid chambre is hanged w<sup>t</sup> grene and blewe dornyx rounde, iij carpettes for the wyndowes of the same, iiiij quytians for the said wyndowes of checkered velvet, grene and rede. A whyte joyned bedd, gylte testor & heade of black velvet & whyte saten of Brydgs, imbroodered w<sup>t</sup> dropes and roses, valence of whyte and blacke sylke, iij curtaynes of whyte & blacke sarsanet, a matterasse, a fetherbed. A bolster, ij pyllowes, a payre ffustyans, a blanket of Iryshe ffryse. A cov'ngye of verders. It'm, a speruer|| of yallowe satten embroodered & blake velvet, w<sup>t</sup> braunched letters and crosses, & w<sup>t</sup> iij curtaynes of yallow say, a mattresse, a fetherbed, a bolster, ij pilows, ij blankets, and a cov'ng of verder. A cupbord w<sup>t</sup> a carpet of nedell worke, ij joyned chayres with ij quytians of satin of Brydgs, a fyre shovel, a payre of bellowes, a fourme.

\* A hutch.

† Tunic or cloth of gold, upon which figures in silk were embroidered.

‡ Cloths for laying over the pillow, sometimes of very rich material and work.

§ Probably that ordered by royal injunctions in the previous year (1547) to be set up in some convenient place in every church or chapel.

|| Curtains that enclosed or shut in the bed, from sparran, *abdere*, to shut or close.

*The Rede Cha'bre.*

It'm, the sayd cha'bre is hanged w<sup>t</sup> red, wherin is a joyned bedd, w<sup>t</sup> tayster & heade of red sarsenet, valence of red sylke, iij curtaynes of sarcenet. A fetherbed, a bolster, ij pyllowes, & a payre blankets. A cov'ng of verders. A cupberd w<sup>t</sup> a carpet of nedell worke, a turned chayre, w<sup>t</sup> ij quytyans of bawdkyn, a fourme.

*The Gallery or the Grete Chambre.*

It'm, the same is hanged w<sup>t</sup> grene and red saye rownde, wherin is v pictuers, iij tables, ix cloths, & Saynt George in a table, imbrodered upon clothe of golde. The king's armes, iij carpets for the wyndowes of grene dornyx, iij quytyons for the windowes of yelow satin and crymsyn velvet, iij quytyons of red say. A joined table w<sup>t</sup> a carpet of framed worke, ij fourmes w<sup>t</sup> carpets of dornyx, a grete glasse.

*The P'lor.*

It'm, therin is a chayre cov'd w<sup>t</sup> purple velvet, bakked w<sup>t</sup> clothe of golde imbrothered, w<sup>t</sup> ij quytyans of floured sylke, lyned w<sup>t</sup> saten of Brydgs, a table and a cupboard.

*The P'lor Chamber.*

It'm, the seid chambre is hanged w<sup>t</sup> ij peces of dornyx, ij curtaynes for ij windowes of the same, wherin is one joyned bedd turned, w<sup>t</sup> taystor of rede and whyte satten of Brydgs imbrodered, hede of rede damaske, and whyte saten of Brydgs imbrodered, valence of whyte & rede sylke. A materesse, a fetherbed, a bolster, ij pyllowes, a payne\* of flustyans, a cov'ng of verder lyned. It'm, a pallet unto a materesse, a fetherbed, a bolster, 2 pyllowes, a payre blankets, a twylt, a cov'ng of tapystre, a rounde table, a square chayre, w<sup>t</sup> seate of sylke & blake velvet. A cupboard w<sup>t</sup> a carpet of framed worke imbrodered, w<sup>t</sup> quytyan of velvet & cofers, a stoole, a payre of tongues, a skrene, ij payre of shetes, ij pyllowberes.

*The Storehouse Cha'bre.*

It'm, ij stande beddes, w<sup>t</sup> one teystor and a hede, & iiiij curteynes of dornyx, ij fetherbeds, iij bolsters, one pyllow, and a payre blankets, one cov'ng of verders and one of tapystre, a table w<sup>t</sup> trestells, ij fourmes, a joyned close cheyre, a quytyan of crewell,† & ij payre shetes.

*Gallery Chambre.*

It'm, the seid chambre is lyned rounde w<sup>t</sup> a curtayne of dornyx for the wyndow, wherin is a bedd joyned w<sup>t</sup> a tester & heade of blake damaske imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> freers gyrdly, valence of blache & yelow sylke, iij curteyns of blache and yelowe sarcanet, a matterasse, a fetherbed, a bolster, ij pyllowes, a payre of blanketts, a cov'ng of verder, a square joyned table, a cupboard w<sup>t</sup> a carpet of verdures, a carpet of frame worke, with roses for the wyndowe, & a cucyon of yelow damaske & crymsyn velvet for the same, ij chayres joyned w<sup>t</sup> ij quytyans of verders for them, ij cofers, a forme, a lytell square stoole, a fyre shovel and a payre of shetes w<sup>t</sup> ij pyllowberes.

\* A counterpayn; so named from the panes of various colours, contrasting with each other.

† A kind of worsted so named.

*The nexte Chambre.*

It'm, therin is a bedd joyned & tester of the same, mattrasse, a ffetherbed, a bolster, a payre of blankets, a cov'ng of tap'stree, ij cofers, a close, and ij payre of shetts.

*The inn' Chambre or the corn' Chambre.*

It'm, a joyned bede, a ffetherbed, a bolster, a payre blankets, a cov'ng of tapestry.

*The Corn Chambre.*

It'm, the same is hanged w<sup>t</sup> blewe and grene dornyx rounde, wherin is one joyned bedd w<sup>t</sup> bolster and heade of whyte lynnnyng clothe imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> blacke satyn. Valence of whyte and blake crewell, ij curtayns of whyte & blacke saye, a ffetherbed, a bolster, ij pyllowes, a payre of blankets, a cov'ng of verder, a cupbord, w<sup>t</sup> a carpet of Arreys, a carpet for the wyndowe of blewe dornyx, and quytyan for the same of bawdkyn, a joyned chayre and a turned chayre, w<sup>t</sup> ij quytynans of verders. A cofer, a payre of shetts, & ij pyllowbers.

*Ye Porter's Chambre.*

It'm, a joyned bedd, a donge, a payre blankets, a bolster, a cov'ng of dornyx, a grete cofer, a payre of shetts.

*Porche Chambre.*

It'm, it is hanged w<sup>t</sup> grene say, wherin is a joyned bed w<sup>t</sup> tester of blewe imbrodered, valence of crewill, a mattrasse, a ffetherbed, a bolster, a pyllow, a payre of Wollyn blankets, cov'ng of tapestre. It'm, a tryndelbed\*, a matteresse and ffetherbed, a bolster, a payre of blankets, cov'lyd, a cupbord, ij payre of shets, ij pyllowbers.

*The nexte Chambre.*

It'm, a stande bedde, a matteresse, a bolster, a payre blankets and cov'ng of dornyx, and a payre of shetts.

*The Clerk's Cha'bre.*

It'm, therin a stand bedd, where in a materyse, a grene cloth, ij cov'lyds w<sup>t</sup> a bolster, a lytill table, a cov'ng, a ffetherbed, a bolster.

*The Pantry Chambre.*

ij bedds therin, ij payre shetes.

*The Chambre at Stayre Foot.*

It'm, a ffetherbed, ij bolsters, a payre blankets, ij cov'lets, a stoole, a quytyan of verdrew, a square table, a cofer, a stand bedd, and a payre of shets.

*The Stable.*

It'm, a stand bedd, a matteresse, a bolster, a blanket of Lynsy wolsey, a cov'ng of redd, a hooche, & ij payre of shets.

*The Old Darey benethe.*

It'm, a stande bedde therin, a matteresse, a bolster of flocke, a blanket of wollen, a cov'let. It'm, another bedd unto a matteresse, a bolster of ffethers, a blanket, a cov'ng.

\* The trundle or truckle bedstead was  
that in which the attendant slept in the same chamber, and which was run under  
the "standing bed" when not used.

Stuff borowid at Mendham Halle of dyverse p'sons, the seconde  
and iij day of September, in A° ii<sup>d</sup> R. Ed<sup>a</sup>. VI., to helpe to  
furnishe the

*Gallery Chambre,*

Of Mr. Wharton : a fetherbed, a bolster, a Payne ffustyan, ij pyllows,  
and one cov'ng, besydes ij pyllows apoynted in other places.

*Corn Chambre in the Gallery*

Mr. Wharton : one pyllow & a cov'ng.

*Porch Chambre,*

Of Mr. Ryppys : a fetherbed, a bolster.

Rychard Bacon : a cov'ng whyte and blewe ; and of  
Mother Whytman : a pallet unto a matirasse, a fetherbed, a bolster,  
ij pyllowes w<sup>t</sup> beres, a payre of blankettis, a cov'ng.

*Pantry Chambre.*

Rychard Bacon : ij fetherbeds, ij bolsters, ij matresses, ij payre  
blankets, a cov'ng of Pulh'm worke.\*

*Inn' Chambre to the Gallery Chambre.*

Thomas Witche : a matteresse, a fether bedde, a bolster, a payre  
blankets, & cov'ng of Pulh'm work, all marked with redde.

*Hye ward of a Chamb' of Mendh'm.*

A fether poke of canvas and a mattresse.

Of Mother Whytman : a flock bed, a bolster of fethers, & ij bla'kets.

*Red Chambre.*

Mast. Reppes : a fetherbed and a bolster.

Mother Whytman : a cov'ng of Pulham work.

*Armory Chambre.*

Wm. Thomas : a ferherbed, a bolster, a cov'ng of Pulham work.

Of Thomas Molton : a fetherbed, a bolster, a blanket, and a cov'let.

*Chamber at Stares Foot*

Of Thomas Botewryght : a mattresse, a fetherbed, a bolster, a  
cov'ng of dornyx.

Of Nicholas Frensham : ij blankets of Lynsy Welsey.

*Stable*

Of Thomas Botewryght : a flok bed, a bolster, a cov'ng of grene  
dornyx.

Of Susseham : a fetherbed, a bolster, & a cov'ng of grene dormyx.

*Chappell Chambre.*

Mr. Collyngdon : a carpet of w<sup>t</sup> arres, of nedell werke.

*Master Wentworthe's Chambre.*

A carpet.

*The Grene Chambre.*

One carpet, a quytyan, and.....

*In the P'lor, on the Cupbord.*

A carpet.

*Old Dayre beneathe*

Of Thomas Melton : a fetherbed, a bolster, a payre of blankets, a  
cov'ng of Pulh'm worke.

\* There was a celebrated manufactory of coverlets at Pulham, in Norfolk.

## STOWMARKET CHURCH.

THE number of churches in Suffolk before the Reformation is believed to have amounted to near 550. Of these 449 are enumerated as existing when the Norman Survey, known as Domesday Book, was written, being a much larger number than in any other county of corresponding size. Many of these churches must then have been decayed or insufficient, for the same record notices that nearly eighty churches were in process of building. It does not follow that in these eighty places churches were for the first time being erected ; as the parochial division had been made at a very much earlier period. It is probable that the old Saxon churches, which it is known were generally built of wood, were then rapidly giving place to structures better adapted to the wants of the more civilized Normans, who, in mechanical and artistic skill, were far in advance of their Saxon predecessors.

At Stowmarket there appears to have been two churches, of which the Domesday Book gives us this interesting account :—

“ The church in King Edward the Confessor’s time was free of one carucate (or 100 acres of land). But of this land Hugh de Montfort holds twenty-three acres, and he restores them to a certain chapel, which four brothers, freedmen of Hugh, built in this place near to the cemetery of the mother church. And they were living away from the mother church, which could not contain the whole parish. This mother church has from time immemorial the half of the burial fees, and a fourth part of other offerings which may be made at this chapel by a special deed of exception. And if this chapel was consecrated no one in the hundred knows.”

This curious account of the two churches in Stow (observes Mr. Hollingsworth, in his "History of Stowmarket," p. 39) corresponds with the deeds and old documents in which the living is described as St. Peter and St. Mary in Stow, and with local tradition, which asserts that a small chapel stood near the churchyard at the south corner, where some very deep and massy foundations have been discovered on digging graves.

From what is said in another place Mr. Hollingsworth appears to have been induced to think that there were three churches. He says (p. 71), "So early as the reign of Henry I. the Churches of St. Peter and St. Mary in Stowe, and one statement says of another, called St. Paul, were granted to the Abbey of St. Osith."

The historian does not give us the words of this *one* statement, or tell us where it is to be found, but there is no doubt as to the inference being incorrect. The error has arisen from the fact not being sufficiently known that the mother church was dedicated not to St. Peter alone, but to the Blessed Apostles "Peter and Paul," the patron saints of the Romish Church, whose effigies are always found on the reverse of the papal bulls, and in whose honour many of the most ancient churches in this kingdom were dedicated. The church is so described in the wills of the townspeople, one or two instances of which may be cited.

In 1474 Robert Cosyn\* directed his body to be buried "in eccl'ia beator' ap'lor' Petri et Pauli ;" in 1466 Stephen Hammond, of Thorney†, bequeathed 6*s.* 8*d.* to the reparacion of the Church of Peter and Paul ; and in 1530 John Kebyll‡ left five marks to the reparacion of "the church of Peter and Powll."

With regard to the second church, dedicated to St. Mary, the historian of Stowmarket hints at the possibility of its having been the church of a monastic establishment. He says (p. 74), "We find Ingulph, Abbot of Croyland, in his history in 1076, stating that twelve monks of St. Mary of Stowe were professed religious, or had received their gown in the Croyland Abbey. This may refer to Stow in

\* Register of Wills, Bury, Lib.  
Baldwin, f. 565.

† Lib. Hervey, f. 54.  
‡ Lib. Brett, f. 125.

Lincolnshire, but it is just as likely that it does not." This supposition is, however, inconsistent with the contemporary authority of Domesday Book, which expressly states that the second church was a subordinate one, and with the fact that no record exists of any monastic house, however small, being in Stowmarket. Twelve monks in one religious house would imply a large establishment—such in truth as did then exist at Stow, or Marie Stowe, in Lincolnshire, to which place the Lincolnshire monk was without doubt referring.

Mr. Page, in the "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller," says that St. Mary's Church was pulled down when the present church was built; but this is an error, for it was in use in the 34th year of King Henry VIII., when Jone Goslinge\* directed her body to be "buried within the porche of St. Mary Church of Stow." It could not have been "a small chapel," for we find that it had a tower and a porch, and was furnished with a gorgeous rood-loft or candle-beam towards the making of which Jone Ry†, in 1491, left the sum of ten marks.

The church of Sts. Peter and Paul, which more immediately engages our attention, is a fine spacious fabric, consisting of a chancel and choir with vestry on the north side; a nave with aisles and porches, and tower at the west end. Except the porches and the clerestory, the work is of the Decorated period, but there are one or two good Perpendicular windows, and some very bad new ones in the true Battley Langley style.

The tower, which is of four stories, is finished by a slender spire, of considerable height, having an open gallery a short distance from its base. The tower has double buttresses at the angles, and the door of entrance is on the south side. The bell chamber is furnished with eight bells, and the ringers' floor has several records of great feats in bell ringing. In 1586, Mr. John Howe, by his will, left a sum of money out of a tenement, in Crow-street, for the sexton, "at the time accustomed to ring the greatest bell in the steeple at Stowmarket, and in the morning also to raise up and

\* Lib. Colman, f. 49.

† Lib. Boner, f. 99.

awaken the artificers there dwelling."\* In the Romish times, the ringing of the morning and evening bell was to excite the people to repeat the *Angelus*, according to the general custom in Roman Catholic countries. The Italians call the *Angelus* bell, *Ave Maria dell Aurora* and *Ave Maria della Sera*.† The utility of the practice for secular purposes caused it to be continued after the religious use had been abandoned. The bell is still rung in the evening at eight o'clock. The spire, although comparatively modern, appears to have been in ancient times an admired feature of the church. In 1674, the old spire, which was 77 feet in height, being in danger of falling, was taken down ; and a new one erected, 100 feet high from the tower, with a gallery at the height of 40 feet, all open, wherein hung a clock bell. This was blown down during the great storm of November, 1703 ; and falling upon the roof and the north aisle, did much damage to the church. The present spire was erected a few years afterwards.‡

The porches are both of squared flints with flush panels in the Perpendicular style, but that on the south side, as we generally find, is the largest and most enriched. The windows are of good design, and even in their sad decay put to shame the sorry specimens of cement with which they are in too close proximity. The front is ornamented with three niches, and on the east side of the door leading into the church is the place for the benitoire or stoup of holy water.

Of the date of the north porch we have an accurate account ; for Robert Kent, of Stowmarket, by will§ in 1443, directed his body to be buried in the newly-built porch on the north side of the church of St. Peter. North porches are of comparatively rare occurrence ; and instances of porches on both sides are still more unusual. There are not more than sixty-seven churches in the county with north porches ; and only one half of that number have two porches ; most of these being in towns or places having large populations.

We will now proceed to examine the interior, and entering by the priest's door we observe a fine Decorated east window,

\* Hollingsworth's Hist. Stowmarket p. 79. ‡ Hist. Stowmarket, pp. 200, 202, 220.

† Gage's Hist. of Hengrave, p. 12.

§ Lib. Baldwin, f. 56.

of five lights, having jamb shafts and capitals, and ranges of flowing quatrefoils in the heading. The side windows are also good examples of the same period. The south-east window has the vesica piscis, or symbolic oval, in the centre of the heading. Till the 17th century the chancel was ascended by three steps, but was levelled by order of William Dowsing, the Parliamentary Commissioner appointed to take down and destroy all superstitious pictures, &c. His visit to this church, in 1643-4, is thus recorded in his Journal :— “Stowmarket, Feb. 5. Gave order to break down about seventy superstitious pictures, and to levell the chancell, to Mr. Manning, that promised to do it, and to take down two crosses, one on the steeple and the other on the church, and took up an inscription of *ora pro nobis*.” Till the walls of the chancel were covered with cement, one of the buttresses of the Decorated sedilia, where the officiating clergy sat during the intervals of the service, remained against the south wall.

On the opposite side stood the Holy Sepulchre, before which “a common light” was kept burning from Good Friday to Easter. Besides this common light, was another, known as the “Bachelors’ light,” being maintained at the cost of the single men of the parish. Towards this latter light Thomas Cosyne, in 1533,\* bequeathed eight coombs of malt.

Near to the altar, the accustomed situation for the saint in whose honour the church was dedicated, was an image of St. Paul, to the painting of which, in 1469, John Leet† bequeathed 6s. 8d., and, in 1474, John Cryspin‡ gave 12s. There was without doubt also an image of St. Peter, but no allusion to this figure has been met with.

The vestry door on the north side is an interesting example of 15th century work. It is a remarkable fact, that while sacristies in most cathedral churches were placed on the south side, in parish churches they were generally built on the contrary one; but the reason for this is unknown. Over the vestry is a chamber for the priest whose duty it was to celebrate perpetual or daily mass at one or more of the mortuary chapels, or altars. At the Reformation

\* Lib. Longe, f. 171.

† Lib. Baldwin, f. 427.

‡ Ib., f. 513.

tion there were two chantry priests, who were allowed a pension of four marks yearly whilst they lived. Their names were Sir Robert Denham and Sir — Gild. The way to the priest's chamber is through a small doorway in the south-west corner of the lower room ; and the staircase, as we saw at Mildenhall Church, might have served for the ascent to the rood. The richly-carved canopy on which the rood rested still remains, but has been raised from its proper position to a place over the chancel arch. This arch is a fine specimen of the Decorated period.

The nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of seven arches, having good Decorated piers of four-clustered columns. The arches have hood-mouldings springing from small pointed corbels, enriched with elegant foliage. In the nave, near to the chancel arch, is a grave-stone to the memory of Dr. Thomas Young, the tutor of the poet Milton, who was Vicar here for many years, and died in 1655. A portrait said to be of the doctor is preserved at the vicarage, in the grounds of which is a tree pointed out as Milton's mulberry tree.

The aisles were known, the one on the south side as St. Mary's aisle, and that on the north as St. John the Baptist's aisle, and were so named from the chapels to those saints which occupied the respective east ends. The north aisle is of much larger dimensions than the south. The chapel at the east end was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but is now known as the Tyrell chapel, various members of this ancient family having been interred here since the year 1400 ;\* and the spot being still appropriated as sittings to Gipping Hall, the seat of that family. It was enclosed by a screen or perclose, of rich design, in the Perpendicular style. The principal part of this screen, which is described as new in the will of William Kyng, of Thorney†, 1452, still remains. There are here several good monuments to the Tyrell family, of the Jacobean period. The most remarkable is that of Margaret English, who died in 1604. The canopied altar tomb of stone, forming the south side of this chapel is said to be that of an Abbot of St. Osyth, in Essex. It is of the Decorated period. The

\* Hist. Stowmarket, p. 124.

† Lib. Baldwin, f. 129.

slab on the top of the tomb is of Purbeck marble, a material extensively used in ecclesiastical decorations from the 12th to the 15th century. It was inlaid with brasses representing the effigies of a mitred abbot, with twelve small figures ranged on either side and beneath it, and three shields above it.\* These brasses have all long since disappeared. There is but one brass remaining in the church, a small one at the entrance to this chapel in the aisle, representing Ann Tyrell, who died in 1638, aged eight years, a young girl wrapped in a woollen shroud. This aisle was formerly paved with marble. In 1461 William Schelton† bequeathed 26s. 8d. towards mending the pavement in the aisle of St. John the Baptist; and in 1474 Robert Cosyn‡ directed all the aisle called "Le Seynt John's heele," and the space between the south and west doors of the church, to be paved with marble similar to the then existing pavement in the other parts of the church.

The south aisle was called St. Mary's aisle from the chapel of St. Mary at the east end of it. This chapel was enclosed by a screen of like work to that of the Baptist's chapel on the opposite side. This has been removed within a few years. A part of it now decorates the front of the organ gallery and the cover for the font. The pulpit and reading desk are also compilations of carved work found in different parts of the church. The chapel of our Lady was furnished with a candle-beam and an image of the Virgin in a niche of tabernacle work. To the making of the latter Margaret Wetherard§, in 1457, bequeathed the sum of 40s.; and to the mending of the candle-beam, which was not, however, completed in 1491, Ed. Dilhoo|| left 3s. 4d. The same pious parishioner directed a vestment or suit of robes to be provided for the priest who officiated at Our Lady's altar. Another vestment for Our Lady's altar was provided in 1521, out of a bequest for that purpose left by Margaret Goddard¶. Towards upholding the mass of Our Lady at this altar Jone Ry, in

\* Hist. Stowmkt., p. 73.

§ Lib. Baldwin, f. 532.

† Lib. Baldwin, f. 342.

|| Ib., p. 530.

‡ Ib. f. 565.

¶ Lib. Brydone, f. 332.

1491\*, left 33s. 4d., and the wills of the parishioners contain many bequests for providing candlesticks for the candle-beam of this chapel. The window at the east end of this aisle was the gift of John Fenkele, of Gypping Newton,† whose widow in 1446 left 40s. to the reparation of "le heele s'c'e Marie."

Mention is made of the chapel of St. Margaret de Stowmarket, in the will of Robert Leech‡, 1470, but where it was situate, whether in the church or not, is unknown. There was also an altar to the Holy Cross, with a perclose around it of the value of five marks, made in pursuance of the will of Margaret Wetherard, 1457. One or other of these may have stood in the north aisle, one of the windows of which—the second from the west—still retains a small niche in one of the jambs.

There was, too, somewhere in the church a representation of the Holy Trinity, in a rich housing of tabernacle work.

The font, which is poor indeed, originally stood in the aisle; and near to it was a stage for torches and a poor box.

The organ was erected soon after Charles the Second's restoration, by the celebrated Father Smith,§ for the church of Walsall, in Staffordshire. "This," says a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in February, 1800, "had a very handsome case, though not large, being adorned with a profusion of carving and gilding. Over the centre was a large shield of the King's arms; and over the wings were the lion and unicorn sejant and regardant. Each supported a small shield: on the one was painted the bear and ragged staff, and on the other Or, a chevron Gules, charged with a Stafford knot. This organ was repaired in 1726, but about 1772, it being through age somewhat worse for wear, was sold to Mr. George Hill, an inhabitant, for the small sum

\* Lib. Boner, f. 99.

† Lib. Baldwin, f. 72.

‡ Ib., f. 473.

§ Bernard Smith, according to Burney, commonly known as "Father Smith," brought with him from Germany two assistants, Gerard and Bernard, his nephews, and to distinguish him from them, he received the name of "Father." His first organ in this country was for the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which, being

hurried in the construction, was a partial failure. He afterwards made a vow never to accept work at short notice or under price! The excellence of his organs is attested by their long duration and sweet tone; and his works included some of the finest organs in the kingdom. He held the appointment of "Organ maker in Ordinary" to the King, and had apartments assigned him in Whitehall.

of 12*l.* 10*s.*, and he built a large room in his garden for its reception, and finally sold it to the churchwardens of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, for 50*l.*, who had it repaired and enlarged ; and it now (1800) stands in that church."

There are some well carved poppy heads and bench-ends of Perpendicular work in the seats under the organ gallery, with two church chests of spruce, having massy semi-circular lids, of a very much earlier date. They are five feet long, and hollowed out of solid pieces of wood. One of these chests formerly stood in the chancel,\* and one of them was a few years since discovered to be full of old papers, the contents of which furnished many curious facts to Mr. Hollingsworth's history of Stowmarket.

As intimately connected with the church, it may be mentioned that there were one or more guilds of brethren. One of them, the only one of which we have any record, was in honour of the worship of the Virgin ; celebrating mass on their anniversaries and feasts in the Lady chapel. The "common arle," called the guildhall, stood near to the churchyard ; and was in existence so early as 1460, when we find John Cowle bequeathing 6*s.* 8*d.* to its reparation. A similar sum was bequeathed to the same purpose in the following year by William Schelton ; and in 1635 "the guildhall yard" was surrounded by new palings and a hedge, and the building was new tyled, and had new doors and windows.†

SAMUEL TYMMS.

\* Hist. Stowmkt., p. 159.

† Hist. Stowmarket, p. 160.

## ON RINGS AS OBJECTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST.

In calling your attention to some rings on the table, I would make a few observations on rings as objects of archæological interest ; their importance has ever been recognised by antiquaries ; and whether they are considered in an useful or an ornamental point of view, they awaken recollections of the religion, the superstition, the love, the poetry, the heraldry, and even the business of life in by-gone ages. All nations—those of old as well as those now in existence—have used them : the majestic Assyrian sculptures, the monstrous products of Egypt, the classical forms of Greece, and the mystical rites of Rome, all furnish us with examples ; nor can we forget that the divinely-chosen nation, the Hebrews, have left us memorials of their devotion, their superstition, and their domestic customs upon rings.

In the Holy Scriptures rings are frequently mentioned ; the earliest notice of one is a signet spoken of in the Book of Genesis. In Egypt, when Pharaoh advanced Joseph to high dignity in his kingdom, he "took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand."\* "Rings" are mentioned as part of the spoils, together with "jewels of gold, chains, bracelets, and ear-rings," which were taken from the Midianites, and offered by the Israelites as an oblation to the Lord.† Six centuries before Christ, the Prophet Jeremiah spoke of the "signet worn on the right hand."‡ A century later, Haggai was commissioned to declare to Zerubbabel that "the Lord of Hosts would make him as a signet;"§ and shortly after, we read that King Darius "sealed the stone placed over the mouth of the den

\* Gen. xli. 42.

† Numbers, xxxi. 50.

‡ Jer. xxii. 24.

§ Haggai, ii. 23.

of lions, into which Daniel was cast, with his own signet."\* Ahasuerus "took his ring from his hand, and gave it to Haman,"† and afterwards to Mordecai‡, as a token of authority, and they sealed their letters with the king's ring, which made their contents irreversible. So, also, in the New Testament, in the parable of the Prodigal Son, a "ring was put on his hand," as a mark of honour; and St. James also alludes to the custom of wearing gold rings.§

The plain circlet has almost universally been considered the symbol of eternity, and when the imagination lent its aid, the serpent, a favourite emblem, was converted into a ring by its tail being inserted into its mouth to complete the symbol. A silver ring of this description was found on a skeleton close to the Oratory of St. Pirian, in the sand (Perran zabuloe) near Truro.|| But what was at first intended as a religious memento, is generally perverted by superstition; and to this origin we trace the gnostic, talismanic, cabalistic, toad-stone, and other charm rings of later centuries.

The rings, however, which have been discovered, or have been in use, in this country, are those which I purpose especially to notice: and in doing so, I shall speak not of the merely ornamental, but of the useful class of rings.

First in place amongst the useful class are the Signet or Seal Rings. Of these many examples have been found in this country, but, none, I believe, earlier than the Roman period; for though we find Assyrian heads engraven on some, as on that exhibited by our Secretary at the meeting of the Institute, held at Eye, in April, 1854, yet we cannot call it anything but Roman work. There have also been brought to this country Egyptian signet rings. One was sold in 1835, at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. Salt, Consul-General in Egypt; it bore on its facet the name of the Egyptian King Amunoth III., who reigned about 1500 years before Christ. Another was sold by Mr. Sotheby, in 1852, which bore on it the scarabæus, or sacred beetle, surrounded by hieroglyphics.

\* Daniel, vi. 17.

† Esther, iii. 10.

‡ Idem. viii. 2.

§ James, ii. 2.

|| See Rev. W. Haaslam's Account of this Oratory, p. 146.

Many Roman rings have been found in England. On the table is a ring of lead, picked up from the earth thrown out of a grave in the Churchyard at Bury St. Edmund's, in 1853, which I submitted to the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, who pronounced it to be unquestionably Roman ; it bears a goat, or chamois, and the letter A beneath it, and probably has reference to some mystic rites. Mr. Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, exhibited a Roman ring of gold at one of our meetings, which bore on its facet lions devouring their prey : these and other examples may not, perhaps, be truly called signet rings, but they are seal rings, and doubtless were used by the Romans as symbolic.

A gnostic bronze signet ring of the 11th or 12th century was lately in the collection of that well known antiquary, Mr. C. Roach Smith.

Many early signet rings of an ecclesiastical character have been found in this country and in Ireland ; some bearing a plain cross, others an ornamented cross, of the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries ; one of the last date was found at Colchester several years ago, bearing the inscription IN . HOC . SIG . VIN.—*In hoc signo vinco.*

Some rings of the 15th century bore merchant's marks, and were doubtless of great service in mercantile affairs ; and in this and the following two centuries signet-rings were in general use in this country. John Baret, of Bury St. Edmund's, whose altar tomb is in the south aisle of St. Mary's Church, makes this bequest in his will, dated in 1463 :—“ Item, I geve and beqwethe my signet of gold, with a pellican and my armys grave therein, to Will·m Baret, to his eyris and to hem that shal be occupyers of my hefd place for the tyme.” And in 1535, Edmund Lee, of Bury St. Edmund's, esquire, in his will gave as follows :—“ It, I gyf and bequeathe to Thomas Brown, my clarke...my ryng w<sup>t</sup> my own sealle.” And in 1613, Agatha Borrowdale, of Bury, widow, makes this bequest in her will :—“ Alsoe I give and bequeathe unto the said Borrowdale Mileson, his great grandfather's, Mr. Richard Borrowdale's seale ring of gold.”\* On the table is a fine gold signet ring,

\* Tymms's Bury Wills, pp. 38, 127, 161.

bearing the letter "I" between two olive branches, found in the Abbey at Bury St. Edmund's; another, of silver, having also the letter "I" between two branches, found in Mildenhall fen; another, also of silver, having the letter "R" crowned, found at Dunwich, engraved in "Gardner's Dunwich," plate 1, fig. 7, which may all be referred to the above periods. Sometimes we find them engraved with armorial bearings (as John Baret's just mentioned) especially in the 17th century; and sometimes with badges, as the chained antelope, a badge of Edward IV., and the double rose, emblematical of the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

Many rings are found attached to legal deeds between the 12th and 16th centuries. The "Journal of the Archæological Institute," vol. ii., p. 265, on the authority of "Monumenta Vetusta," p. 73, tells us that a ruby ring was described as attached to the "Charter of Poynings," in the will of Sir Michael de Poynings, in 1368. And Dugdale mentions that "Osbert de Camera, some time in the 12th century, being visited with a great sickness, granted unto the canons of St. Paul's, in pure alms for the health of his soul, certain lands and houses lying near Haggelane, in the parish of St. Benedict, giving possession of them with his gold ring, wherein was set a ruby; appointing that the said gold ring with his seal should be for ever fixed to the charter whereby he so disposed them." Dugdale also says that "Will. de Belmeis gave certain lands to St. Paul's Cathedral, and at the same time directed that his gold ring, set with a ruby, should, together with the seal, be affixed to the charter for ever."

Next, in the useful class, to the signet rings and those attached to legal deeds, are to be placed the official rings, subdivided into pontifical, episcopal, and those used in religious ceremonies. Only two pontifical rings have come under my notice. By pontifical rings are not meant those rings worn by the sovereign pontiffs themselves, but rings dispensed by the pontiff for various purposes; they are usually fabricated of base metal, gilt, and are set with coloured glass or some inferior jewel: the hoop bears on it the insignia of the Pope, viz., the triple crown and St. Peter's

keys. In the " Gentleman's Magazine " for June, 1848, p. 599, you will find one figured, which is there stated to bear the arms of Pius II., who died in 1464: it is of brass, formerly gilt, and is set with a topaz, in a massive square facet, on each side of which is placed in relief one of the four evangelistic symbols. Episcopal rings are much more costly, and are the very rings worn by the prelates themselves on their consecration, and at other ceremonies; they appear to be not only official as part of the prelate's costume, but also symbolic; for the jewels, generally sapphires, rubies, or emeralds set in gold, are usually so cut as to form capsules, or slightly raised bosses, on their surface, varying in number, perhaps in reference to Zechariah iii. 9, where Joshua, the High Priest, is represented as having laid before him " a stone upon which shall be seven eyes," the stone being symbolic of the promised Messiah, and the seven eyes denoting his perfections. In York cathedral I have seen the rings of Archbishops Sewell, A.D. 1258, and Greenfield, A.D. 1315, both set with rubies; and there are preserved in some other cathedrals, Chichester and Winchester I think, the rings worn by some of their bishops. The episcopal habit, indeed, was not complete without the ring, and hence we find it on the prelate's effigies on their monuments in this country in Roman Catholic times.

Next in order are the religious rings, worn either at ceremonies, such as the consecration of an abbot, abbess, prior, nun, &c., or to designate the faith of the wearer. Some of the latter are engraved with a plain cross, "the dear remembrance of their dying Lord," some with a decorated cross, others with the letters I.H.S., as the small ring of lead now on the table, which was found in the ruins of the church of St. Crowche, at Norwich; others with the letters S.M.V. (*Sancta Maria Virgo*) or the motto "Ave Maria," &c.

John Baret, of Bury St. Edmund's, before mentioned, in 1463, made this bequest in his will, "Itm to Elizabet Drury, my wyf, a ryng of gold, with an ymage of the Trinity;" and in 1554, Agnes Hals, of Bury St. Edmund's, widow, bequeathed to her "sonne" "her ryng of the Passion, of gold." An Irish copper-gilt ring of the 15th

century has rudely engraved busts of the Virgin and Child; and an English gold ring, of the same date, has its facet engraved with St. Christopher, bearing on his shoulder the infant Christ.

I cannot speak with certainty of the rings used at the consecration of abbots, priors, abbesses, nuns, &c., but I believe both by the metal and the jewel used, the purity of the wearer was represented, and the shape of the jewel also symbolized their faith; the small gold ring, set with a triangular sapphire, symbolic of the Trinity, now on the table, is, I imagine, a ring of this description; it was found at Rushford, Norfolk, in 1850, where a religious house formerly stood: one in the collection of Lady Londesborough is of gold, set with a ruby, and has on the inside of the hoop the very appropriate and significant word "irrevocabile."

That official rings were also worn by civilians, holding place and dignity, there is no doubt, for the pictures of such men generally pourtray them in their robes with a massive ring on the thumb or forefinger, and in Shakespeare's time even Aldermen were distinguished by this mark of dignity, for we find Falstaff declaring to Prince Hal, that when he was "about the Prince's years," he "could have crept into an Alderman's thumb-ring."\*

We may, I think, class amongst the useful rings the betrothal rings of ancient days: those belonging to this country usually are of silver gilt, and are frequently formed to represent two hands clasped, with the legend I.H.C. NAZARENVS. REX. IVDORVM; or with abbreviations of it engraved on the hoop. I exhibited one of this description at a former meeting of our Institute; another was found amongst the earth thrown up in digging for the foundations of St. John's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, and is in the possession of the Rev. R. Rashdall, the Incumbent; and a remarkable one is now on the table, the clasped hands are surmounted by a crown, from which I am led to think that it was made for some royal or noble person. A similar one found at Carlisle, in 1788, is figured in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for August in that year. Brand, in his "Popular

\* Henry IV. First Part, act ii. sc. 4.

Antiquities," tells us that anciently a "common token among betrothed lovers" was "a joint-ring,"\* and he refers to Dryden's play of "Don Sebastian," where such a betrothal ring is thus spoken of—

"A curious artist wrought 'em,  
With joyns so close as not to be perceiv'd,  
Yet are they both each other's counterpart."

And in Herrick's "Hesperides," p. 201, such a betrothal ring is called "a jimmal ring, or true-love knot."

"Thou sent'st to me a true love-love knot; but I  
Return'd a ring of Jimmals, to imply  
Thy love had one knot, mine a triple-tye."

So also Shakespeare, in "Twelfth Night," alludes to the custom of betrothal rings, when he makes the Priest say to Olivia, in reference to her love-contract with Cæsario, "strengthened by interchangement of your rings,"† The custom still prevails in this country, though now no distinctive ring is used. The plant called "Sedum Telephium," or "Orpine,"‡ was supposed to have the virtue of shewing to a betrothed maiden, by the turning of its leaves to the right or the left on Midsummer Day (if she hung it up in her bedroom on the previous eve), whether her lover was true or false. Mrs. H. More makes mention of this custom in the cheap Repository Tract, called "Tawney Rachel,"§ and we find a singular confirmation of it on a small gold betrothal ring, exhibited to the Antiquarian Society, by John Topham, Esq., on January 22, 1801. It was found by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Wakefield, in a ploughed field near Cawood, Yorkshire, and bears on its facet two orpine sprays joined by a true-love knot, surmounted by the words "Mafiance velt," while the motto below is "Joye l'amour feu."||

Hebrew betrothal rings are by no means uncommon; they are engraved with the words Mazullouv, in the Hebrew character, meaning "Joy be with you," or "good luck to you," and are ornamented with bosses, rosettes, fillagree-work, enamel, &c. Some represent the Temple, others bear figures typifying the great Jewish festivals; others have Adam

\* Vol. ii. p. 93.

§ Page 100.

† Act v. scene 1.

|| Brand, vol.i. p. 330.

‡ Commonly called "Midsummer-men."

and Eve, surrounded by various animals, in Paradise ; the bosses and rosettes vary in number, and are supposed to refer to the number of witnesses required at Jewish ceremonies.

Marriage rings are very different. They have been used from remote antiquity. Swinburne, in his "Treatise of Spousals" \* quotes "Alberic de Rosa," and tells us that "the inventor of the ring was Prometheus, and the workman who made it was Tubal Cain ; and Tubal Cain, by the counsel of our first parent, Adam, gave it unto his son to this end, that therewith he should espouse a wife ;" the form and purpose of the ring is then described, which, however, is given much more poetically in "Herrick's Hesperides," p. 72,—

" And as this round  
Is no where found  
To flaw or else to sever ;  
So let our love  
As endless prove,  
And pure as gold for ever."

The Jews had their marriage as well as their betrothal rings, and we read in "Chilmead's Translation of Leo Modena's History of the Rites, Customs, &c., of the Jews," that at their marriage "the bridegroom putteth a ring upon the bride's finger in the presence of two witnesses." The hieroglyphics on them are various. The Romanists hallowed or consecrated the marriage ring, and we find, in the "Doctrine of the Masse Book,† from Wytonberge, by Nicholas Dorcaster, 1554," the form of consecration : it was this custom, and its supposed heathen origin, which caused the marriage ring to be in disrepute among the Puritans during the Commonwealth, alluded to in "Hudibras," part 3, canto 2, lines 303-4 :—

" Others were for abolishing  
That tool of matrimony, a Ring."

Anne Baret, of Bury St. Edmund's, widow, says in her will, dated 1504, "Itm, I bequeath to our Lady of Walsingham my marryeng ring, wt all thyngys hangyng thereon :" and the will of Marion Chamber, of Bury, dated 1505, describes her "maryeng ryng" as having "a dyamond and

\* See Brand, vol. ii. p. 102, note.

† See Brand, vol. ii. p. 106.

a rubie therein." One which I saw in the valuable collection of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, now unfortunately dispersed, was found near Bury St. Edmund's, and had this inscription on it :

" *Mulier viro subjecta esto.*"

I doubt whether I ought to call a betrothal or marrying ring, a singular specimen, worn by a Bury lady, fifty years ago ; she had honoured four husbands with her hand, and to shew her high estimation, I suppose, of the marriage life, she wore a broad gold ring, engraven thus :

" *If I survive,  
I will have five.*"

Her husband, however, survived her, so that her marital wish was not realized.

Memorial rings were formerly much in use ; they bore reference to the person whom they commemorated, or had on them a "death's head." Agnes Hals, whose will I have already referred to, bequeaths in it, "her ringe with the dead mane's head." Jasper Despotin, a "doctor of physicke," of Bury St. Edmund's, by his will, in 1648, directs "ten rings of gold to be made, of the value of twenty shillings a-piece sterlinc, with a death's head upon some of them—to be disposed of amongst my friends;" and the Lady Drury, of Hardwick, in 1621, bequeathed "twenty pounds to be bestowed in ringes of tenne shillinges amongst my freinds."\* On the table is a plain gold ring, having a very rude attempt to delineate a "death's head" on the outer surface, and on the inner, the words "Prepare to follow;" it was found in pulling down an old house at Rickinghall, July, 1854. Another on the table is of much later date (1750), it is of gold enamelled, and is set with a table diamond, under which appears a death's head and cross bones ; the hoop, divided into scroll compartments, bears the name, age, and date of death. Another of still later date (1768), is formed in the shape of a heart—to contain hair—surmounted by a true-love knot formed of diamonds and rubies, the enamelled hoop, as before, bears the name, age, and date of death.

\* Tymms's Bury Wills, pp. 146, 167, 201.

Memorial rings of Charles I. are still extant; it is said by some writers that twelve of these rings were made; others assert that the number was only seven. One was in the possession of the late Duke of Northumberland; another, of the late Capt. Toup Nicholas; a third, of the late Mrs. Hennand, of Chelsea; a fourth, of Horace Walpole, given to him by Lady Murray Elliott; and a fifth is made mention of in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1788. The first and last of these rings seem to be alike; they\* are entirely of gold, and the facet turns on a swivel; on one side of it is a portrait of Charles I.; on the other a death's head, surmounted by a celestial crown, having beneath it a terrestrial crown. On one side of the death's head is the word "Gloria;" on the other, "Vanitas" as a legend. On the inside of the hoop is engraved "Emigravit Gloria Angl. Jan. the 30th, 1648." The second ring†, above mentioned, is also of gold; the facet, which was set with four diamonds, opens, and exhibits a miniature of Charles I. enamelled on a turquoise. Mrs. Hennand's ring‡ was of gold, with an oval white enamelled facet, divided into four compartments, in each of which was painted one of the four cardinal virtues; on touching a secret spring the facet opened and exposed to view an enamelled portrait of Charles raised on the back of the facet, a death's head and cross-bones also in enamel, on a dark ground. Horace Walpole's ring§ had on its facet a death's head between the letters "C. R.", and at its back the king's portrait; on the hoop, "Prepared be to follow me."

Other descriptions of rings, formerly much in use, were the cabalistic, talismanic, charm, and toadstone rings. In the "Journal of the Archæological Institute," vol. iii. p. 359, a ring is mentioned as having been found in Coventry Park, which had on it the word "ANANYZAPTA," and the Stockhold MS., which is an English medical MS., apparently of the 14th century, and has been published by the Antiquarian Society||, tells us that this mystic word was

\* Gent. Mag. Sept. 1788.

§ Ibid. Oct. 1823.

† Gent. Mag. July, 1823.

|| Archæologia, xxx. p. 399.

‡ Ibid. Sept. 1823.

a charm against epilepsy: "For y<sup>e</sup> fally'g ewell, sey y<sup>e</sup> word anamzaptus in hys ere qhwa' he is fallyn doun in y<sup>e</sup> ewyll, and also in a woman's ere anamzapta, and yei schall nevere more astir fele y<sup>e</sup> ewyll." On the table is a Hebrew cabalistic ring, which I obtained in the Isle of Wight. Rings, engraved with a figure of St. Christopher, were worn as a charm against drowning. Others, set with a bloodstone, were considered efficacious against bleeding of the nose, the words "*sanguis mane in te*" being thrice repeated, as the ring was applied to that organ. And turquoise rings were put to the same use, as we learn from Scot's "Discovery of Witchcraft," wherein he says, "the turquoise hath virtue against venome, and staieth bleeding at the nose, being often put thereto." This gem, indeed, was believed to have the additional power of indicating the health of the wearer. Dr. Donne, in his "Anatomie of the World," a funeral elegy on the daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Hawsted Place, who died in 1610, in her 15th year, says

"As a compassionate turcoyse, which doth tell,  
By looking pale, the wearer is not well."

And Ben Johnson, in his tragedy of "Sejanus' Fall," alludes to the same quality,

"And true as the turkoise in the dear Lord's ring,  
Look well or ill with him."

So Brand tells us that "other superstitious qualities are imputed to it, all of which were either monitory or preservative to the wearer":\* and he refers to Fenton, who, in his "Secret Wonders of Nature," says, "the turkeys doth move when there is any peril prepared to him that weareth it."

Talismanic rings of the 14th century have been preserved. Some bear a Hebrew inscription in niello, which means, "May you be preserved from the evil eye." One of the 14th century, of base metal and plated with gold, and inscribed with the talismanic legend—THEBAIGVTHGVTHANI—was dug up near the churchyard of Bredicot, Worcestershire.† Another of the 15th century was obtained by Mr. C. Roach Smith, from the bed of the river Thames, with a

\* Brand, vol. iii. p. 281.

VOL. II.

† Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. pp. 267. 358.

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similar inscription, which is considered to be a charm against epilepsy; and others are mentioned in the "Archæologia" and the "Archæological Journal." Some are of gold, others of base metal. On some we find the names of the three kings of Cologne, Jaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, whose legend was one of the most popular in the middle ages, and whose names were supposed to act as a charm.\*

Other charm-rings were common in England. I need only refer to the custom of hallowing rings on Good Friday, by the king, which were supposed to preserve the wearers from the falling sickness and the cramp. This superstition is believed to have arisen from the legend of Edward the Confessor, who was canonized, and is represented as holding a ring in his right hand. In Henry VIII.'s reign, Lord Berners, writing to Cardinal Wolsey, says, "If your Grace remember me with some crampe-ryngs, ye shall doo a thing much looked for."† Hearne, in one of his MSS. diaries in the Bodleian Library, tells us that he had seen certain prayers used by Queen Mary, at the consecration of the cramp.‡ And a letter is preserved in the Harleian MSS., from Lord Chancellor Hatton to Sir Thomas Smith, dated 11th September, 158—, in which he writes, "I am likewise bold to commend my most humble duty to our dear mistress (Queen Elizabeth) by this letter and ring, which hath the virtue to expell infectious airs, and is (as it telleth me) to be worn betwixt the sweet duggs, the chaste nest of pure constancy. I trust, Sir, when the virtue is known, it shall not be refused for the value."§ A humbler ring is mentioned in "Withal's Little Dictionary."

"The bone of a haire's foot, closed in a ring,  
Will drive away the cramp, when it doth ring."

We are not told of what metal these rings are made, but in our days (for the superstition still prevails) they are made of silver.

The last rings, which I shall mention as being used for

\* Gent. Mag. Feb. 1749. Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 359. "Chester Plays."

† Brand, vol. iii. p. 161.

‡ Brand, vol. i. p. 151.

§ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 301.

superstitious purposes, are called Toadstone rings, from the figure of a toad raised on the stone or shell of which they are made. Pennant, in his *Zoology*, says that "toadstones were formerly much esteemed for their imaginary virtues, and were set in gold, and worn as rings." Brand, vol. iii., p. 51, quotes this distich from Lluellin's Poems,

"Now, as the worst things have some things of stead,  
And some toads treasure jewels in their head."

And Dr. Nares, in his *Glossary*, says, "It was currently supposed, in the time of Shakespeare, that every toad had a stone contained in its head, which was a sovereign remedy for many disorders," such as "touching any part envenomed, hurt or stung by rat, spider, waspe, or other venomous beast, ceases the pain or swelling thereof." The toadstone ring was known and alluded to both by Ben Jonson and Shakespeare: the former in his "*Volpone, or Fox*," act ii. scene 5, makes Corvino say,

"Were you enamour'd on his copper rings?  
His saffron jewel, with the toadstone in it?"

And Shakespeare, in "*As You Like It*," act ii., scene 1, puts into the mouth of the Duke these words,

"Sweet are the uses of Adversity,  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

Two rings of this description, of the 15th century, made of silver-gilt, were exhibited at the meeting of the Archæological Association, in May, 1849.\*

Of purely ornamental rings I shall now make no mention, as although they are highly interesting objects in archæology, it would lead me beyond the due limits of this paper.

HENRY CREED.

\* *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 359.

## FRESTON TOWER.

Freston Tower, is a striking and pleasing feature in the picturesque scenery of the Orwell.

It is built of red brick, is quadrangular in form, and in plan about 10 feet by 12, and is crowned by an open arcaded parapet having a small polygonal finial at each angle. It is six stories high, and has as many rooms; one on each story ; the communication therewith being by a winding staircase occupying the east or principal face of the tower. The principal room was on the fifth story. It is loftier than the lower ones, and appears to have been hung with tapestry ; the small nails that attached it to the framework still remaining. Some fragments of the coloured decorations of the rooms and staircase may also be seen. The windows are square with pointed pediments, and are very small, except in the state chamber, which has three windows of three lights each. The ascent to the leads is by an elegant turret at one of the angles. There is but one fireplace on the second floor, but this has no chimney, and appears to have been a later construction.

It is not easy to say for what purpose, nor is it generally known at what period this tower was built. The Rev. Richard Cobbold, in the preface to his novel of *Freston Tower*, says :—

“ Thousands of conjectures have been formed as to its origin and use. After many years of promised hope to unravel the mystery, the present work will afford an entertaining and instructive record of its origin. It will be found connected with the history of one of the most learned youths of his age, even with that of the Boy-Bachelor of Oxford ; with the stirring events of the Reformation ; with the pride and the downfall of the proudest Chancellor England ever knew ; and will afford a lesson to readers of both sexes of the punishment of haughtiness, and the reward of true nobility and patience even in their present existence.”

And then the writer proceeds to narrate that the tower was built in the 15th century by a Lord de Freston, a distant relation and the first patron of the Boy-Bachelor, at the suggestion and from the designs of another young kinsman, named William Latimer, as a place of study and recreation for the Lord’s only daughter, the youthful learned Ellen de Freston. Every room was dedicated to a different occupation, which claimed its

separate hour for work. Thus the lower room was devoted to charity in the reception and relief of the poor ; the second to tapestry-working ; the third to music ; the fourth to painting ; the fifth to literature ; and the sixth to astronomy, the instruments necessary for which study were fixed upon the turret. It was frequently visited by Wolsey when a boy ; and had been completed only two years when Wolsey was sent to college by Lord de Freston.

However ingenious and pretty this history may be—and it has doubtless done much to increase the interest of the public in this curious remain of domestic architecture—there is, unhappily, no foundation for it in history. There is no authority for assigning it to a period so early as the 15th century ; or in any way connecting it with the early history of Cardinal Wolsey. Independent of the style of architecture, which indicates a date full half a century later, it is certain, as Kirby himself has declared, that the tower is unnoticed in a very extensive plan and description of the Manor-house, with its offices and outbuildings in the time of Henry the Seventh ; that the Wolfferstons, and not the Frestons, resided here at the period laid in the novel ; that the Latimers did not become connected with Freston till some years later ; and that in a note in some MS. collections for Suffolk, dated in 1565, it is referred to as “part of a house lately built.” But Mr. Fitch, who has kindly permitted me to have free access to his valuable collection of Suffolk documents, informs me that there is still stronger evidence against the novelist’s “history” in a Visitation Book of 1561, where the tower is described as “being built within twelve years,” of that date, or twenty years after the death of the Cardinal. It is therefore conjectured that the tower was built by Edmund Latymer, about the year 1549, as a quiet retreat, or “pleasaunce tower,” for the better enjoyment of the extensive and charming views which are to be obtained from it.

Freston Tower was used as a receptacle for persons afflicted with the small pox from 1772 to 1779, by Mr. Buck, an eminent surgeon at Ipswich. It used to be regularly advertised in the newspapers, with, in some instances, the terms of admission.      SAMUEL TYMMS.

## QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

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Ipswich, July 24, 1856.—*C. F. Gower, Esq., is the Chair.*

On this occasion the members and their friends made an excursion on the rivers Orwell and Stour, landing at various places to visit the objects of most interest on the banks.

The party first landed at the Redgate Hard, and walked to Freiston Tower, noticing in their way the favourite village inn of the artist Gainsborough. At the Tower Mr. Tymms read a brief paper on its history. (See p. 270.)

From this place the Company walked through a picturesque park, delightfully wooded, and affording some charming glimpses of the water and the opposite shore, to Woolverstone Hall, the seat of John Berners, Esq. After walking through the grounds and extensive fernery, the company re-embarked for Stutton, where it had been arranged to land, and visit the Old Hall, the Church, and the Rectory, to which the Institute had been kindly invited by the Rev. Thomas Mills. Unfortunately, on arriving off Stutton, the difficulties attending the landing and re-embarking; the distance the parties would have to walk; and the refusal at the last moment of the railway officials to afford the promised accommodation of a special train at a later hour, rendered it unadvisable to land. They were, however, able to land at Erwarton, where they were met by the Rev. C. Berners, the Rector, and conducted by him over the Church, and through the Rectory grounds to the Old Hall. At the Church the Rector read some observations on the monuments, addressed to him by Edw. Blore, Esq., F.S.A., in which that gentleman says:—

"In the first place, it is quite evident that these monuments, three in number, were erected in a church of a date anterior to the present one, and that in their re-erection their original arrangement, and connection with one another, was not attended to—viz., the cross-legged effigy belongs unquestionably to the arch to the east, under which the more modern effigies of the knight and lady are now placed; whilst these effigies as unquestionably rested on a tomb which stood originally clear of the walls, and was finished both at the sides and at the ends with the quatrefoil pannelling, of which one side now forms the front of the tomb, whilst the other side has been employed to decorate the front of the more ancient monument of the cross-legged knight. The female effigy in the north aisle, judging from the costume and the similarity of the arch to that in the south aisle, I conclude to be of the same date as that of the cross-legged knight; probably in the original church they were placed in proximity to each other. The tomb on which the effigy lies, though plain, I think is probably the original one, and that the cross-legged effigy lay upon a similar one, such plain tombs not being unusual at that period; the circumstance of the spare quatrefoil pannelling, at the time of the re-erection of the tombs, having tempted, no doubt, the genius by whom the anachronism was perpetrated to make an exhibition of his taste on the occasion. The depth of the arched recesses under which the two older monuments originally stood, comprehended, no doubt, the whole height of the arches, giving thereby great depth and effect to the trefoil heads, which thus stood clear out from the background; this depth was either gained by the greater substance of the wall, or, as is more likely, by corresponding projections outside: the present mode by which the depth is obtained is a miserable substitute for the old one, takes away very much from the character and effect of the monuments, and will, it is hoped, before long give place to a restoration of the original design; an object which may be accomplished, I apprehend, at a small cost, and without any injury to the exterior appearance of the church. The only peculiarities that I recollect as connected with these monuments are: 1st, the armour of the cross-legged knight, the upper part whereof, down to the knees, being the chain armour, whilst from the knees downward it is ring armour. I do not recollect seeing this union

of the two styles in any other effigy. 2nd, the circlets round the heads of the knight and lady, indicating generally a rank to which I believe the individuals were not entitled; that round the head of the knight I believe is almost, if not quite, peculiar to this effigy. And, 3rd, the sunflower crockets intermixed with other foliage on the outside of the pediment, under which this monument stands. I consider the age of the cross-legged effigy to be about 1280; of the lady in the north wall about the same date, or perhaps a little later; and the knight and lady in the south aisle about 1480."

ICKWORTH, OCTOBER 2, 1856.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the chair.*

The company met at Horringer Church, where the noble President having alluded to the munificent restoration of the church, which had been made a few years since by A. J. Brooke, Esq., Mr. Tymms read a paper on its history and architecture.

From the church the party proceeded across the park to Ickworth Rectory, the residence of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, where in the dining-room the exhibition of antiquities was arranged. The noble President, on taking the chair, called upon the Secretary to read the list of presents that had been received since the last general meeting; and in doing so alluded with peculiar satisfaction to the gratifying present of books on the history, antiquities, statistics, and natural history of the United States, which had been so liberally forwarded to the Society by one of its honorary members, the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts' Historical Society, recently Speaker of the United States Senate, and one of the most distinguished American citizens; who has on more than one occasion evinced the interest which he and his family take, not only in the mother country generally, but in that part of it, the county of Suffolk, from which his ancestors had emigrated, in particular.

The following presents were announced as received since the April meeting:—

A beautiful collection of fossils, collected by the family of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, during a recent visit to Herefordshire, &c. Description of some Merovingian and other gold coins, found at Crondall Hants, in 1828, by J. Y. Akerman, Esq.:—from the President.

A collection of rocks and lavas from Mount Etna:—from Lady Cullum.

A collection of Books on the History, Antiquities, and Natural History of the United States:—from the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Boston, United States.

Engraved representation of the east window of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and plans, sections, and elevations of the chancel of Hawton Church, Nottinghamshire, by G. G. Place, architect, 1845:—from J. J. Bevan, Esq.

A large collection of rubbings of brasses in Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, &c.:—from the Misses Lathbury.

Knife and sheath, found in pulling down a house in Hatter-street, Bury, Sept. 1856:—from J. Gedge, Esq.

Proceedings of the "Kilkenny Archaeological Society," for March, May, and July, 1856:—from the Society.

Volume of Tracts, containing—1. "A Dissertation in Vindication of Stonehenge," 1730; 2. "Miscellanies on Several Curious Subjects," 1714; 3. "Summary of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales," 1717; 4. "Roman Stations in Britain," by N. Salmon, 1726; 5. "Britannia Romana," by J. Pointer, M.A., 1724; 6. "A Survey of the Roman Antiquities in some of the Midland Counties," 1726. A Sermon preached at Bury, on the death of James Oakes, Esq., 1829, by Rev. H. Hasted. "Account of the Entertainment of Henry VI., at Bury Abbey," by Craven Ord, 4to. "Cottoni Posthuma;" divers choice pieces of that renowned antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, by J. H. Esq., 1672. Casts of rare fossils, and several prints:—from Mr. Robert Deck.

Transactions of the Surrey Archaeological Society, vol. i., part 1:—from the Society.

Catalogue of the Fejervary Ivories in the Museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool:—from Mr. Mayer.

The Cambrian Quarterly Journal, part x.:—from the Cambrian Institute.

A second brass coin of Hadrian, found at Peäsum :—from Rev. A. P. Dunlap.

Three Admiral Vernon Medals; Leaden token, with leaf on one side, and battle-axe, crome, &c., on the other; English copper coins; provincial coins of the 18th and 19th centuries; seven foreign coins; Haverhill halfpenny, 1794; Conder's Ipswich Halfpenny; twelve silver English coins and five silver Foreign coins; Needham Market Halfpenny, 1667; Halfpenny of Robert Cooke, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, 1688; Halfpenny of Cornilvs Fuller, in Ely, 1664; Halfpenny of Robert Darkin, of Haverhill, 1656; Halfpenny of Rebecrat Howlett, in King' Linn :—from Mr. French.

Drawings of the wooden porches at Chevington and Boxford churches :—from Rev. R. Simpson.

Piece of the original timber of the Norman Tower :—from N. S. Hodson, Esq.

The Marquis of Bristol exhibited a MS. elegy on the death of Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, entiled "Honor' Monument, or Faire vertue's plant, her immortality erected and consecrated in perpetuall and euer liuing remembrance of the honorable and untimely deceased young gentlewoman, Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, daughter to the right honourable Lord, William Lord Hervey." A volume of elegies on the death of Isabella Lady Hervey, who died June 5, 1686, and on many anniversaries of that event, with complimentary verses on other members of the family, &c. A large folio volume of correspondence of the Hervey family, from 1692 to 1750, including the correspondence between Sir Thomas and Isabella Lady Hervey, parents of John first Earl of Bristol, during their ten years' courtship.

Earl Jermyn, M.P., exhibited a copy of Camden's "History of Queen Elizabeth," with a title-page, containing coats of arms of those who served in the Spanish wars; also a deed of James the First's time, signed by John Hervey, Esq. of Ickworth; a MS. letter of Frederick Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, to the Earl of Buchan, giving permission to have an engraving executed from a portrait of Dr. Arbuthnot, in his possession; and several curious volumes.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey exhibited the original MS. of Lord Hervey's memoirs; antique bronze horse, very fine; antique crocodile, in Rosso antico; two gold rings with antique gems; a fine collection of Roman coins; mosaic box (Italian) in porporino; richly enamelled studs, of the 17th century; and a number of rare and early printed books.

Mrs. Mathew exhibited two small 4to MS. volumes of letters between John first Earl of Bristol and Lady Bristol.

J. H. P. Oakes, Esq., M.P., exhibited a MS. of the end of the 15th century; or beginning of the 16th, containing a copy of the will, in English, dated 12th December, 1480, of John or Jankyn Smith; the first will of John Smyth, in Latin, dated 10th August, 1473; the will of Margarete Odeham, dated 12th January, 17th Edward IV., with a codicil; another will of Margaret Odeham, dated 21st July, 1st Richard III.; Rentall of Jankyn Smith's lands; Rental of Margaret Odeham's lands; Deed of Feoffment; and lands of Mystris Newhall and Elyn Fish.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited a number of rings, including a leaden ring, found amongst the earth thrown up in digging a grave in Bury churchyard, 1853, with the device of an antelope or chamois and the letter A, believed to be Roman work; a leaden ring found in the ruins of the church of St. Crowche, Norwich; gold enamelled ring, set with a ruby, of the 15th century; memorial ring of fine gold, having a very rude "Death's head" on the outer surface, and inscribed on the inner, "Prepare to follow;" silver signet ring, with letter I, found in Mildenhall Fen; silver ring, found at Dunwich, with letter R crowned, engraved in Gardner's *History of Dunwich*, plate i., fig. 7; memorial ring, of gold and enamel, 1768; Hebrew cabalistic ring; gold and enamelled ring, set with a diamond, under which is a death's head and cross-bones, date 1750; silver-gilt betrothal ring, found by a labourer in digging his allotment in West Stow, Suffolk, 1856, having a crown over two hands conjoined; silver-gilt ring, temp. Edward IV. A cameo, set in gold, as a pendant; found at Wallington, Norfolk. A horn, curiously engraved with a plan of the fortifications of Havannah, 1763; it belonged to and bears the arms of Sir Yelverton Peyton.

Mr. Warren exhibited a variety of personal ornaments of the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, in gold, silver, and bronze, found in Suffolk and Norfolk. A very perfect fibula, in bronze gilt, hoed up near Ixworth-street, in a field where Roman coins, pottery, &c., have been found. For the annexed representation of this interesting relic, of the actual size of the original, the Institute is indebted to the kindness of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., by whom it was engraved to illustrate other examples in the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," edited by Mr. Roach Smith. *a* and *b* are enlarged representations of the ornamentation of the two concentric circles. The other two circles are plain, but all strongly gilt, except the middle, which appears to have been filled with some perishable substance.—A fragment of a sepulchral cross of lead, with monogram of Christ. A beautiful specimen of the gold ring-money of Ireland.

Mrs. Edgar Chenery exhibited a gold watch, with outer case of repoussé work.

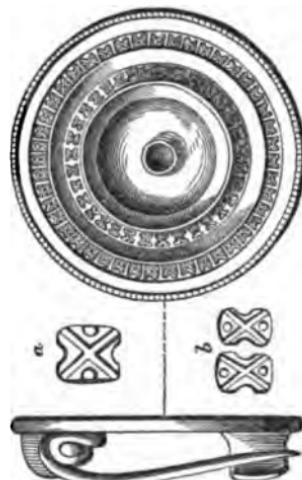
Mr. Francis Ford exhibited a large collection of electrotype copies of ancient seals; including seals of the Archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury; Benedictine Monks of Bury Abbey; Priories of Eye and Snape; Cistercian Monks at Sibton; Canons of St. Augustine at Butley, Dodenach, Chipley, Herringfleet, Ipswich, Ixworth, Kersey, and Woodbridge; Austin Nuns of Fontevrault at Campsey; Premonstratensian Canons at Leyston; Dominican Friars at Ipswich; Franciscan Friars at Dunwich; Austin Friars at Gorleston; Colleges at Stoke-by-Clare, Sudbury, and Wingfield; Hospitals at Dunwich and Melford; Free Schools at Bury, Boxford, Louth, and Sandwich; Municipal and Port Seals of Beccles, Dunwich, Eye, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Orford, Southwold, Sudbury, Lynn Regis, Colchester, Winchelsea, Hastings, Dover, Rye, and Bristol; Symon's celebrated bronze chased Medallion of Charles I., &c.; with a considerable number of baronial and other personal seals.

Mr. Fenton exhibited a carved ivory frame of a reading-glass, supposed to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated Admiral, whose name and arms are on the top of the horn case in which it was kept. A bronze celt, found at Elveden. A cloth seal of lead. A bronze signet ring, with letter "R," found at Mildenhall. A small mortar of bell metal, with date 1570, the letters "S T E," and crowns and arrow of St. Edmund. Twenty shilling gold coin of the Commonwealth of England. Gold angel of King Henry VIII.

The Secretary exhibited an impression of the seal of Sir Thomas More, Sub-Treasurer of England. The original grant of the advowson of Wattisfield, by the Lord Keeper Bacon to Ambrose Jermyn, 27th August, 2 Elizabeth, with fine autograph of the Lord Keeper. Paper weight, ornamented with a representation of the legend of the wolf and St. Edmund's Head, carved out of a piece of King Edmund's oak, to which the martyred king is traditionally said to have been tied when shot to death by arrows, and which tree fell down in Hoxne wood in 1848. The original inventory of the goods, &c., of Robert Drury, Esq., at Hawsted, and Drury House, London, priced and valued in 1557, by seven of the creditors. A roll of the possessions of the Monastery of Ely, 1541, signed by Robert Steward, Dean, formerly Prior of Ely, an ancestor of Oliver Cromwell, whose arms are emblazoned upon the cover, dated 17th Elizabeth, being a blank deed of licence to kill rooks, &c.

The Rev. Henry Creed read a paper on Rings (see p. 257); and the President a memoir of the House of Hervey. This paper will be printed in the next part of the "Proceedings."

The company then proceeded to Ickworth House, the seat of the most noble the Marquis of Bristol, the patron of the Institute. Here they were received by Earl Jermyn, M.P., who conducted the company through the rooms, and pointed



A.S. Mu. 1927

out the principal pictures, amongst which two fine portraits of Spanish Princes, by Velasquez, and a copy of Domenichino's death of St. Jerome, said to have been painted for Joseph Bonaparte; together with the statuary by Canova, Flaxman, and other celebrated artists, attracted especial notice. After ascending the magnificent staircase, and inspecting the painfully interesting picture of the Death of Seneca, the company were introduced to the noble Marquis, who had sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to receive their congratulations and good wishes on this his 87th birthday, and who conducted the party to his private apartments, where they were shewn the autographs of Napoleon, as First Consul, and Talleyrand, in the credentials of General Andreossi as envoy of France at the Peace of Amiens; and that of Louis Philippe, on the occasion of the death of his favourite sister and counsellor, the Princess Adelaide, at the beginning of the fatal year 1848; which was accompanied by a *souvenir* of the Princess, as an expression of her regard for the noble Marquis, whose hospitality and kindness she experienced during her residence in England. After having viewed the *façade* of the mansion from the terrace, the company, muster ing not less than 150 ladies and gentlemen, were conducted to the dining-room, where they were provided with a noble repast. The refection being ended, Mr. Bunbury proposed the health of the noble Marquis, with congratulations on his birthday, and thanks for the courtesy with which he had shewn the treasures of his house, and his magnificent hospitality that day; which was most cordially responded to by the company, and briefly acknowledged by Earl Jermyn. Some of the visitors then ascended to the dome, commanding a fine view of the spacious domain and surrounding country, as far as Ely Cathedral.

On leaving the House the company proceeded to Ickworth Church, the mausoleum of the Hervey family, and which retains some interesting features of its original character, which were pointed out by Mr. Tymms.

The noble President then directed attention to the site of the Old Manor House, contiguous to the churchyard, on the south-east side of it, which was destroyed, it is believed, by fire, in the 17th century, and of which nothing remains above the soil; but the plan is easily to be made out in the summer time. (See vol. 1 of the Institute's Proceedings, p. 29.)

After which the party proceeded to Chevington Hall, the remains of a moated grange of the Abbots of St. Edmund; and to the Church, where the Secretary pointed out the objects of most interest.

**BURY ST. EDMUND'S, FEB. 12, 1857.—*The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President, in the chair.***

The noble Lord, on taking the chair, said that communications had been received by the Secretary, from the Executive Committee of the proposed Art Treasures Exhibition, at Manchester, regarding the formation of a museum of antiquities; that J. M. Kemble, Esq., to whom has been intrusted the arrangement of the department of Primeval, Celtic, and Anglo-Saxon Art, had asked permission to select from the Institute's Museum such specimens as he may want to complete his East-Anglian series; and that the members of the Committee, who had been consulted, had unanimously accorded this permission.

The following presents were announced as having been received since the October meeting:—

Model of a Massulah, or Madras surf boat, in which the timbers are lashed together to resist the action of the surf; Model of a catamaran (raft for crossing the surf at Madras); Indian screen of barb tree leaf; Two Burmese idols of wood, carved and gilt; Ostrich's egg; Mimosa thorn, from Caffraria; a variety of recent shells; and the fishes, popularly known as the stingaree fish (Madras); saw fish (Coromandel coast, East Indies); parrot fish (East Indies); and the shovel-nosed shark (Madras):—from Mr. Warland, of ship Northumberland; through Mr. Arthur Lease.

Mass of silver coins of Edward the Confessor, fused together, found in the garden of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., at Great Barton; Bronze inscribed ring (probably cabalistic) found at Great Barton; Gold ear-ring of oriental work; Plagiostoma

Spinosum, from near Bury; Palatial tooth of *Stychedus*, from Lower Chalk, West-row, Mildenhall:—from Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.

Insects Mederensia: being an Account of the Insects of the Islands of the Maiderian group. By T. Vernon Wollaston, M.A., F.L.S. 4to., 1854.—On the Variation of Species, with especial reference to the Insecta; followed by an Inquiry into the nature of Genera. By T. Vernon Wollaston, M.A., F.L.S.:—from the Author.

Records of Massachusetts, vol. v. Edited by Dr. Shurtleff, M.D.:—from the Editor.

Carved beam and pillar bracket, from the house, now pulled down, at the S.W. corner of Crown-street, formerly the residence of the Heigham family; and in which the last Abbot of Bury died:—from Edward Greene, Esq.

Cambrian Quarterly Journal, parts 11 and 12:—from the Cambrian Institute. Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, for 1856:—from the Society.

Lower stone of quern, found in Mellis:—from the Rev. H. Creed.

Leaf-shaped sword of bronze, found at Barrow:—from the Rev. W. Keeling.

Fossils from the Primary Rocks:—from the Rev. E. Headland.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, for September:—from the Society."

The Britian Emancipator, for 1838-9:—from S. Fennell, Esq.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, vol. i., part 1:—from the Council of that Society.

Specimen of cryolite, from Greenland, imported for the manufacture of the new metal, aluminium:—from Professor Henalow.

Antler of the red deer, and second brass coin of Antoninus Pius, from Lakenheath Fen:—from Mr. W. Miller.

Collection of intercepted letters and other papers in cipher; deciphered by John Wallis, D.D. 1653, M.S.:—From the Rev. S. J. Rigaud, D.D.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. 6:—From the Society.

Mr. Winthrop's Oration at the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin, Sept. 17, 1856:—From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

Razor from Canton; a box made from a fragment of the Royal George; piece of timber of the Marye Rose, sunk at Spithead in 1645, recovered 1840:—from General Walker.

Example of internal decoration of the 15th century, from an old room at the Bury Athenaeum:—from Mr. Frost.

Polished section of rolled pebble:—from Mr. Mingay.

Cast of a medallion with laureated head, from a house in Northgate-street:—from Mr. Watson.

Representation of a Roman pavement found at Ipswich, framed and glazed:—from Mrs. Everard.

Mr. Warren exhibited a collar of mail, found in the wall of an old house at Bardwell. From its resemblance to the collar on the effigy of Sir Wm. de Bardwell, in the church of Bardwell, in having a yellow band at the top, produced by the rings being of brass, it is presumed to have been worn by that famous knight.

J. Jackson, Esq., exhibited the original Commission, with seal attached, from George I. to Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, granting unto him full power and authority to exercise spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the respective colonies, plantations, &c., in America, according to the laws and canons of the English Church. Also, a copy of a Latin Bible, printed in 1524.

J. Sparke, Esq., exhibited a carved chest of the time of Queen Elizabeth; and two panels of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods, exquisitely carved.

Mr. Tymms exhibited the original mortgage, dated 1435, from Thomas Weeting, alias Thomas Clerk, of Bury, wheelwright, and William Brown, bedweaver, to John Wyskyn, of Cowlinge, wheelwright, William Cowper, of Bury, baker, John Smith, of Cowlinge, senior, Thomas Boholed, of Bury, lorimer, Robert Page, of Bury, lokyere, of a messuage in Risbygate-street, Bury, at the corner between the way leading from Teyven towards the gate called the Westgate on the east, and the messuage of the Convent, held by John Joynour, baker, on the west, &c. Also the original deed of sale,

dated in 1613, from Thomas Coell, of Ampton, Gent., to Thomas Havers, of London, Esq., of one messuage or tenement of auncient tyme, called the Cookery, in the Mustow, between the tenement sometime belonging to the office of the sexton of the late dissolved Monastery of Bury, of the north part, and certen p'cells of the tenement sometyme called the Castell, now called the Angell, and belonging to the townehipp of Bury aforesaide; that is to saye a kytchen with a chamber over the same the south ende of the Tenny cort and of the Cockpitt now vsed together with the saide messuage called the Cookery on the south parte, and doe abutt upon the ten'te sometyme Robert Hedge &c. towards the west, and vpon the aforesaide street called Mustowe towards the east, together with all cellars, vaults, &c., of the Cookery.

The Honorary Secretary also exhibited, through the kindness of Mr. R. Ready, of Shrewsbury; two gutta percha squeezes from a leaden seal found at Dunwich. The original is about the thickness of a shilling and very corroded. On one side is the legend, s' WILMI. .ERIST and on the other, s' HENRICI FILI WILMI; an instance, probably, of the son using for his seal the metal that had been used by his father for the same purpose. An oval seal, with the wolf and human head, and this legend around, s. RICARDI BALNIATORIS.

Mr. W. S. Fitch, Local Secretary, exhibited a deed of the 12th century from Berta de Wanci, widow, granting to Hugh Talemasche in free marriage with her daughter, all her messuages with the buildings in the town of St. Eadmund's, situated between the toft of John de Lanardin and the toft of Robert Rutenvill, to hold in fee and in heirship by one pound of cummin seed yearly upon the feast of St. Eadmund to Sir Richard de Argentin, the capital lord of the fee. Also, some original papers shewing the value of the estates of Sir Henry Felton, of Playford.

Mr. Scott exhibited a wolf jaw from the river Orwell, seven feet below the present surface.

A communication was read from the Rev. H. Creed, on the discovery of remains of a Roman villa at Eye.

The Rev. Thomas Castley communicated a sketch and account of a cinerary urn, dug up some years ago in "the Parson's Piece," at Cavendish; and now in the Sudbury Museum. The urn contained some small bones and the sockets of the teeth, shewing that the person whose ashes were in the urn was about ten or twelve years of age.

Mr. J. B. Armstead communicated some extracts from the Registers kept by the criers of the borough of Clare, between 1611 and 1711.

Mr. Tymms communicated an account of Boxford Church, accompanied by an anastatic drawing of ornamental details, presented by the Rev. R. Simpson.

The Secretary also communicated, by permission of Mr. Taylor, some extracts from "A book of Accounts for the Storehouse for the provision of the Poor, &c., of East Berg Holt," between 1579-1751.

The Company then proceeded to inspect some remains of Norman domestic architecture, discovered on the premises of Mr. Gedge, in Hatter-street, and Mr. Salmon, Guildhall-street; to examine that singular example of a Norman House, known as Moyse's Hall, now the Police Station; and then to the house of Mr. Bradbury, in Risbygate-street, where are two panelled chimney-pieces of the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and some few details of 15th century decoration.

## LITTLE HAUGH HALL, NORTON.

THE parish of Norton was anciently and is still divided into two manors. The principal lordship, called Norton Hall, was, in early times, in the hands of a family that took its name from the parish. Agnes de Norton, in the 9th year of Edward the Third, carried it to the Pakenhams, from whom it passed, also by marriage, to the Bardwells. In this family it continued for several generations. Of its most distinguished member, the valiant knight, Sir William de Bardwell, it will not now be necessary to speak. His deeds of chivalry and piety will more appropriately be brought to the notice of the Institute when they visit the church of Bardwell, where his trusty sword may still be found, and his effigies be seen in painted glass. This manor is now vested in the family of Woodward.

Of the lesser manor, known as Little Haugh Hall, there is nothing worth mentioning till we come to the time of King Henry the Eighth, when it suddenly sprang into considerable notice as the probable *El Dorado* of our own country.

Bishop Gibson, who edited the second edition of Camden's Britannia, in 1722, referring to Norton, says :

"I know not whether I should here take notice into what vain and groundless hopes of finding gold at Norton, king Henry the Eighth was drawn by a credulous kind of avarice; but the diggings there speak for me."

The editor of the "Magna Britannia" a few years later, in 1730, thus rings the changes upon this statement :—

"Norton village where king Henry VIII was induced by a credulous kind  
VOL. II 2 o

of avarice, upon what information or suggestion we know not, to dig for gold. His hopes proved vain, if they were not groundless altogether; and were it not that the diggings yet remain to show the probability of the attempts, we should not have dared to mention it."

Subsequent writers have repeated this statement, but it has always been received with suspicion. It is, however, a fact, most clearly established, that Henry the Eighth did engage in mining transactions in this county; and the following extracts from that monarch's Household Book, preserved in the library of the Royal Society, supplies the date and a portion of the cost of the experiment, if not the exact locality and results of the "Diggings."

"July, a<sup>d</sup> xxx<sup>o</sup> (1538). Item, payde to Richard Candishe by the kinge's commaundement, certfyed by my Lord Privy Sealis l're, and other the kingis Commissioners join w<sup>t</sup> him, to have the ouersight of the Kingis myndes of golde in Suffolke, and to convey certeyne fyners and other artifliers there, for the tryall of the ore there, the somme of xxli.

"Item, paide to Will'm Wade, seruaunte to Sir Piers Edgecombe, Knight, lx.<sup>s</sup>. for his costes and expences brynginge vp hither from Cornewalle, at his owne charge, Manuel George and Will'm Wynget, myners, to be sent at this tyme into Suff., to trye and werke at the newe myne, to the saide George Manuel and Will'm for y<sup>r</sup> charges, goyng down to Suff., vpon a reconnyng of their wagis, by the kingis commaundement, certfyed, &c., vii.

A small plantation on the Little Haugh estate, parallel to the Bury road, where there is a sand of yellow colour—is, as Dr. Dickens kindly informs me, traditionally pointed out as the field of gold.

*Potius crediderin aurum solo defuisse quam ille avaritiae.*

Norton is not the only place in England mentioned in history as producing gold. There is a legend that Queen Boadicea obtained gold in Essex. Cunobeline, Prince of the Trinobantes, coined at Camelodunum, now Colchester, gold from a mine in Essex. There are traces that nuggetting took place from time to time; but as the Norman kings claimed all gold and silver found as royal property, people either kept their own counsel or abstained from any ardent search. But the various edicts passed shew that the existence of gold and silver, both pure and combined with other metals, was known and believed in. In the reign of Edward the First, and for one hundred years after, there

was a wonderful interest spread abroad about gold and silver mining ; and the Regent Duke of Bedford took the opportunity of the minority of Henry the Sixth to grant to himself the monopoly of all the gold and silver mines in England for twelve years. The mining department was regularly organised in the time of Henry the Sixth, and Robert Burton was appointed the Controller of mines containing any gold or silver. Queen Elizabeth also granted patents to several foreigners to seek for gold, &c., in eight counties in England, Wales, and Ireland ; but the discovery of America withdrew attention from the gold mines of England. Since the year 1830, however, gold-working in England has been resumed with some partial activity, the gold localities have been ascertained over a considerable district, and have been formally acknowledged by the Ordnance surveyors.\* Fortunately for the peace of our county, its clays and sands are not among the localities enumerated as offering a temptation to "prospectors."

Little Haugh Hall was the property of the Milesons in the 17th century. The heiress of Borrodaile Mileson, Esq., who died in 1677, and lies buried in the parish church, carried the manor to a family named Edgar, and Mileson Edgar, Esq., sold the estate to Thomas Macro, a wealthy grocer at Bury St. Edmund's. Where the family of Macro came from is not known ; but persons of that name had been long resident at Soham, in Cambridgeshire, where they appear to have been numerous and to have possessed considerable property in the 15th century.

The first of the family of whom we have any certain knowledge, was Mr. Thomas Macro, an apothecary at Bury. He served the office of Chief magistrate several times, and resided in the house in the Meat Market, known by the observatory on the top of it. He died September 27, 1701, aged 86, and Susan his relict died April 27, 1713, aged 88.

His eldest son Thomas died young in 1649 ; but a second Thomas succeeded to the house in Bury before

\* *Household Words*, March 15, 1856.

the death of his father, acquired a large fortune therein by the trade of a grocer, and purchased the Little Haugh estate for his country house. He served the office of Alderman of Bury in 1689 and in several subsequent years ; and was elected one of the Governors of Bury School. His wife was Susan, the only daughter of the Rev. John Cox, Rector of Risby, grandson of Dr. Richard Cox, the eminent Protestant Bishop of Ely, who was tutor to King Edward the Sixth, contributed to the well-known "Bishop's Bible," and also assisted in the compilation of "Lilly's Grammar." By this marriage Mr. Macro, who died on the 26th of May 1737, aged 88, had issue three sons and three daughters. One son is mentioned as Dr. Ralph Macro in the will of his sister Susan, to whom he bequeathed a fourth share of one undivided moiety of the celebrated Wills' Coffee House, London, where "Dryden had his arm chair, and honoured the young beaux and wits with a pinch out of his snuff-box." This is, probably, the Ralph Macro of Trinity College, Cambridge, who proceeded M.B. in 1694, and in 1698 was styled "Medicus Londinensis." Another Ralph Macro, who took the degree of D.D. (*regis comitiis*) in 1728, has been confounded with him ; but it could not be our Doctor, as he was dead when his sister made her will, in 1728.

Another son, Thomas, was living in 1728, for his sister Susan willed to him her interest in the same coffee house. Of this Thomas nothing further is known. A "Thomas Macro, who was lately in Virginia," is mentioned in the will of Thomas Bull, gent. of Bury, dated in Feb. 30 Car. II ; but as his mother is there stated to be dead, it cannot be our Thomas, whose mother is named as executrix to the will of her daughter Susan, in 1728. There was another Thomas Macro who was a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and D.D. ; held the Perpetual Curacy of Great Yarmouth, where he died in 1743-4, and was buried with his wife and only son, as appears by the epitaph in Yarmouth church.

Of Dr. Cox Macro, the third son, I shall speak presently. The three daughters were named Susan, Elizabeth, and

Isabella. Susan died in September 1730, aged 43, and Elizabeth, on March 5, 1769, aged 80.

Dr Cox Macro was born in 1683, and was named after his mother's family, and not after his aunt's husband, one "Cox of London," as stated in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. ix, p. 359. The name has given occasion to much pleasantry. It is stated by Mr. Nichols that the Doctor once applied to a friend for an appropriate motto to his coat of arms; after some little consideration his friend replied "Let it be *Cocks may crow*," a motto equally as appropriate as that of "*Quid rides*" assumed by the tobacconist.

Having been admitted of Christ's College,\* Cambridge, he took the degree of L.L.B. in 1710, and obtained a fellowship. He had the degree of D.D. (*comitis regii*) in 1717, and was the senior Doctor in Divinity in the University at his death in 1767. He was appointed one of the Chaplains of king George the Second,† but inheriting a considerable fortune from his family, he seems not to have taken upon himself for any length of time the cure of souls, but to have devoted himself to the improvement of his estate, at Norton, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, in 1757, and to have indulged in private professional study and in gratifying his taste for curious literature and the arts of painting and sculpture.

Dr. Macro's house at Norton was probably one of the best specimens at the time of an embellished residence of a country gentleman of easy but not affluent fortune. He enlarged the house to adapt it to his purposes ; laid out around it extensive pleasure grounds, and collected within numerous paintings, some of them very choice, and a few sculptures. Peter Tillemans, of Antwerp, the celebrated animal painter, was much employed by him ; and died here in 1734, having been working the day before on the portrait of a horse. This picture, which remained in the hall in its unfinished state as a memorial of the circumstance,‡ is now in the possession of Mrs. Patteson, of Cringleford, Norfolk.

\* Mr. Hunter says St. John's.

† Mr. Hunter says George the First.

‡ Ecc. Documents, edit. by Rev. J.

Hunter for Camd. Society, p. 46.

A catalogue of Dr. Macro's treasures was made by his nephew, Mr. Wilson, in 1766. The works of art are first mentioned, his bust of Rysbrach, his pictures, and his drawings by the old masters, which had belonged to Sir James Thornhill. There was also a bust of Tillemans, by Rysbrach; and the inscription under the niche in which it was placed, at the top of the staircase, is yet visible :—

TILLEMAN SIO  
SUO  
RYSBRACHIUS.

These two busts are now in the possession of the Patteson family. The catalogue then enumerates various relics of antiquity ; his autographs, including many of historical value, and a body of letters from the Protestant Martyrs, probably inherited from his ancestor Bishop Cox, and one of Cromwell to his wife, dated April 12, 1651 ; the Botanologia of Henry Daniel ; the Great Register of Bury Abbey during the abbacy of William Curteys, which formerly belonged to Sir Henry Spelman, and is now in the British Museum ; a Ledger Book of the Abbey of Glastonbury, which Bishop Tanner rescued from destruction in the shop of a grocer at Oxford, in 1602 ; a cartulary of the religious house at Blackborough, in Norfolk ; a vellum MS. of the works of Gower ; and the original MS. of the poet Spenser's "View of the state of Ireland," to which is subscribed "E. S. 1597," probably the true date of the composition of the treatise. Here, too, was the whole of the collections of the Rev. Dr. Covell, Rector of Horringer, relating to the University of Cambridge, and his own travels in the East, with his literary correspondence ; a large assemblage of charters mostly relating to this part of the kingdom ; the golden charter of Croyland ; and some few others which the Rev. J. Hunter edited for the Camden society, in 1840, in the volume entitled "Ecclesiastical Documents." His collection of MSS. was perhaps one of the best in private hands. Several of them had belonged to Spelman, others had formed part of the library of the monks of Bury, and many were supplied by Bishop Hurd, who being tutor to the

Doctor's only son was, we are told, more than ordinarily attentive to the augmentation of the Doctor's store room of literary curiosities.\*

He had some of the rarer productions of the early Foreign and English presses; and his coins and medals were very choice.

The possessor of these valuable remains having, as he wrote to a friend, "never gone beyond his house and gardens for many years," died on the 2nd of February, 1757, at the age of 84, and was buried in Norton church-yard, in an inclosure between the side of the vestry and one of the buttresses which support the church wall.

By his marriage with a daughter of Edward Godfrey, Esq. Privy Purse to Queen Anne, who died in 1753, he had issue one son and one daughter.

The son was for some time a student at Emanuel College, Cambridge, with the advantage of having Bishop Hurd for his tutor; but feeling more inclination for a military than a clerical profession, he went abroad and died there. In a letter to him from Mr. Alvis, Rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk, he says "Your expedition to Flanders gives me, I confess, some uneasiness. I cannot help fearing that the life of a camp will disagree with the tenderness of your constitution; but whether you cross the sea, or continue in England, wherever you are I most heartily wish you happy."

Young Macro died before his father. Tradition says he was murdered by his sister, who wanted to get the property; and that a skeleton was found in a box in the house and believed to be his. On his death his sister Mary became sole heiress to the Doctor's property. Of this lady, it is related, that on the death of her father she immediately applied to Mr. Green, the bookseller at Bury, to spare no expense in getting the announcement of his death inserted in every newspaper. This was in hopes of its falling under the notice of William Staniforth, Esq. of Sheffield, whose addresses the father would

\* *Literary Anecdotes*, ix, p. 361; *Ecclesiastical Documents*; and *Gent. Magazine* 1847, ii., p. 409.

not hear of. This succeeded to her wishes, and the marriage soon after took place. A portion of the literary stores of Dr. Macro was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Staniforth to Mr. Wilson, a Yorkshire gentleman—a nephew of the Doctor—who strongly resembled him in his tastes and pursuits. Mr. Wilson, who had a most extraordinary passion for amassing and transcribing charter-evidence, and was no mean antiquary, died in 1783; and his collections, after his son's death in 1844, being sold by auction, have gone to increase the stupendous collection of Sir Thomas Phillips at Middle Hill. Mr. Staniforth, in 1773, in fulfilment of a charitable devise contained in the will of his father-in-law, settled the sum of £600 3 per cent. consols in trust, the dividend to be applied in the purchase of 12 poor men's coats, of strong cloth, and 12 poor women's gowns and petticoats, of strong stuff, to be given away every Easter day. The fund now consists of £724 3 per cent reduced annuities; the dividends of which, amounting to £21 14s. 8d., are received and applied to the purposes of the trust.\* Mrs. Staniforth died in August 1775, and her husband on November 14, 1786, in his 70th year. Dying without issue, the mansion at Little Haugh became the property of his brother Robert Staniforth, Esq., whose daughter Jane carried it by marriage to John Patteson, Esq., some time member for Norwich.

Mr. Patteson sold Little Haugh to Mr. Robert Braddock, of Bury St Edmund's; dispersed the collection of old masters by auction, in 1819; and sold the books and MSS. to Mr. Beatniffe, a bookseller at Norwich, who is said to have realised immense profit by disposing of them to Mr. Hudson Gurney, Mr. Dawson Turner, &c.

Mr. Braddock, who died in 1812, devised the estate to his nephew Robert; and the trustees of his son sold it to Peter Huddlestone, Esq., the present owner, who has added considerably to the buildings, and greatly improved the estate.

A painting by Tillemans, of Little Haugh House, with Dr. Macro and members of his family walking in front,

\* Page's Sup. Suffolk Traveller, p. 800.

5 feet long by 2 feet 9 inches high, is in the possession of the Rev. W. F. Patteson, of St. Helen's, Norwich, who has also eleven family portraits: three of the Cox, three of the Godfrey, and four of the Macro family. Nine of them are three-quarter lengths, one a small half-length, and one a miniature size. Among them are Mr Cox, father of the Rev. J. Cox, Rector of Risby, by Walker; his wife, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; their daughter, married to Mr. Thomas Macro, grocer, of Bury, by Riley; her husband, by Brooke; Mr. Godfrey, Privy Purse to Queen Anne, by Houseman; Mrs. Godfrey; Mrs. Macro, their daughter, a fine portrait in her old age; Mr. Edward Godfrey, her brother, buried at Pakenham, by Ross; Dr. Macro, by Mieris, junior; and Master and Miss Macro, their two children, small half-lengths, by Tillemans. Mrs. Patteson, of Cringleford, has also a fine half-length portrait of Edward Macro, the Doctor's son, by B. Wilson; and a few of the pictures which belonged to Dr. Macro are preserved by various members of the Patteson family.

Some parts of the house still remain as in Macro's time. The most interesting portions are the painted staircase; the enriched ceiling in a lower room, and an upper room hung with tapestry. The bottom and sides of the staircase were painted by Tillemans; the ceiling and dome by F. Huysman. This appears to represent Fame crowning Science, whose triumphs are represented in the cornice by the emblems of astronomy, sculpture, painting, and architecture, accompanied by busts of distinguished professors. The carving was the work of Davis, and the stucco of Burrough. The tapestry is of the same period and style as that remaining in the house at Bury, in which the father of Dr. Macro resided.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

## NORTON CHURCH.

THE church at Norton is situated centrally in a parish of 2,400 acres, on an easy slope to the south. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, to the honor of whom as many as forty-seven churches in the county have been built.

In plan, the church consists of a chancel with north vestry; nave with aisles; south porch and west tower.

The most ancient part of the fabric is the chancel, and the most curious feature of it the miserere stalls or chairs therein, which are of the Decorated period. The falling seats are all carved. Among those on the north side are the martyrdom of St. Edmund (the accredited design, as in the east clerestory window of the nave of St. Mary's, Bury); the martyrdom of St. Andrew; and the pelican feeding its young, with an inscription from 7 Eccles. 36.

"In omni opere memento finis."

Those on the south side have grotesque figures bearing some resemblance to those to be seen on the font.

The roof of the chancel is of the kind known as the collar braced roof. The cornice is very wide, and appears formerly to have been coloured. The wide and, in some instances, elaborate cornice is one of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Suffolk timber roofs. "It is perhaps (as has been remarked) too flat and too wanting in projection to be either bold or graceful, but its plan is curious and worth noting."

The south wall of the chancel was rebuilt in 1832, the architect copying the old work and the inserted Perpendicular windows. In these are figures of St. Christopher, St. Margaret, and St. Andrew, in stained glass.

In the windows of the north aisle are several coats of arms, including those of Bardwell, singly and impaled; and of Golding of Suffolk.

The altar chairs were made from timber out of the roof of the north aisle. The iron-work on the vestry door is good. A chest in the vestry has on it the date T.B. S.B. 1604, the year probably in which it was made to supersede a very much earlier one of the same form, but of a larger size.

The pew or gallery belonging to the manor of Little Haugh was built by the Macros. It contains a monument to his daughter, Mrs. Staniforth, and other members of that family.

The nave, aisles, and tower are in the Perpendicular style, and appear to have been in the course of erection between 1447 and 1480. The nave is separated from the aisles by three good arches on each side. The lodgments of a rood appear near the chancel arch, and the remains of a stoup are visible near the north door.

The font is very fine. The basin is octagonal, resting on a shaft of similar form; the angles of which are relieved by grotesque figures of men and animals having blank shields suspended from their necks. One of the figures is that of a "wode" or wild man of the woods, carrying a club. The wild man of the woods, or the "wode," is the crest of the house of Woodhouse, ; but as nothing has been traced to identify this noble family with either the church or town, and it was customary to employ men dressed as "wodes," and bearing clubs, to clear the way for processions, it may have a symbolical allusion to baptism preparing the way for the entry of the child into the bosom of the church.

The basin is elaborately sculptured with the symbols of the Evangelists on four of the panels; the alternate faces having the pelican, denoting love,

Signat avis Christum, quæ sanguine pascit alum nos;  
the unicorn, the emblem of strength; the double-headed eagle; and a figure, half a bird and half a beast. The

basin is supported by heads of angels alternately placed between hearts, the latter attached to the basin by slipped quatrefoils.

The tower was in course of erection in 1447 as we gather from the will of Walter Mannyng, who bequeathed to the new campanile 20*d.* It contains three bells, but one of them is cracked and not fit for use.

Against the tower wall under the gallery is a monument of the 16th or 17th century, on which bread is placed on Sundays for distribution after service, according to the will of the donor, Peter Bales, esq., to which has been added a similar benefaction from John Fisk, esq.

At the east end of the south aisle was the chapel of Our Lady; and on the north side that of St. John the Baptist. To the altar of the Blessed Mary, John Irby, in 1478, bequeathed "pannu' de lino cu' manut'gio consili;" and bequests of sheep, wheat, barley, malt, &c. are frequent for the support of her light. There were also images of the Trinity, St. Kateryn, and St. Lawrence; the latter under a niche of tabernacle work. The figures in the east window of the south aisle were collected from different parts, and the heads restored by the kind help of Miss Rickards, of Stowlangtoft; one of them seems to be the head of St. Apollonia, or of St. Agatha.

There were two gilds in the parish named in honor of St. Andrew, and of St. John the Baptist, both of them being fraternities of men and women. The latter was the town gild, and had its hall or place of meeting in Up-street.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

A P A P E R

READ BEFORE

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
OF SUFFOLK,

AT THEIR MEETING HELD

AT ICKWORTH, OCTOBER 2ND, 1856,

BY THE

REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, M.A., President.

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

I cannot send forth this paper in its enlarged, and, I hope, amended form, without acknowledging the great assistance I have received, in many ways, from my brother, Lord Jermyn. I am especially indebted to him for numerous references to both French and English authorities quoted in the following pages.

I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Bond for his kind help at the British Museum, and to Norroy King, Somerset, and York Herald, and J. R. Planché, Esq., for their courteous and ready assistance. I have elsewhere expressed my obligations to Mr. W. Stevenson Fitch.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE  
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THE name of the parish of Ickworth, like most of our parishes, is of Saxon origin, as is shown by the termination "worth" (signifying in the Anglo-Saxon tongue a field, manor, or estate), which is found in many names of places, as Bedericsworth, Horningsworth, Halesworth, Hepworth, Isleworth, &c. The first syllable Ick or Ike, is thought by Camden, with much probability, to be a remnant of the ancient British name of the *Iceni*, which is also found in the Iknield-street, Icklingham, Ixworth, Ickleton, &c. In which case Ikeworth would seem to be the name given to the parish by the Angles, while there was still a distinct British population residing in it. The earliest mention of it occurs, I believe, in the will of Theodred, Bishop of the East Angles in the reign of Athelstan, and afterwards Bishop of London (*i. e.* in the first half of the 10th century). He left the manor of Ickworth to St. Edmund's Church.

"And ik an that lond at Newetun, and at Horningges'th', and at Ike-worth, and at Wepstede, in to S'c'e Eadmundes Kirke, then Godes hewen, to are, for Theodred bisscopes soule.—I give the land at Nowton, Horningsworth, Ickworth, and Whepstead to Saint Edmund's Church, to God's convent, in possession, for Theodred the Bishop's soul."—*Gage's Thingoe*, p. 274.

In Domesday Book, where the name is written Kkewortham, we find it still part of the *terra Sancti Edmundi*, as it had been *tempore Regis Edwardi*. The tenemental portion consisted of iii carucates of land and contained ix villains, and iii bordarii. The dominium, or part reserved for the lord's use, was ii carucates; iv ploughs for the homines; iv servi, vi acres of meadow; wood for

24 pigs, one mill, two reuncies\*, 16 head of cattle (animalia), 30 pigs, and 80 sheep. The Church had half an acre of land. The annual value of the manor was three pounds and four marks. Its length was viii furlongs, its breadth v. The dues in gelt were  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .

The manor subsequently passed by exchange from the Abbey of St. Edmund; but continued to be held of the Abbot by a family who bore the name of De Ickworth from the time of Henry Second. In the "Liber de Consuetud. S<sup>u</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup>." the charge upon Ickwoith, which formed one leet in conjunction with Chevington, Hargrave, and Aristedel (thought to be Southwood), is described as consisting of "de terrâ Ricardi militis una, viz. secta," or suit due to the hundred; and in the same document we read—"Ikeworth de feeod. S'c'i Edmundi est, et tenet illam dopnus Will's de Abb'e, p servicium militis. (*Gage*, p. xiii.—xv.) Upon this family becoming extinct in the beginning of Henry the Sixth's reign, the manor was assigned by arbitration to Sir William Drury,† whose cousin, Henry Drury, became possessor of it, either by purchase or succession. His only surviving child, Jane, married Thomas Hervey; ‡ and by this marriage the manors of Wordwell and Ickworth passed into the Hervey family, in whose possession the latter has continued till the

\* In the Latin, *runcinus*, whence Chaucer's *rouncie*, "He rode upon a rounce." — *Canterbury Tales*, l. 392, "A common hackney horse." — *Gloss.* See Du Cange in *Runcinus*. The word is of frequent use in the account of the Controller of the Wardrobe of the 28th Edward the First, published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1786. In the Glossary appended—Runcinus, Rugh or *Roghiard*, Roussin—Fr. *Equus minor*, or, *gregarius*, Ducange. In Carey's *Aiusworth*—"a led horse, sumpter-horse, cart-horse, or oruncey."

† "This family of Drury came into England at the Conquest; immediately after which they were seated at Thurston, in this neighbourhood, where they continued till Sir Roger Drury (who died in 1418) became seated here." (viz., at

Hawsted.)—*Cullum's Hist. of Hawsted.*

‡ So say all the pedigrees, beginning with that given by Harvey Clarenceux, less than 100 years afterwards. But though there is no doubt of the fact, the documentary evidence concerning him is scanty. Neither his will, nor the grant of the wardship of his son and heir, William, to Sir William Carewe, by John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, are forthcoming. I have endeavoured, however, to show (at p. ) that he may be the same as the Thomas Hervey mentioned in Margery Argentein's will. He is also mentioned in the *Inquisitio Post Mortem*, of the 8th Edward the Fourth, quoted below. His younger children are mentioned in Jane Drury's will, as "Maria, Symond, and Elizabeth Hervey, children of my daughter Jane." (*Gage*, p. 285.)

present time. The manor of Wordwell was sold to Lord Cornwallis by Frederick Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, and his son Lord Hervey, the present Marquess of Bristol, about 57 years ago (in 1799).

The above-named Thomas Hervey, who died probably in the year 1467\* (as Gage conjectures, instead of 1477 as the modern tombstone in Ickworth Church erroneously states) without having come into possession of Ickworth, was the lineal ancestor of the present Lord of the manor.

There has been some confusion in the pedigrees, by which this Thomas has been represented, on the authority of Harvey Clarenceux, as younger brother of Sir George Hervey, of Thurleigh, in Bedfordshire, which he certainly was not. He must have been his uncle, as he was descended from Niernuyt. That he was of the same family, the visitation of the County of Suffolk, by Harvey Clarenceux, in the year 1561, proves, as well as the coat-of-arms, three trefoils slipped vert, common to both branches,† and the fact that his immediate descendants quartered the arms of Niernuyt, an ancestor of the Bedfordshire Herveys, with those of Hervey and Drury. The earliest christian names in each branch, John, Thomas, George, Nicholas, indicate the same thing. The traditions of the family nearly 200 years ago were also to the same effect, John first Earl of Bristol, who was born in 1656, having entered into a negotiation with the owner for the purchase of the Thurleigh

\* Since these pages were written, I have received from Mr. W. S. Fitch, the following extract from the Inquisitiones Post Mortem, of the 8th Edward the Fourth. (1468.) "Thomas Harvey—null. tenuit terr. neque ten (ementum) in comitatibus Bedford et Bucks." This must be our Thomas Hervey; and his possessing no estate in Beds. quite agrees with the fact of the Ickworth Herveys having inherited none. If he is the same as the Thomas Hervey of Margery Argentein's will, he must have sold Risely.

† "The arms of Hervey are carved on a font of the 15th century, in Thurleigh church."—(Gage's *Suffolk*, note p. 292.) The monument alluded to in the same

note, is given in the Collection of Suffolk Antiquities (Hundr. of Thingoe) at the Bury St. Edmund's Athenaeum. The arms of Sir George Hervey, sheriff of Bedfordshire, in the 24th Henry the Seventh, and 8th of Henry the Eighth, are given by Fuller (Worthies p. 124) as gules on a bend argent, 3 trefoils vert. The arms affixed to the Ickworth Hervey's pedigree, given by Harvey Clarenceux, in 1561, are, 1. and 4th Hervey, (3 trefoils slipped vert), 2. *Nernuyt*, (a lion rampant), 3. Drury. The arms of William Hervey, who fought against the Armada, were also 3 trefoils, as were also those of the Herveys of Northants. and Norfolk. See illustrations.

estate, as the ancient residence of his ancestors; which, however, came to nothing.\*

The name Hervey (*warrior of the host*), which is variously written Herivé, Hervé, and Harvé, Herveie, Herveis, Erveis, Hervays, and Arvisz† (Fitz-Arvisz); and in Latin, Heriveus, Herveus, Eriveus, Hervicus, Ervicus, and Herveius, is evidently not of Norman but of Frankish origin. Its Frankish or German form was Heriwig, which is actually found (Thierry, *Lettres sur l'histoire de France*, p. 7, septième édition), and which after the analogy of Chlodovée and Ludovicus from Chlodowig, Merovée, and Merovicus, from Merowig, would naturally be contracted to Herivé and Hervé or Latinized into Hervicus. *Here*, *Heer*, or *Heri*, in the German dialects means "an army," "host, &c.," and is found in many compound names of Frank and Saxon origin, such as Heribert, or Haribert, (whence Herbert,) Heribald, Heriman, Hereward, &c., as well as in the title Herizog, in modern German Herzog, a duke, leader of an army, and perhaps in *herald* (Ducange) and *heriot*. Harwich is also derived by Bosworth from Here-wic, "army-station, or camp." The syllable *wig*, like *wiga* in Anglo-Saxon, which is found also in Chlodowig, (Louis), Merowig, Drotowig, &c., means "a warrior," and is probably the same root as the Latin "vinco," I conquer. Hervey occurs repeatedly in very early French history in connection with the Carlovingian kings, or the Capets who next succeeded to their dominions. The first of the name that I am acquainted with is a Count Hervey in the time of

\* "Monday, the 24th July, 1699. The next day I went to Thurleigh, in the same county, (the place from whence our family originally came to Ickworth, in Suffolk) to see my cousin Major John Hervey, a very honest, ingenious gentleman." — Extract from John Lord Bristol's Diary.

Letters headed "To my cousin, John Hervey, of Thurleigh," of the dates of 1699, 1704, and 1707, on the same subject, are in Lord Bristol's MS letters. In the first he says, "as I find the same inclination in you to leave the inheritance of Thurleigh Hall to a known descendant

from that ancient stem, having no issue of your own, that I have to secure the possession of it to a name it for some ages past has had for its constant owner, so I doubt not of your accepting the same terms, at least, from me, that you thought fit to offer it at to Mr. Stephen Hervey." (Of Surrey, in the margin.)

† These four last modes of writing the name, which are found in the lists of the Norman conquerors, as published by Leland, Holinshed, and others, seem to arise from the mistake between Fitz-Herneis and Fitz-Herveis, mentioned below at p.

\* Of the Northants branch See the pedigree.

Charles-the-Bald, who began to reign A. D. 840.\* Montfaucon (*Monumens de la Monarchie Francaise*, vol. i., p. 290) tells us that in consequence of the ravages of the Normans in the neighbourhood of Nantes, in Poitou, Anjou, and Touraine, Rainulph duke of Aquitaine, and duke Robert-le-fort, the ancestor of Hugh Capet, called also marquis and count, marched against them, assisted by the Counts Godfrey and Hervey (in Latin *Heriveus*). But the expedition was unfortunate, the brave Robert was killed in battle, Rainulph was wounded and fled, Hervey was also wounded,† and the rest returned home again; this was in the year 868. Eighteen years later we again find the name distinguished, and still in battle against the Normans. In the terrible siege of Paris by these barbarians, in the years 885, 886, in the reign of the Emperor Charles-le-Gros, king of France, when the Counts Eudo or Odo, and Robert, son of Robert-le-fort, so valiantly defended Paris, it chanced that a tower, which was held by 12 Franks, became isolated, by the bridge which connected it with the place being carried away by a sudden rise of the Seine. Thus cut off from all help, it was fiercely attacked by the Normans, and as fiercely defended by its brave little garrison. Nor would the Normans ever have taken the tower, had they not set fire to it, and so compelled the eleven survivors (for one had fallen into the river and been drowned) to surrender. But the treacherous Normans put them all to the sword, except Eriveus (Hervey) whom they spared on account of his good looks, though he taunted them for their breach of faith, and urged them to kill him as they had done his companions.‡

\* A still earlier one is given by Anderson, (Geneal. p. 644) viz., Herveus, eldest son of Reinald, Count of Poictou, first hereditary Count of Auvergne, slain in battle A.D. 845, the year the Normans pillaged Rouen for the second time. But he is not mentioned in "L'art de verifier les dates."

† Le Père Daniel, however, in his History of France, asserts that Count Hervey was mortally wounded, and died, like the Duke of Aquitaine, and that Count Godfrey was the only one of the four Generals who survived.

‡ The Latinized names of these twelve heroes were—Ermefredus, Eriveus, Eivilandus, Odauer, Ervic, Arnoldus, Solius, Gosbertus, Vuido, (Guy) Ardradus, Eimardus, Gozvinus. Ervic is another way of writing the name less Latinized. In the "Memorials of the Bagot family," both ways of Latinizing the name Hervey are found in the same deed—Hervicus and Herveus—(appendix A. c. and p. IV. and p. 7.) possibly for the sake of distinction. So Herveus and Herveus de Stanton.

This last-named Heriveus\* (or Eriveus) may be the same or of the same family as the preceding Comes Heriveus : as we find him engaged in the same cause of resisting the Normans, and in company with the Counts Eudo and Robert, the sons of Robert-le-fort, with whom we have seen Count Hervey associated. I would also suggest the possibility of this Comes Heriveus being the ancestor of the Counts of Châlons. It is unknown who the father and mother of Manasses le Vieux, Count of Châlons in 888, were. But we find Count Manasses, in that year, helping Richard Duke of Burgundy (father to his son Giselbert's wife) against the Normans, near Argenteuil ; and again in the year 910 or 911, sharing in the great victory gained over the Normans by Robert Duke of France (son of Robert le Fort) and the same Richard, near Chartres. Now, Manasses had a son, named Hervey, who was Bishop of Autun. If he were related to Count Hervey, this would be accounted for, and all the other circumstances of time and place agree with the supposition. We shall see, too, how the name clung to the heirs of the Châlons family for several generations.

Hervey (Heriveus), Archbishop of Rheims, was a distinguished person about the same time. Like the preceding, he was much annoyed by the Normans, though in a different way. I extract the following account of him from Ceillier's *Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*. — "Foulques, Archevêque de Rheims, ayant été tué le 7 Juin de l'an 900, on lui donna pour successeur, Hervé, homme de condition, tiré de la cour comme lui, et encore jeune. Il fut ordonné le 6 Juillet de la même année. Hervé se conduisit avec beaucoup de sagesse et de prudence, pendant son épiscopat. Il se rendit aimable aux gens de bien, prit soin des pauvres, des veuves et des affligés ; les clercs et les peuples le regardaient comme leur père. Doux, miséricordieux, d'un visage toujours gai, il donnoit à tous des marques de bonté.....Ce Prince (Charles le Simple) en considération

\* Palgrave speaks of him and his companions as "twelve citizens, or rather members of the merchant Guild." The authority for the history is the curious

contemporary Latin poem of the monk Abbo.—See Palgrave's *History of Normandy*, vol. i. p. 607—609.

de son merite, le fit son Chancelier." He died in 922, partly, it is thought by some, of chagrin at being forced to crown Robert king of France,\* while his patron, Charles the Simple, was yet alive; at all events he died three days after the coronation, which, Charles's friends said, was a judgment upon him. I have seen his tomb in the Cathedral of Rheims.

Archbishop Hervey was much perplexed as to the best way of dealing with such Normans, as, having been "baptized and re-baptized," had returned to their heathen ways, and joined their countrymen in their heathen pastime of killing Christians and Priests, and in sacrificing to heathen idols. The answer of Pope John IX., whom he had consulted on this point, is extant, as also a letter on the same subject from Hervey to the Archbishop of Rouen, who, living in the very centre of the Normans, must have had much experience. There is no direct clue to the parentage of this Archbishop,† but it was at this time that we find the name in the family of the powerful Counts of Châlons, who are likely to have had influence in the election of the Archbishop of Rheims, and to have used it in behalf of one of their own family or connections. In the year 923, Giselbert, brother of Hervey, Bishop of Autun, was Duke of Burgundy. His daughter married the Count de Troyes.

From this family of the Counts of Châlons-sur-Saone, the name seems to have passed by marriage into the great house of Donzi, where it was hereditary for several generations, from 1037 to 1194, alternately with that of Geoffrey. The first Hervé, Baron de Donzi, was son of Geoffrey, whose mother was Matilda, daughter of the Count of Châlons. His eldest son, Geoffrey, succeeded to a portion of the county of Châlons. Hervé IV., Baron of Donzi, married the daughter and heiress of Peter de Courtenay (grandson of King Louis le Gros), Count of Auxerre and Nevers (afterwards Emperor of Con-

\* Others say that Walter, Archbishop of Sens, performed the ceremony.—*L'art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 246, vol. xi.

† Palgrave says Hervey had a brother named Eudes, and a nephew named Hervey.—*Normandy*, vol. ii. p. 37.

stantinople), and so became, in right of his wife, Count of Auxerre and Nevers. He went as a Crusader to Egypt, and also joined the crusade against the unfortunate Albigenses. He died and was buried at Saint Aignan, in 1223; his body was afterwards removed to Pontigni. He is said to have tarnished his ancient reputation for valour, by retiring precipitately from the siege of Damietta, in 1219, before the place was taken.

Among other things related of this Hervé, Count of Nevers and Auxerre, it is said that his devotion for Saint Martin of Tours, led to his obtaining for himself and his successors in the County, in the year 1216, the place of Canon, with a Prebend, in the Chapter of St. Martin of Tours. (See *L'art de verifier les dates*. p. 566.) But about the year 1000, a person of the name of Hervé filled the important office of Treasurer to these same Canons, and wrote in defence of their privileges against the encroachments of the Archbishop of Tours. (See Ceillier.) Moreover, with regard to this office of Treasurer to the Canons of St. Martin, we read that it was hereditary. The story told, (*L'art de verifier les dates*) is that Ingelger, first Count of Anjou and the Gâtinois, in the year 887, brought back to Tours the body of St. Martin from Chablis, (or as some say Auxerre) whither it had been carried to be out of the reach of the Norman depredators; and that in return for this important service, the Canons conferred upon him and his successors in the County, the office of Treasurer, which was both an honourable and a lucrative one. Now this Ingelger, if not actually Count of Auxerre, was son-in-law of Hugues l'Abbé, who was Count of Auxerre. Nor is it at all improbable that when Hugues gave up the County, Ingelger succeeded him; for we know that he had a palace in the town of Auxerre, and large possessions in the neighbourhood.

We have, then, a close connection between the Count of Auxerre and the Treasurership of the Canons of St. Martin, towards the end of the ninth century; and about A.D. 1200, we find a Count of Auxerre, named Hervé, made a

Canon of the same Chapter. It naturally occurs to one that he had, perhaps, an eye to this treasurership, and if so, it seems probable also that he was related to that Hervé who was Treasurer about the year 1000, and that family connection as well as his position as Count of Auxerre, was at the bottom of this transaction. We shall recur to this Hervé, called Hervé of Gien, or Yeon, by and bye.

Hervé was also the name of several very early generations of the illustrious Frank house of Montmorenci, the head of which is currently designated as Premier Baron Chrétien, and said to be descended from the first Frank noble who embraced christianity. They had also the title, from very remote times, of Premier Baron de France; and their war-cry is said to have been "Dieu aide au premier Chrétien." The first of the family who bore it was Hervé de Montmorenci, second son of Bouchard III., and grand-butler of France in the reign of Philip I., 1075. He had a younger son also named Hervé; but was succeeded in the Barony by his eldest son Bouchard IV. Bouchard IV. again was succeeded by his eldest son Matthew, but had a son by a second wife Agnes, cousin of the French kings Philip I. and Louis VI., named Hervé de Montmorenci, said to have been Constable of Ireland in Henry the Second's reign, of whom more by and bye: he had no children. The above-named Matthew had also a son Hervé, an ecclesiastic, and Dean of the Church of Paris; and lastly, Geoffroi de Montmorency, third son of Bouchard III., and head of the branch of the Castellans of Gisors, had a son named Hervé de Gisors. He was taken prisoner with his cousin, Bouchard IV. (son of Hervé the grand-butler) in the year 1119, by Henry I. of England, in Normandy, but the conqueror gave them both their liberty.\*

As regards the natural inquiry how the name of Hervé came into the Montmorenci family, it is difficult to give a

\* See "Histoire de la maison de Montmorenci," by *M. Desormeaux*, *Paris*, 1764.

decided answer. But as we find in innumerable other cases, that the entrance of a new name was the result of a new alliance by marriage—as, for instance, in this very family, the names Thibault, Mathieu, Erard, &c., mark their alliance with the Counts of Chartres, Beaumont, Brienne, &c.—so it is natural to conclude that the name Hervé, which does not appear in the family till the time of Bouchard III., (1024) was also the consequence of such an alliance. But it so happens that it is not known who Bouchard the Third's wife was; but in a deed confirming the grant of certain lands made by Count Manasses to the Church of Chartres, signed by the king of France and others, (1031) we find the signature of this Bouchard. This naturally suggests that he may have been connected with Count Manasses, and not improbably his son-in-law, as it is obvious that it was important that grants of land made to Churches should have the sanction of those who would have had a claim to inherit them. Now Count Manasses must, I presume, be the younger Manasses, Count of Châlons, from which family we have already seen that the name of Hervé was transmitted to the house of Donzi. We read of Manasses, Count de Châlons, associated with his kinsman Hervé de Donzi, Eudes Count de Blois, and others, against Foulques Nerra, Count of Anjou, in the year 995, i.e. 36 years before the date of this deed.\* The grant of land was very likely to be made in the donor's old age, and Foulques lived till the year 1040, so that there is no impossibility in Manasses being still alive in 1031. If, then, this slight clue does not deceive us, and our previous conjecture is also sound, the Montmorencis derived the name of Hervé through the Châlons family, from Count Hervé, the companion-in-arms of Robert-le-fort; a connection, the memory of which, his descendants would be likely to perpetuate.

Another person of the name of Hervey is said to have been Duke of Orleans in the eleventh century, and his son Robert, called Fitz-Hervey, is said to have accompanied William

\* So L'Art de ver. les dates, vol. ii, p. 612. But there is clearly some confusion. At p. 585 Geoffrey de Donzi (father of Hervé) is named, and the date is 1030.

the Conqueror to England. He is set down in the pedigrees as the lineal ancestor of the Herveys of Thurlegh and Ickworth. But this personage is fairly open to the suspicion of being a myth. The whole history of the early Dukes or Counts of Orleans is exceedingly obscure; one or two very meagre allusions to the fact of there having been any such before Philip of Valois, Duke of Orleans, A.D. 1345, is all that German, French, or English genealogists afford.\* We are told, indeed, that the fief of Orleans depended upon the Duchy of France, and that consequently when the Duchy was reunited with the kingdom on the accession of Hugh Capet, these fiefs were restored to the crown. But whether the ancestors of Hugh Capet, and Hugh himself always held the fief of Orleans in their own hands, or granted it to any others to hold of them, we do not know; but the Norman chronicle of Guilliam Tayleur—of which Fox, Holinshed, and Stowe,† have each published a different version—mentions, among those who came with William, the son of a Duke of Orleans, who is named in some copies Robert Fitz-Hervays, or Fitz-Herveis, in others, Robert Fitz-Herneys. In a list published by Leland (*Thierry Conq. de l'Ang. II. p. 297*) the same person is styled Robert Fitz-Herveis, but without any mention of Orleans. But in the list in Wace's "*Roman de Rou*," which exactly corresponds with Leland's list, he is called Robert Fits-Erneis. Mr. Edgar Taylor, in his notes accompanying his English translation, does not allude to this confusion, but supplies information (from *Gallia Christiana*, xi. Instr. 334) concerning this Robert, which seems to leave no possible doubt as to his patronymic being

\* Wolfgang Lazius, *L'art de Verifier les Dates, and Anderson's Genealogies*. The latter says, "Wolfgang Laze mentions many Dukes and Counts of Orleans before this Philip of France, who, according to him, are descended from the Landgraves of Thuringia."—*Anderson's Genealogies*, p. 624.

† The three versions of this list are all given in Fuller's *Church History of Britain*. In Holinshed's list, Robert Fitz-Hervey, Duc d'Orleans, is placed near the Earls of Anjou, Nevers, Bre-

tagne, the Prince d'Alemagne, &c., but not in the others. In the British Museum there is a MS copy of the "Chronique de Normandie," in French, belonging to about th'eyre 1440, as Mr. Bond informe me. It has distinctly Hervez—"Robert le Filz Hervez, Duc d'Orleans." This seems to be the original chronicle of Guilliam Tayleur, which Fuller had not seen. Still the MS is too recent to be of much weight. The MS from which Stow copied in his annals, had Herneis.

Fits-Erneis, or Herneis. But then the parentage of this Robert Fitz-Erneis, which is Norman, seems to make it equally certain that he could not have been Duke of Orleans, which town was certainly a French fief, and is mentioned in this very "Roman de Rou," as being one of the French towns which furnished troops for the invasion of Normandy by the King of France, a short time before the Conquest. The question then is, whence did the author of these lists acquire his information concerning a Duke of Orleans having a son at the battle of Hastings, and why did he add this title to the name of Erneis, or Herveis? To these questions I can give no answer. It is true that Sir Winston Churchill, in his History of England, (*Divi Britannici*, p. 190) says expressly that the influence of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, "being then Governor of the King and Kingdoms of France," had "not only engaged most of the greatest persons there, (i.e. in France) as the Duke of Orleans, the Earls of Champagne, Blois, Brittan (Brittany,) Ponthieu, Maine, Nevers, Poictiers, Aumale, and Anjou, but drew in the Emperor himself, and many of the German Princes, to side with him." It is true, also, that Echard (*History of England*, vol. i. p. 130) says that William "was assisted by many Princes of France, the most considered in that court, as the Duke of Orleans, the Earls of Poictou and Maine;" and Daniel\* (*Complete History of England*, vol. i. p. 103) tells us that among those who aided the Conqueror, were "Robert Fitz-Harvey, Duke of Orleance, the Earls of Britain, Poictou, Nevers, &c." But they do not state what their authority is, so that it may be, and probably is, merely that of the lists.† The statement itself scarcely agrees with Thierry's account, who says that William offered to do homage to Philip, king of France, for the kingdom of England, upon condition of his aiding him in the expe-

\* Samuel Daniel, one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne, Consort to James I. The first part of the History, viz. to the Conquest, is by "John Milton."

† Churchill's "German Princes," looks very like Holinshed's "Prince de Allemaigne. The Chronique (p. 100) has, "l'Empereur Henry lui envoia un grand prince d'Allemaigne."

dition ; but that Philip, after consulting his council of barons, upon their advice, refused : that William then addressed a similar request to the Earl of Flanders, but that he refused likewise. He relates, however, that a great number of volunteers from Maine, Anjou, Poitou, Britanny, France (*i.e.* duchy of France), Flanders, Acquitaine, and Burgundy, flocked to William's standard. On the whole, however, I feel that I have scarcely information enough to form a decided opinion, but I think it is hardly conceivable that if there was such a dignitary as the Duke of Orleans, at the time of the conquest, no other traces of his existence should be found in French history. At all events I conclude that the person called Robert Fitz-Erneis, whose death at the battle of Hastings, is described by Wace, in the "*Roman de Rou,*" was the son, not of Hervey, but of Herneis, or Erneis ; and that the lines, "Robert ki fut Fitz-Herneis, &c.," apply to him and not to the supposed ancestor of the Hervey family.

Since the above was written, the discovery in the library at Ickworth, by Lord Jermyn, of the curious volume printed at Rouen, in 1581, and entitled "*l'Histoire et Chronique de Normandie,*" has enabled me, as I believe, to get at the bottom of this puzzle, and settle a question of some historical interest, quite apart from this pedigree.

This volume informs us that in the time of king Pepin, father of Charlemagne, when Normandy was called Neustria, it was governed by a certain Duke Aubert, who married Inda, sister of the Duke of Burgundy. His castle was near Rouen, on a hill called the Thuringian (Turingue) ; their son was the famous Robert le Diable. Robert's mother having died of grief at her son's absence when he went to do penance at Rome for all his crimes, Aubert married a second wife of the noble race of Dolin de Mayence, by whom he had a son Richard, one of the twelve Peers of France, who succeeded him as Duke of Neustria, A.D. 770, and a daughter, who married Sampson, *Duke of Orleans*, one of Charlemagne's great princes. The issue of this marriage was ERNES, who, on the death

of his uncle Richard in war against the Danes, A.D. 815, obtained also the Duchy of Neustria in right of his mother. This ERNES laid claim to the kingdom of France, as being descended, through his mother, from the sister of Chilperic, the last Merovingian king. He sided with Lothaire against his father Louis, but was worsted; taking advantage, however, of Louis's absence in Germany, Ernes came to Rheims, accompanied by a number of French Barons, to be crowned King of France; but on the very day fixed for the coronation, the Marquis of Narbonne, William Short-Nose, Constable of France, marching suddenly upon Rheims, surprised Ernes and his adherents, and put Ernes to death. The duchy of Neustria returned, at his death, to the crown of France, with which it continued united till Charles the Simple ceded it to Rollo, as the Duchy of Normandy. It is natural to conclude, though the history does not mention it, that the same was the case with the Duchy of Orleans, which Ernes had, I presume, inherited from his father Sampson.

Here, then, we have a remarkable and famous person (whether in history or romance does not matter) named Ernes, Duke of Orleans, immediately after Charlemagne's time. I take it to be also historical that Robert Fitz-Ernes fought and was killed at the battle of Hastings.\* In the list used by Wace, he was evidently so described, without any mention of Orleans, and probably in all the oldest copies of that list. I conjecture that in some copy, some reader versed in the histories and romances of the time of Charlemagne, having recognized the name of ERVES, wrote after it "*Duc d'Orleans*," and thus laid the foundation for this curious error which has infected both history and genealogy. In the copy of the "*Chronique*" before me, in the list given at p. 111, the name is written as in the MS at the British Museum, "Robert Fils Hervays, Duc d'Orleans."

I should consider the above explanation certain, were it not for another fact which I must not conceal from my

\* See "Wace's Chronicle."—*Edgar Taylor's translation*, p. 239.

readers, that the same "*Chronique*" (p. 74) asserts that in the civil war between William the Conqueror, and Guy, Earl of Burgundy, at the beginning of William's reign in Normandy, when he called in the King of France to his aid, the combined forces of the French and Normans at the battle of Val des Dunes, were divided into four companies or divisions; the first was under Count Giffard, the second under the Earl of Flanders, the third under the *Duke of Orleans*, the fourth under the King of France and Duke William. Strange to say, however, though a detailed account of the battle follows, there is no further allusion, whatever, to the Duke of Orleans; neither is there any mention of such a person in Wace's account of the battle of Val des Dunes. No mention is made of him even in the "*Chronique*," (any more than by Wace) in the previous account of the Princes and Lords who helped William of Normandy's English enterprise. And in the narrative of the battle of Hastings, the exploit of a "Norman Knight," under circumstances similar to those related of Robert Fitz-Erneis, in Wace, is ascribed to "Robert Filz de Henry," which I take to be a mistake for Herneis, (Henrici, for Hernisii) still without any allusion to the Duke of Orleans. Putting all this together, and remembering also that the "*Chronique*," which comes down to A.D. 1450, is, in the early part, full of fables about dragons, devils, &c., and full of anachronisms which betray the hand of a late compiler—as e.g. the mention of Turks in the time of Charlemagne, the sending Charlemagne to the Crusades, and the introducing a Duke de Berri in William the Conqueror's time—I am not at all inclined to believe in a Duke of Orleans on the faith of this "*Chronique*," unsupported by contemporary history,\* and think that my explanation of Erneis, Duke of Orleans, may stand.

\* Indeed it seems that a *Duke of Orleans* is contrary to the history of the times; for Orleans was a portion of the Duchy of France, and could only have been a *County*. See a good account of the French Fiefs in the *Abbe Velly's Histoire de France*, vol. i. p. 417.

But though the idea of Hervey, Duke of Orleans, thus evaporates, and there is no evidence that I know of, of a Hervey at the battle of Hastings, we yet find the name domiciled in England immediately after the conquest. In Domesday Book, in the list of those who held in capite, four pages of description of divers lands are headed *Terra Hervei Bituricensis*, *i. e.* the land of Hervey of Berri.\* (Dom. B. vol. ii. p. 440). This Herveus was one of seventy proprietors among whom the whole county was divided. He held lands in capite in the hundreds of (1) Stow, (2) Bosmere, (3) Claydon (Claindune) including Thredling, (4) Hoxne (Bishop's hundred), (5) Colneis, (6) Carlford, (7) Willford, (8) Loes, and (9) Plomesgate. The names of the 32 parishes are as follows. (1) Thorney,† (2) Hemingston, (3) Petthaugh, Ashfield, Parham, Beuresham, (4) Chipenhall, Coleston, (5) Kelebroc, (6) Grundisburgh, Bealings, Little Bealings, Nacton, Rushmere, Tuddenham, Thistledene, Derneford, Ingolvestune, (7) Bredfield, Wickham, Sutton, Horapola, Bredfell, Loudham, Boulges, (8) Martel, Campsey, Rendlesham, Potsford, Glerewing,‡ Dallinghoo, (9) Cransford—and he is the same Herveus whose name appears as holding, not in capite, in many other parishes in Suffolk and Norfolk.§ It appears further, that the descendants of this Herveus were settled or had large possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk in times immediately following the conquest. For Carte in his life of Ormonde proves from documentary evidence that the father of Theobald Walter, the first

\* In Montfaucon's *Monarchie Francaise*, the Due de Berri is *Dux Bituricensis*. Bourges is *Biturige*.

† Also 130 acres held under Hugh de Montfort.

‡ Glevering Hall, the seat of Andrew Ardeckne, Esq., in the parish of Hatcheston, of which the advowson belonged to Theobald de Valoines.—*Appendix to Suffolk Traveller*.

§ Herveus (there styled Berruarius, and de Berruarius, and also de Bituricensis) held very extensively in Suffolk under St. Aldreda, *i. e.* the Abbey of Ely, *jussu regia*. See Domesday Book, vol. ii.

383.b., 385.b., 386.b., 387.b., 388.b. See also 412.b., and 117. If he is, as I believe, the same person as *Herveus pater Hervei Walter*, subsequently to the Domesday survey he had an immense grant of waste land in Lancashire, which had been Tostig's, but at the time of the survey was included in the King's land. It was called Agmundernesse, and included about 60 ville—among them, Preston, Rawdecliffe, Thistleton, &c. Theobald Walter had this property confirmed to him by Richard I. See D. B. I., 301. Carte's Ormond, p. viii.

Butler of Ireland (in Henry II.'s reign) was Hervey Walter, and that the father of Hervey Walter was Herveus. And as Herveus, Hervey Walter, and Theobald are known to have had large property in Norfolk and Suffolk, it seems almost certain that Herveus the grandfather of Theobald Walter must have been identical with Herveus Bituricensis.\* The documents referred to, which chiefly concern our present enquiry, are (1) the Pipe Roll for Norfolk and Suffolk, "usually called 5th Steph. but certainly some years earlier," viz.: in Henry I.'s reign,† which says "Herveus filius Hersei reddit compotum de decem marcis arg. p' t'ra suâ de Hamone peccatum."‡ (2) The book of fees of the County of Lancaster, which says "Theobaldus Walterus tenet dimidium feodi militis, unde Herveus pater Hersei Walter, dedit Ormo Magno§ cum filiâ suâ Aliciâ in maritagio quatuor carucatas terræ, &c."|| In the former passage Carte would identify Hervey the son with Hervey Walter, and supposes Hervey the father to be either Herveus of Domesday Book, or a son of his, of the same name. We find also several other persons bearing the name of Hervey, or Filz-Hervey, connected with Norfolk and Suffolk in the reigns following shortly after that of the conqueror. All this is *prima facie* evidence, to which we shall revert again by and by, of the settlement of a considerable family descended from Herveus Bituricensis, in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the time of the conqueror and his successors. Our next business is to find out where this family came from, and to connect the present race of Herveys with them.

\* In the foregoing list of the lands of Herveus Bituricensis, was Campsey. Now Campsey Nunnery was founded early in the 12th century, by the daughters of Theobald de Valoines. So, again, the same Theobald was Lord of Parham, another of the possessions of Herveus Bituricensis, in which a Will, son of Hervey was interested in Richard I.'s reign. A Philip Hervey seems to have possessed Hemington and Pettaugh in Edward I.'s time, with Bocking.

† Mr. Prynne thinks 18th Henry I.—

but Mr. Hunter, 31st Henry I.

‡ The passage is accidentally misquoted by Carte. Compare Mr. Hunter's edit. of the *Magnum Rotulum Saccharii*, p. 98.

§ An interesting proof of this marriage occurs in the signature of *Herveus Magnus*, as witness to a grant to Wetherall Abbey, by Alexander de Crevaquer, i. e. Crevecoeur.—(*Monasticon*, iii, 583).

|| One of the places specified in what follows, is Thistleton, in Lancashire. It is singular that Thistleton is one of Herveus Bituricensis's lands in Suffolk?

I was for a long time baffled in my attempts to do this by being put upon a false scent by Edmonson's Pedigrees, Burke's and other peerages which follow Collins, and the French "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorenci." Under these influences my attention was chiefly directed, first to Hervey, Duke of Orleans, and then to Hervey of Mountmorres, who in the reign of Henry the Second, was associated with Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the conquest of Ireland. Of the former, I have already disposed. The latter, his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, in Holinshed's Chronicle of Ireland, describes as Hervie de Monte Morisco, or Mount Morris, and says that he was uncle to Earl Richard. He speaks of his lands which he held of King Dermote, in Ireland, two cantreds (two hundred villages). He describes him as brave and handsome, of much experience in war after the French fashion, but treacherous and envious, as well as licentious, and especially as envying Raymond's glory. He mentions his marriage with Nesta, a Welsh Princess, daughter of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and cousin-german of Raymond. He adds that he became a monk at Canterbury, and endowed the monastery of the Holy Trinity there with all his impropriations and patronages of churches between Waterford and Wexford. The ancient "Annals of Ireland," published by Camden, inform us that it was in the year 1179, that "Harvie Mont-Marish entered into the monastery of S. Trinity in Canterbury; who founded the monastery of St. Mary de Portu, i. e. of Don Broth." This last named foundation must, I presume, have been earlier, since one of the witnesses to the charter of foundation given in the Monasticon (Abbey of Dunbrodie, County of Wexford), was Domina Nesta, i. e. I suppose, his wife, who is said to have been dead when he retired to Canterbury. In that charter he thus describes himself: "Ego Herveius de Monte Morisco, mariscallus domini regis de Hiberniâ, et Senescallus Comitis Ricardi, &c."

But in the history of the Montmorency family (in part corroborated by *L'Art de verifier les dates*,) there is a

detailed account of Hervé de Montmorency, who, having married the widow of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, attached himself to Henry the Second of England. He is stated to have contributed mainly to the conquest of Ireland, having assisted his step-son (*son beau-fils*) Strongbow, with 60 knights and 300 archers, and acted the part of a great captain. The capture of Wexford, Waterford, and Dublin, were in great measure due to his valour, and he was rewarded by immense possessions (which afterwards passed to the Butler family), 200 villages, and the dignity of Constable of Ireland. His elder brother Matthew had married a natural daughter of Henry the First of England. The account adds, that at last weary of war, and disgusted with the vanities of worldly honours and riches, as well as sad at the death of his second wife, Nesta, a Welsh Princess, he retired to the monastery of Canterbury and died without children. Edmonson again, in his Pedigrees of English Peers, as well as Collins, absurdly identifies this Hervey of Mount Morres, or Maurice, with Hervey of Yeon, who is mentioned by Holinshed\* in his Chronicles of England, as having given up his castles in France to Henry the Second of England; and makes him the ancestor of the Hervey family, although Giraldus Cambrensis expressly states two or three times that Hervie of Mount Morris had no children. In confirmation of the descent of Lord Frankfort de Montmorenci and Lord Mountmorres from this Hervé de Montmorris (who is presumed to be the same as Hervé de Montmorenci) or from his grandfather, Hervé de Montmorenci, Grand Butler of France, it is further asserted in Burke's Peerage, and Foster's pocket Peerage (see articles, *Viscount Frankfort*, and *Viscount Mountmorres*), that Lord Frankfort still possesses some of the lands granted to Hervey de Monte Marisco. A branch of the Montmorenci family is also said to have

\* Anno. 1169. "About the same time one Harvey de Yuon, who had married the daughter of one William Goieth (that died in his journey which he took into the Holy Land), delivered certain castles into

the hands of King Henry, because he was in despair to keep them against Theobald, Earl of Chartres, who, through the French King's aid, sought to dispossess him of the said castles." —(Vol. ii., 129).

come over with the Conqueror, and to have received a grant of land in Wales. Hervey Morres the lineal descendant, it is said, of Hervey de Monte Marisco, had grants of land in the County of Kilkenny from Oliver Cromwell, and from him are descended the two families of Frankfort and Mountmorres, in both which the name of Hervey is preserved to the present day. Now all this was very imposing; but when it came to be looked into historically, it could not stand investigation. First of all, as already noticed, Geraldus Cambrensis, a contemporary writer, reiterates the assertion that this Hervey had no children. This makes it impossible that he should be the progenitor of a numerous stock, and equally so that he should be the same person as Hervey of Yeon, who had three sons, and the most illustrious posterity, almost, that ever fell to any man's lot. Again: Hervey of Mountmorris became a monk at Canterbury in 1179, and died shortly after. Hervey of Yeon was living in France in 1187. The wife of Hervey de Monte Marisco, was Nesta, a Welshwoman; but the wife of Hervey of Yeon, was the daughter of William Goieth. Then, as to the identity of the second Hervé de Montmorenci with Hervey of Mountmorris, it appears to be assumed solely from the resemblance of the name. The only authority cited for the Irish feats and adventures of Hervé de Montmorenci by the French author, is the English history\* of Hervey of Mountmorris. But that history connects him with Wales, and with Earl Richard; and he is called Hervey the Welshman. It seems too that the proper way of writing the name is de Monte Marisco—Mount Marish, as Camden writes it. Now, Beaumaris, in Anglesea, is in Latin 'de Bello Marisco'—(Camden's *Annals of Ireland, sub anno. 1295*). A sister of Johannes de Marisco was married to Theobald Butler the Second; and a William de Marisco was a Welsh pirate† in

\* Smollett's history of England is the authority quoted, but of course Geraldus Cambrensis is the original authority.

† "A mischievous pirate who from hence (the island of Londey in the mouth of the Severn) infested these coasts in

the reign of Henry the Third." Baker, in his Chronicle, calls him "a nobleman of Ireland." "Till the 26th year of Henry the Third, that one William Maraise, the son of Geoffrey Maraise, a nobleman of Ireland, being condemned

the reign of Henry the Third (Camden's *Britannia*, p. 1458.) It seems to me therefore that the connection of this Hervey with the House of Montmorenci rests upon no solid foundation ; but I conjecture that he took his surname from a place in Anglesea where it is not unlikely that he resided, just convenient for his descent upon the coast of Ireland. To what Norman family he belonged is not quite certain. But as Giraldus tells us he was uncle to Richard Strongbow, it is not improbable that he may be that Herveus mentioned in the *Monasticon*, as a younger son of Gilbert de Tonbridge. For it appears from the *Carta Adelizæ* (*Monast.* ii. p. 601), making a grant to Thorney Abbey, that Herveus was brother of Gilbert, son of Gilbert ; so that if the Earl Richard was son of the younger Gilbert, as Dugdale makes him to be, Herveus would be his paternal uncle. For the deed of grant is attested " His testibus, Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Herveo, Balduina, fratribus ejus." The *Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency* makes Hervey step-father to Earl Richard, having married the widow of Earl Gilbert. But Giraldus Cambrensis is far the highest authority. It still however remains to be mentioned on the other side that in the history of Dunbrody Abbey, in the *Monasticon*, No. II. is the *Carta Reg. Edwardi III.*, which recites a previous charter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in which he confirms the grants made, "de dono comitis Ricardi et Hervici de Monte-Morecy," which would appear to be for Montemorecy or Montmorenci, and so he is described in the previous account of the Abbey.

In the 2nd vol. of the *Monasticon*, p. 594, &c., in the history of Thorney Abbey, Adeliza de Montemorenci, occurs once or twice, and seems to be the mother of Earl Gilbert de Clare. She also seems to be otherwise described as Adeliza de Claro Monte. In the *Monasticon Hibernicum* (Archdall), the charter of Herveus, witnessed by Felix, Bp. of Ossory, writes his name as " Herveus de Monte Maurisco." The date is supposed to be 1178.\*

for piracy and treason, was hanged, be-headed, and quartered, there is no example of this kind of punishment to be

found in our histories."—p. 88.

\* I am informed that Carte in his history of England also calls Hervey of

It is possible that some intermarriage of the De Clares with the Mountmorencis, may have led some monk, or other transcriber of charters, to mistake Monte Marisco for Monte Morency. De Marisco is a common name in marshy counties.—(See Monast. Anglic. II. p. 565, 573, 605). Or it is possible that the introduction of Montemorenci is altogether a mistake for Monte Marisco, and that Adeliza de *Monte Marisco* may be the right name. In No. 26 of the Charters of Thorney Abbey (Monast. II. p. 603), a charter of Alicia (with the variation Adeliz in the same charter) mother of Earl William, is recited, in which she speaks of Hervei filii et hæredis mei. Is she the same as the above Adeliza, mother of Earl Gilbert, and (among others) of Herveus? And is Herveus, her son and heir, the same as Hervie de Monte Marisco? Elsewhere we find Amicia Comitissa de Clare, *filia* Wilhelmi Comitis Glocestriæ—(Monast. vol. VII.—Vol. VIII). She is the mother of Gilbert. It is impossible not to suspect some confusion in writing the names. But whatever may be thought of the origin of Hervey de Monte Marisco, it is quite clear that having had no children, he could not be the founder of the Hervey family. After much fruitless labour therefore, I became convinced that the Montmorency family was not the quarter from which much light could be received as to the connection of the English Herveys with those who lived in France before the conquest. But the following passage which I stumbled upon in the Chronicles of Robert de Monte (Ch. Hist. of Eng. vol. IV. p. 772) at once gave a new direction to my enquiries, and promised more satisfactory results.

“ William Goeth having died in the expedition to Jerusalem, Earl Thibaut wished to get possession of Montmirail, and the other fortresses which had belonged to the deceased, in which Hervei de Iven was enfeoffed; for he had married the eldest daughter of William Goeth, who (*quæ*) was the

Mount Maurice, Hervey of Montmorency, and says that his signature is attached to the Constitutions of Clarendon

in 1164, but I am further informed that there are no signatures to the Constitutions extant.

issue of one of the sisters of Count Thiebaud. When Hervei saw that he could not hold out against Count Thiebaud (who was supported by the King of the French, being his brother-in-law), he gave up to King Henry Moutmirail, and another castle named St. Agnan, in the *district of Bourges* (i. e. Berri), for which he received a sum of money, and treaties were entered into thereupon."

In the next page we are told that about August (1170), King Henry returned into Normandy "and established a peace between Count Tedbald and Hervei de Iven." Now this castle of St. Agnan or Aignan, in Berri, was the ancient inheritance of the Barons de Donzi. It was given to Geoffrey de Donzi by Eudes, Count of Blois, as the price of his assistance against Foulques Nerra, Count of Anjou. Hervé, Baron de Donzi and Lord of St. Aignan, his son, made a grant to the Abbey of Cluni in the year 1055. His second son, Hervé II., Lord of St. Aignan, who, on the death of his elder brother Geoffrey, became Baron of Donzi, died about the year 1120. As regards the lordship of Gien, or Yeon, or Iven, in the Orleansois, from which Hervey of Gien took his name, it was also the property of the Donzis. Geoffrey de Donzi, son of Hervé II., gave his land of Gien as the dowry of his daughter Hermesenda, who married Stephen, Count of Sancerre, in Berri, nephew of king Stephen, and brother of Thiebaud, Count of Chartres.\* On her death, without children, her brother Hervé III., who had married Matilda (or as Edmonson calls her, Wiccia),† daughter of William Goeth, reclaimed the estate of Gien from the Count of Sancerre, and at length recovered it by force, with the help of Louis-le-Jeune, King of France. Hervey of Gien had three sons, William, Philip, and Hervey. The last named was Hervé IV., also of Gien, who married Matilda, daughter of Peter de Courtenai, Comte de Nevers, and became Count of Nevers in her right, of whom we have spoken before. He is mentioned in the

\* See the Chronic. of Robert de Monte, p. 728. ried a Matilda, this may have caused a mistake as to the first Hervey's wife.

† His son, also Hervey of Gien, mar-

dedication of William of Newburgh's work, *de Rebus Anglicanis*, by Johannes Picardus to the Duke of Nevers in 1610. "Oriens longè clarior apparat expeditione Philippi, Francorum (qui Petri Comitis Nivernensis filiam dedit conjugem Herveo à Gierno, et cùm eâ comitatum Nivernensem) et Ricardi Anglorum Regis : quos insequebantur Henricus Campanus, Stephanus Blesensis, Rainaldus, Herveus Giernius, Erixque, Nivernenses Comites." The Duke of Nevers, to whom Picard dedicated this edition, was lineally descended (through females) from Hervey of Gien. He was Charles of Gonzague and of Cleves, Duke of Nevers, Rhetel, and Mayenne, Baron of Donzi, &c., &c., Governor of Champagne. His son Charles was Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, in whose posterity these sovereign Duchies continued till the death of Charles Ferdinand, the tenth Duke, in 1708. Charles, himself, distinguished himself greatly in the war against the Turks in Hungary, and was wounded at the storming of Buda, in 1602. He was counted one of the greatest men of his age.

Other descendants of Hervé of Gien were yet more illustrious. His only daughter, by Matilda of Courtenai, was Agnes de Douzi (affianced to Louis of France, afterwards Louis VIII.), who married Gui de Chatillon, Comte de St. Pol. Their son Gaucher was Lord of St. Aignan, Donzi, &c. Their daughter Yolande married Archambaut de Bourbon, and bare to him Matilda, who became heiress of the Counties of Nevers, Auxerre, and Tonnerre, of the Baronies of Donzi and Perche-Gouet, as well as of the lordship of Bourbon. This Matilda married Eudes, eldest son of Hugh IV., Duke of Burgundy, who died in 1267 or 1269 at Acre. Their daughter Yolande married, 1st., John Tristan, son of St. Louis, King of France, and 2ndly., Robert, Earl of Flanders. From this family the County of Nevers, and Barony of Donzi, passed into the Ducal House of Burgundy by the marriage of Margaret, only daughter of Louis III., Count of Flanders, and Countess of Burgundy, with Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. She died in 1405. Philip, her husband, was fourth son of John,

King of France, and was taken prisoner with his father at the battle of Poictiers, when he distinguished himself by his valour, though then only in his 15th year. He is said to have boxed the ears of Edward the Third's cupbearer for serving the King of England, who was a vassal, before his suzerain lord, the King of France. Under the reign of this Duke and Duchess, the power of Burgundy (says the author of *l'Art de vérifier les dates*) reached a height which it had never done under the first race of Dukes, or even its ancient Kings. The conquests and alliances of this second race made their House one of the most powerful in Europe, so that there were few sovereigns who were their equals in power, and all were their inferiors in magnificence. (Vol. II. p. 515). Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, the contemporary of Louis XI. of France, was their great-grandson. The Emperor, Charles V., was great-grandson to Charles the Bold, whose only daughter, Mary, married Maximilian of Austria, father of Philip, who by his marriage with Joan of Arragon, had Charles the Fifth. He therefore, and all the subsequent Emperors of Germany and Austria, are descended from Hervey of Gien.

But to return from this digression—Here we have an important clue to aid us through this labyrinth. Hervey of Domesday Book, the founder of the Suffolk and Norfolk family of Herveys, was Bituricensis, i. e. of Berri.\* And this Hervé of Gien, Iven, or Yeon, or Yuon (as the name is variously spelt), appears in Henry the Second's reign, as owner of the castle of St. Aignan in Berri. And he being a well-known historical personage, we know that he belonged to the family of Donzi, which had extensive dominions in Berri, the Donzinois, and the Orleanois. But not only so—We know that before the middle of the 11th century, Hervé I. de Donzi, was lord of St. Aignan; and that his younger son Hervé, about the year 1086, when

\* Other proprietors in Domesday Book are described as "Hugo, and Walterus *Flandrensis*, Albertus *Lothariensis*, Rogerus *Pictaviensis*, Edwardus *Sariberensis*, Petrus *Valoniensis*, &c." But

such designations are not very frequent in Domesday Book, except in the cases of Bishops, Churches, &c., or such combinations as *Comes Moritaniensis*, *Comitissa Boloniensis*, &c.

the survey of Suffolk was made, was lord of St. Aignan, though he had not yet succeeded his elder brother Geoffrey, in the Barony of Donzi, and would therefore be properly described as Bituricensis. We know too, that as regards his land at Stowmarket, Herveus Bituricensis did not possess it immediately on the conquest, but succeeded Richard de Clare, and in other lands succeeded Robert Malet, and others ; which agrees with the age of Hervé de St. Aignan, and with the supposition of his not having been at the battle of Hastings ; but being one of the many who joined William after the conquest.\* Now if Herveus Bituricensis, Hervey of Berri, was the same person as Hervé lord of St. Aignan, it is highly probable that if he had another son besides Geoffrey (who succeeded him in the Barony of Donzi, and who is the only son mentioned in the French account in *l'Art vérifier les dates*), his name would have been Hervé, as in the preceding generation the two sons were Geoffrey and Hervé. It is no less probable that in the division of his property, he should have given his English estates to his second son, Hervey, if he had one. If this were so, I should suppose that Herveus, the father, mentioned in the Pipe Roll for Norfolk and Suffolk, of 31st Henry the First, was this very Hervey de St. Aignan, or Bituricensis, and Hervey the son, Hervey Walter, as supposed above. Many circumstances tend to corroborate this supposition. Herveus Bituricensis had large property in Suffolk and Norfolk, and is the only person of his name who had, mentioned in Domesday Book. So had Hervey, Hervey Walter, and Theobald Walter his son (*Carte's Life of Ormonde*, p. 15).† Hervey Walter's father was Herveus, and must have lived in the time of the Conqueror. So did Hervé de St. Aignan or Bituricensis.

\* Great numbers of Normans, Britons, &c., came over in the 19th of Will. I. on apprehension of a Danish invasion of England.—*Introd. to Domesd. Bk.*, p. 5.

† A Walter Harvey is mentioned in the Appen. to Rep. of Commissrs. Public Records, 1837, as the King's Escheator in

London, in 54th Henry III. He was mayor of London in 1272. But from his arms being quite different, I should suppose him to be of a different family. See *Chroniques de London*, printed for Cambd. Society, p. 11, note.

Then again, Hervey the son of Hervey took the surname of Walter, and transmitted it to one line of his descendants. For Theobald Walter, and Hubert Walter, Bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Richard I., were, among other children, his sons—while his descendants in another line kept the name of Hervey, as appears by the Herveys of Boxted in the reigns of Richard I., Henry III., and Edward I. But Hervé de St. Aignan had a grand-son named Walter (Gautier), brother of Hervey of Gien, who would be nephew to Hervey Walter, and might be named after him. I find no other instance of the name Walter in the Donzi family. Hervey of Gien or Yeon, had three sons, *William*,\* *Philip*, and *Hervey*, of whom the two former died A.D. 1191, and 1194 respectively. William Filz-Hervey in Suffolk and Norfolk, whose descendants were William Hervey, in the reign of Henry III. and Edw. I., would according to my scheme, be contemporary with his cousin once removed, William, son of Hervey of Gien, who was killed at the siege of Acre in 1191; and about 85 years after the above Philip, we find a Philip Hervey at Ash-Bocking. John Hervey of Risely, in Bedfordshire, who died in the year 1260 (or 1290, according to Collins), bore for his arms, three trefoils. The arms of Hervey of Yeon, in Henry the Second's reign, were one trefoil (Edmonson's *Pedigrees of E.P.*), a statement, which, if founded on fact, is of the utmost weight. For we shall see presently that John Hervey was descended from Herveus Bituricensis. I think then that there is very strong ground for connecting Herveus Bituricensis with the Donzi family, and great probability that he was the same person as Hervé, lord of St. Aignan. There appears also to have been some connection with the De Clare family. Some genealogists have even derived the Butler family from the De Clares, by identifying Hervey, the father of Hervey Walter, with Hervey mentioned in the Monasticon, as a son of Gilbert

\* *William*, Bishop of Chartres, was brother to Count Theobald, (King Stephen's brother), father to William Goieth's wife. The name *William* may have been derived from him.

De Clare. We have already seen how Herveus Bituricensis succeeded Earl Richard in some of his Suffolk property. Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, succeeded the last Abbot Richard, the son of Richard, the son of Earl Gislebert at Ely (Chron. Rob. de Monte, p. 689). Henry Fitz-Hervey was one of the witnesses to Earl Roger De Clare's grant to the Abbey of Rievaulx. (Monast. v. 282). Hervey of Monte Marisco we know was uncle to Richard Strongbow, and Theobald Walter was also engaged in the conquest of Ireland. But this by the way. Our next step is to endeavour to connect the present Suffolk Herveys with Herveus Bituricensis by the help of such documentary evidence as can be produced.

1.—*HERVEUS BITURICENSESIS*, of Domesday Book, or Hervé de Saint Aignan in Berri, as I conjecture, received grants of land in Suffolk *ex dono regis* (the Conqueror), which he held in capite, as above stated, and appears also repeatedly as holding other lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, though not in capite. He must have rendered important aid to William, to be so richly rewarded, and may therefore be presumed to have been a person of not less rank and power than the brother of the Baron de Donzi would have been. I take him to be the same person as Herveus Pater Hervei Walter, as above, and the same as the father in the entry, Herveus filius Hervei, belonging to the latter part of the Conqueror, Will. Rufus, and Henry I. If so, we know for certain that he had several descendants; for we find about the latter part of Henry the First's reign, and Stephen,

2.—*Hervey Walter* the son of Hervey. From which Hervey Walter sprung, Theobald Walter, Butler of Ireland, ancestor of the Butlers of the House of Ormonde, Carrick, &c., and Hubert, Bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Richard the First, and also a family of Herveys having lands in Suffolk and Norfolk in the reign of Richard, and down to Henry III., and Edward I. These last may however have descended from Hervey Walter's father, Hervey, through some other son.

3.—Hervey, the father of William and Osbert who follow, as implied in their names W. and O. Filz-Hervey. I should suppose him to be the son of Hervey Walter, and certainly of the descendants of Hervey Bituricensis, as we find both his sons settled in Suffolk and Norfolk, with large estates (some of which had belonged to Hervey Bituricensis), and high offices there.

4.—William Filz-Hervey, or son of Hervey, is mentioned in the Chronicle of Jocelin de Brackland as one of six knights possessing lands both in Norfolk and Suffolk, who were appointed in the year 1187 to recognize before the Barons of the Exchequer whether the lordships of St. Edmund ought to be quit from the common amerciament. These knights were Hubert of Brisewood, W. Filz-Hervey, William of Francheville,\* and three others. These went to London and gave their verdict in favour of the liberty of the church of St. Edmund (pp. 18, 19). The same William, son of Herveus or Filz-Hervey, was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk from the 32nd of Henry the Second, to the 2nd of Richard the First.\* In the Pipe Roll of the 15th of Henry the Second, for Shropshire, William Filz-Hervey "accomp-  
ted for 32*l.* in Hag., de dono Gilberti de Gand tempore regis Stephani."—(Carte's *life of Orm.* p. xv). We find William Hervey, in Henry the Second's reign in the *Liber de Consuetudinibus Monast. Scti Edmundi*, compiled before 1184, (in Gage's Introduction to Thingo Hundred), possessing land in Brockley. "Will's fil' Eonis, tenet t'rā inud' de Will'. Hervi." If this Eon were the same as Even, who held under Herveus Bituricensis, in Thorney, there would be further evidence of the connection of William Hervey with Herveus Bituricensis. It is also remarkable that Richard de Clare held lands in Brockley, in capite. See, however, Hist. of Thingo Hund. p. 348, as regards the lands of the De Clares in Brockley. For Eonis too, Mr. Gage there reads Leonis. Again, in the 6th Richard the First, William Hervey, or Harvie, held lands in Boxted, in

\* See, Fuller's *worthies*—list of Sheriffs for Norfolk and Suffolk, 33, Henry II., and Richard I.

Suffolk (almost adjoining Brockley), and in Belaugh, in Norfolk, in connection with Theobald Walter II. The latter conveyed to William Hervey these lands in Boxted, and in return, William released his right in all the lands which were Hervey Walter's.—(*Suppl. to Suff. Traveller*, p. 922). This passage is valuable as establishing that one branch of Hervey Walter's family was settled in Suffolk, and bore the name of Hervey in Richard the First's reign, while another, the Irish branch, had the name of Walter. In the 55th of Henry the Third (A.D. 1270), this William Hervey's descendants still possessed lands in Boxted, as appears by a deed of that date, mentioning as then living, William Hervey.—(*Suppl. to Suff. Traveller*, p. 922). This deed is highly valuable for our purpose, as it further specifies lands at Parham as belonging to this William Hervey, and we know from Domesday (vol. ii. p. 441), that Parham or Perreham,\* formed part of the estate of Herveus Bituricensis.—(See hereafter). It appears further, from the *Inquisitiones post mortem* for the County of Suffolk, which are undated for the reign of Henry the Third, "that the last named William died in this king's reign. William Hervie at the time of his death held the manor of Boxstead, of the honor of Langacre;" and from that of the 25th of Edward the First, that another William Hervey then held the manor of Boxstead, with the advowson of the Church. The manor was held by the payment of half a knight's fee. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Stevenson Fitch for this information.

5.—Osbert Filz-Hervey was contemporary with the preceding W. Filz-Hervey, and very probably his brother. He is mentioned in the Pipe Roll for Norfolk and Suffolk as having paid 20*l.* in the 10th of Richard I. for leave to marry Margaret de Rie.† But whether this marriage

\* Dugdale in his account of the Glanville's speaks of Theobald de Valoines as Lord of Perham in Henry the Second's reign. This appears from Carta iv. in the history of the Priory of Butley, in the Monasticon.

† Pro ducentâ in uxorum<sup>m</sup> Margaretam de Riâ. The de Ries were a powerful family. Eudo, fourth son of Hubert succeeded William Fitz-Osbern as Steward of the household of William I., and was called Eudo dapifer. William Rufus made

actually took place I have no means of knowing. If it did it might be a second marriage, and it is possible, from the De Ries having property in Essex, that the Hervey de Boreham might spring from it. He is also mentioned in the Chronicle of Joscelin de Brakland as under-Sheriff for the same counties, in the same reign. "By Osbert Fitz-Hervey, the under-Sheriff, it was said, this Abbot (Sampson) is a wrangler," p. 10. He was, as we learn from Dugd. *Orig. Juridic.*, one of the King's Justices at Norwich with Roger le Bigot, in the 3rd Richard I, and again in the 7th of Richard, he was co-justiciary with Will. de Glanville.—(*Ib.* p. 41). Now, in the 7th of Richard I., Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was chief justiciary of the kingdom, and, in the king's absence in Normandy, had probably the appointment of these itinerant justices: an office which, according to Lingard (vol. ii. p. 495), had been resumed or modified for the special purpose of raising funds for Richard's wars on the continent. William de Glanville we know was a connection of the Archbishop's. For Hervey Walter, Hubert's father, and Ranulph de Glanville,\* had married two sisters, daughters of Theobald de Valoines. Osbert Fitz-Hervey would also, according to our views, have been nephew or first-cousin to Hubert, and nearly related to William de Glanville. Finding him thus associated with his kinsman, under their common relative, has every air of probability about it. Another evidence of Osbert's relationship to Archbishop Hubert is that he was one of the witnesses to Hubert's charter of foundation of West Dereham Abbey, given when he was Dean of York, in 1188. The charter says *Omnibus sanctæ matris*

him Governor of Colchester, where he founded a monastery, and was buried there. His wife was Rohese, daughter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham. Their only daughter married Will. de Mandeville, whose son, Geoffrey, was Earl of Essex, apparently on account of his mother's possessions there. Eudo's sister married a de Valoines. Rie was in Normandy.

\* This relationship between the de

Glanvilles and the Herveys is evidenced in *Hervey de Glanville* about Henry the Second's reign.—(See Pedig. of de Cokefield in notes to Latin edit. of Jocel. de Brakeland, edited by Mr. J. Gage for Camden Society, p. 144). The De Valoines had extensive possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk, &c. (See Hist. of Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 322.—Manor of Pakenham). For the Glanvilles see *Ibid.* p. 341.

*ecclesiæ filiis.....Hubertus D. G. Eboracensis ecclesiæ decanus æternam in domino salutem.....In honore Dei, et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, matris ejus, quoddam cœnobium Praemonstratensis ordinis in feudo nostro, apud Dereham fundavimus, pro salute animæ meæ, et patris et matris meæ, et domini Ranulphi de Glanvillâ, et dominæ Bertræ (qu. Berthæ ?) uxoris ejus, qui nos nutrierunt; et pro salute fratrum, sororum, consanguineorum, famularum (?) et omnium amicorum meorum ..... Testibus Dom. Joh. Norvicensi Episcopo, Ranulpho de Glanvill, Waltero filio Roberti, Willielmo de Warenne, Galfrido fil. Petri..... Osberto filio Hervei, et multis aliis. (Monastic. vol. vii. p. 899.)* The next charter, of King John, mentions *Herveus, filius Petri* as one of the benefactors of the Abbey in respect to his lands at Playford. Osbert, according to the pedigrees in Edmonson, Collins, &c., married Dionysia, daughter of Geofrey de Grey, from which marriage the Herveys of Bedfordshire and Suffolk descend. Fines were levied before him so late as the 7th of John, 1206, the year in which, according to Collins, he died. If Helnestune, where Osbert held lands (Regist. of Monast. of Bury St. Eds., fol. 174, apud. Collius) is the same place as Ingolvestune of Domesday Book, this is another instance of lands being held by a Filz-Hervey, which had belonged to Herveus Bituricensis, and a distinct evidence of their descent from him.

6.—Henry Filz-Hervey was also contemporary with William and Osbert, and is, therefore, likely to have been their brother. He was witness to a grant made by Roger de Clare to Rievaulx Abbey in Yorkshire, in 1190. He accompanied Richard Cœur-de-Lion to the Holy Land, and it is noted in the pedigrees at the College of Arms that he bore Argent, a trefoil vert, in the 1st King John. This last named king granted to him “the forestership of the New Forest, Achilles Garth, and other lands.” His wife is said to have been Alice, da. of Henry Fitz-Ivo. His being a witness to the grant to Rievaulx,\* seems to connect him with

\* Monastic. Anglic. vol. i. p. 282. The deed was signed at Doncaster, coram judiciariis Ranulpho de Glanville, &c. His testibus, (with several persons of

Lancashire, where we know that Hervey Walter had large possessions, and of which county Theobald Walter was sheriff in the 6th of Richard the First. The pedigrees in Edmonson, Collins, &c., make Henry the father of Osbert, contrary to all probability. The Greystock pedigree makes Henry Filz-Hervey the ancestor of the Lords Fitz-Hugh, and marries his daughter Alice to William Fitz-Ranulph, Lord of Greystock, ante 1216. He may be the same Henry son of Hervey, who appears by the deed quoted below, p. 326, to have had land in John's reign.

7.—Hervey the Sacrist of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund, in the time of Abbot Anselm, who was Abbot from 1121 to 1136, may probably have been of the same family. Camden says "Herveie the Sacrist, coming of the Norman blood, compassed it (the town of Bury St. Edmd.) with a wall, whereof there still remain some few reliques." (Gough's Camd. p. 496, Gibson, p. 439). It belonged to the office of Sacrist "to oversee and construct the edifices of the convent."—See *Intro. to Jocelin de Brakland*, p. ix.

8.—A Walter Hervey is mentioned in the appen. to the Report of Commissioners on Public Records (1837), as the King's Escheator in London, 54th Henry the Third. According to Fuller (State Worthies) he was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the 53rd Henry the Third. Baker calls him Sir Walter Hervey, and makes him Mayor in the 1st Edward the First.—(*Baker's Chronicle*). But see note to p. 318.

9.—In the 49th Henry the Third, a Hervicus de Boreham (in Essex) is mentioned in Dugdale's *Orig. Juridic.* p. 43). He might not improbably be a member of that branch of the family which "during the reigns of John, Henry the Third, and Edward the First, held the manor of Dodenes in Bentley (near the borders of Essex), and according to the custom of the times added to their names that of the manor which they held. In an undated charter,

high-rank) Ranulpho de Valoines, Henrico Filio Hervey, &c. The concurrence

of the names Hervey, Glanville, and Valoines in this deed, with that of a De Clare, is remarkable.

but undoubtedly written in the time of John, I find 'Hervey de Dodenes' occurs as a benefactor to the priory of Dodenes; and the same name occurs in other grants, leases, and transfers of lands, to the beginning of Edward the First. They continued in that parish for four or five generations. Another branch was seated at Bramford, and in the time of Edward the First held the manor of Thornbushe in that parish; and in several deeds is mentioned as Hervey de Spina."\*

10.—In the 9th of Edward I., Philip Hervey was lord of the manor of Ashbocking,† then called Ash-Bigod, from Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in William the Conqueror's time.‡

The MS. letter above quoted mentions that from this

\* MS. letter from Mr. W.S. Fitch to Mr. Tymms, F.S.A. Mr. Fitch has since obligingly furnished me with the annexed list of early deeds which he has seen relating to Herveys seated on the Ipswich side of the County.

"The family of Hervey was seated at their manor of Dodenes in the parish of Bentley, in the county of Suffolk, from the time of Henry the Second. They afterwards took the name of Dodenes from this manor, and continued there for several generations.

"1.—The first I have found, is from an undated charter, but evidently written about the time of King John, by which Henry the son of Hervey conveys to John de Berg-parien, a rood of land in Bentley.

"2.—Maurice, son of Hervey de Dodenes, grant of land in Bentley to Thomas de Kenebroc.—*Undated*.

"3.—Thomas, son of William de Dodenes, grant of messuages and land in Bentley to Walter, son of Thomas de Dodenes.—*Undated*.

"4.—William the clerk, of Tattingstone, lands in the fee of Chelemondeston to William, son of Maurice de Dodenes.—*Undated*.

"5.—Simon, Abbot of Tilney, grant of land in Bentley to Thomas de Dodenes.—*Undated*.

"6.—Hervey de Spina, grant of land in Bramford to Roger, son of Giles More.—25th Henry the Third.

"This farm is in Bramford, and known by the name of *Thornbush*.

"7.—John Hervey, of Stutton, lease of lands in Stutton to Robert le Wyte, and Agnes his wife, of Bentley—23rd Edward the First.

"8.—John Hervey, of Ipswich, grant of lands in Ashbocking, Otley and Hemingstone.—29th Edward the First.

"There is a manor in Ashbocking called Herveys or Ketts de Campo, now the property of John Tollemache, Esq., of Helmingham.

"9.—Edmund, son of Philip Hervey, lease of lands in Ashbocking and Hemingstone to John Hoved.—8th Edward the Third.

"10.—Thomas Hervey and Catharine his wife, querents, and John Herod and Eleanor his wife, deforcients. The manor of Crowfield.—29th Edward the Third."

† It is very remarkable that the Ashbocking estate (as appears by deed of 1612) which came to John Hervey by his marriage with Frances Bocking, went with certain lands in Helmington (Helmingston) and Pettaugh. Both these places were part of the lands of Herveus Bituricensis, from whom, I conceive, they came to Philip Hervey; from him to the Bockings, and from the Bockings by marriage back to the Herveys again. Ash-Bigod itself had probably some connection with the neighbouring Ashfield, which was another of Herveus's possessions.

‡ Supplit. to Suff. Traveller, p. 563.

family, a certain manor in Ashbocking is to this day called Hervey's manor, and Mr. Fitch once saw a deed relating to it with the name of "Hervey fil-Hervei." He adds that John Felton, who assassinated the Duke of Buckingham, resided in this parish, in a house "which till within the last half-century belonged to the Bristol Family, and was sold to Thomas Todd.\*" Now, when we recollect that all these places are in those very Hundreds (or contiguous ones) in which the *terra Hervei Bituricensis* was situated, it is impossible not to conclude that these persons were his descendants. A diligent search into the property of the Walter branch might perhaps throw yet more light upon the subject.

11.—Hervey of Stanton, whose name is familiar to all Trin. Coll. men, who hear the grace "pro Herveo de Stanton coeteisque benefactoribus nostris," said in hall, founded the College of St. Michael, in Edward the Second's reign,† which merged in Trin. Coll. in the time of Henry the Eighth. From a MS. entitled *Lori's Vernon*, from Hervey's will, and other documents, all in possession of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, it appears that he was called Hervicus, or rather as he styles himself, Herveus de Stanton, that he was Rector of East Dereham and North Creyke, and Canon of York and Wells, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the 18th of Edward the Second; that he died in 1327,‡ and was buried in the middle aisle of St. Michael's church, Cambridge, which was used as the chapel of St. Michael's College. Stanton, the place of his birth, is not in Nottinghamshire, as erroneously stated in Thoroton's

\* The manor or reputed manor of Bocking Hall, in Ash, otherwise called Ash-Bocking, with John and Robert Welham's farms, and Mr. Thomas Todd's farm, about 500 acres in all, were sold under a private Act of Parliament in the year 1807.—"An Act for vesting divers manors, &c., in Trustees, with power to sell." J. Jackson, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, has shown me deeds by which it appears that this Ash-Bocking property came into the family

by the marriage of John Hervey, of Ickworth, with Frances, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Bocking, of Ash-Bocking, in 1583.

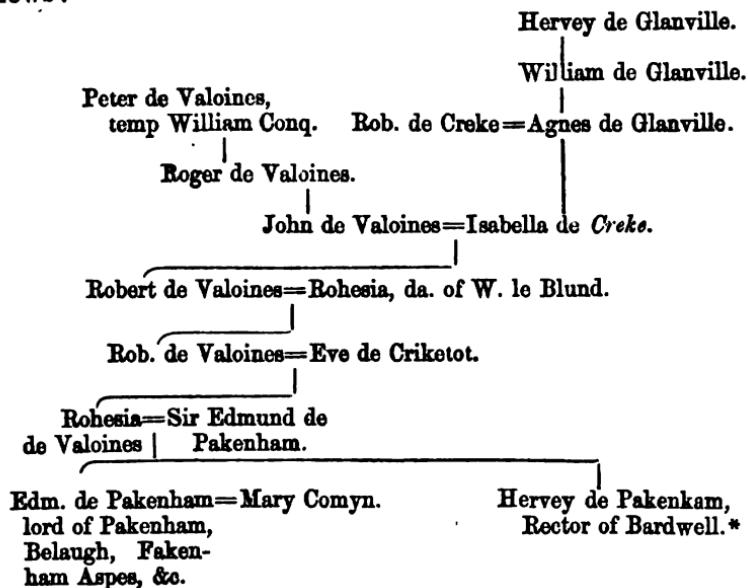
† See Camden's Britannia,—Univ. of Cambridge.

‡ Or 1337, according to Wright's Memorials of Cambridge, where some further particulars concerning St. Michael's and Hervey de Stanton may be found.

Hist. of Notts., but is Stanton All Saints, with Stanton St. John, near Ixworth, in Suffolk, as appears also by a bequest in his will " ecclesiæ Sti. Johannis et Omnim Sanctorum de Stanton," as well as those of Icklingham St. James, Norton juxta Little Haugh, &c. In his will there is a bequest to Hervey of Pakenham. One part of the grace used in hall at Trin. Coll. runs thus " Ut his donis datis ab Henrico Octavo fundatore nostro, Reginâ Mariâ, Edwardo Tertio, et Hervico de Stanton rectè ad tuam gloriam utentes.... .....ad cœlestem vitam resurgamus per Christum Dominum Nostrum." He was also a benefactor to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, at Bury St. Edmund's. Hervicus de Stanton is mentioned by Dugdale as in the 34th of Edward the First. (p. 44). In Mr. Tymms's *Bury Wills* (p. 1), mention is made of Henricus filius Henrici Aunger de Stanton. But this is evidently a mistake for Hervicus. I have since examined the original MS. and find that it is as I supposed, Hervici filii et hæredis Hervici Aunger de Stanton. The document, dated A. D. 1370, is an inventory of certain goods and chattels belonging to Adam de Stanton, Chaplain of the Monastery, which by order (*præceptum*) of John of Lavenham, the sacrist, were handed over to John Purchas of Wordwell, for the use of Hervey, son and heir of Hervey Aunger of Stanton. It does not appear what relation Hervey Aunger was to our Hervey of Stanton. An inquisition was held at Norwich, in 1352, on the death of Magister Hervicus de Stanton. He may be the same as Hervicus the father, and possibly a nephew of Hervey of Stanton the Baron of the Exchequer and founder of St. Michael's. Hervey of Pakenham mentioned above was alive, and Rector of Bardwell in the 25th of Edward the Third (1352), when his mother the Lady Rohesia settled upon him the moiety of the manor of Ixworth.\*—This Lady Rohesia, whose name, derived from her grandmother, seems to point to the De Clares, or the Giffards, was widow of Sir Edmund de Pakenham. She was by birth

\* Hist. of Norf., vol. viii. p. 392.

of the family of de Valoines, as the under written pedigree shows:



As regards the de Pakenhams, the earliest known is John de Pakenham, Steward to the Bishop of Ely, in the 37th of Henry the Third.

It is also to be remarked that the de Crekes intermarried, with the de Glanvilles, another connection of the de Valoines and the Herveys. Bartholomæus de Creke (in Henry the Second's reign) probably derived his name from Bartholomew de Glanville. His son Robert de Creke, married Agnes, daughter and heir of William, son of Hervey de Glanville. Hervey de Glanville was brother of Roger de Glanville who married the Countess Gundreda, and died before the 10th of Richard the First. For further particulars see notes to *Chronic. Jocel. de Brakelonda* printed for Camden Society, p. 146, 147. The descendants of that Isabella de Creke named in the above pedi-

\* A John de Berdewell was a witness to one of Hervey of Stanton's grants to St. Michael's Coll.

gree as having married John de Valoines, became heirs of the Creke inheritance, including the Glanville inheritance brought into that family by Agnes, grand-daughter of Hervey de Glanville, on the death of Sarah Fitz-Osbert.

Hence it seems highly probable that Hervey of Stanton, as well as Hervey of Pakenham, was connected with Hervey de Glanville, and through him, with Herveus Bituricensis. The reader will have observed that Hervey of Stanton was Rector of Creke, as well as of East Dereham; the former, the lordship from which the de Crekes took their name, the latter, the eastern part of that lordship which belonged to Hervey Walter, who joined his son Hubert in founding in the western part, the Abbey of West Dereham; to which Peter Filz-Walter and Hervey Filz-Peter were also benefactors in 1199.—(*Carte's Life of Ormond, Monasticon, &c.*) There is a constant connection traceable between the de Valoines, the de Glanvilles, the Herveys and the Walters, or Butlers. It is also worth noticing that Alexander de Walsham, miles, who was one of the executors of Hervey of Stanton's will, and therefore probably related to him, had lands in Brockley, where we have seen William Hervey had lands in Henry the Second's reign, and where his descendants continued at least till Edward the Third.

Roger de Glanville gave to the Canons of Leyston, founded by Ranulph de Glanville, (*Sup. to Suff. Trav. p. 246*), the church of Middleton to pray for the souls of himself, Countess Gundreda his wife, &c., and for the soul of Hervey his brother. Robert de Creke confirmed the grant. His son Bartholomew confirmed a rent in Combes to the Priory of St. Osyth, in Essex, to pray for the soul of Hervey de Glanville, his mother's grandfather.—(*Chron. Jocel. de Brak. ut supra.*) Earlier still, about the beginning of Henry the Third, we find a Hervi de Dagworth, whose son, Osbert Fils-Hervi, gave the manor of Dagworth (in the hundred of Lothing) to the Priory of St. Olave's in Herringfleet. The concurrence of the names Osbert and Hervey, seems to indicate some connection with Osbert

Fils-Hervey the justiciary, and the close neighbourhood of Dagworth to the lands of Herveus Bituricensis at Thorney, in the hundred of Stow, tends strongly to connect this family with Herveus Bituricensis. Other persons bearing the name of Hervey under the Anglo-Norman kings, but whose connection with Herveus Bituricensis is less strongly indicated, or not at all, are the following :

HERVEUS de Salsitona, one of the jurors in Wittlesford, in Cambridgeshire, on whose oath the Domesday survey for that parish was made.—(See Domesd. B. General Introd. p. viii). “Robertus filius HERVEI” mentioned in the Monastic. Anglic., vol. i. p. 521, as having given lands to the Monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, whose grant was confirmed by charter of Henry the First. He may have been of the same family as Herveus Legatus, who held of the king in capite in Berkshire.—(Domesd. B. vol i. 152b.)

HERVEY first Bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry the First. He was previously Bishop of Bangor, and as such, assisted in the dedication of Gloucester Cathedral, “which Abbot Serlo of revered memory had built from the foundations.” Samson of Worcester, Gundulf of Rochester, Girard of Hereford, and Hervey of Bangor, were the four Bishops who officiated. This was on the 15th of July, 1100, between a fortnight and three weeks before William Rufus was killed.—(*Sim. of Durham, Hist. of the Kings.* p. 581). The earliest mention of him that I am aware of is in the itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin, published by Sir John Colt Hoare,\* by which he appears to have been Bishop of Bangor, before 1093, and to have had the surname of Cruste, which I presume means *cursed*.

He was also present at a council summoned by Archbishop Anselm, A.D. 1102, at London. (*Florence of Worcester, Ch. Hist. of Eng.* p. 324. *Sim. of Durham*, p. 584). He was ejected from his bishopric by a riot of the Welsh, A.D. 1107. They accused him of over-severity. His brother, whose name is not mentioned, having with many of his relations (*propinquai ejus*) come to the Bishop's help,

\* Vol ii. p. 98.

was killed in the affray.\* About the year 1109, Henry the First made him the first Bishop of Ely, where before had been only an Abbot. "One Herveyus was made first Bishop of Ely; one who had been undone, if not undone, banished by the tumultuous Welsh from the beggarly Bishopric of Bangor, and now, in pity to his poverty and patience, made the rich Bishop of Ely." (*Fuller's Ch. Hist.* i., p. 298).

He is mentioned by Florence of Worcester, as being present at a council at Westminster, in 1127, assembled by William, Archbishop of Canterbury, at which David, Bishop of Bangor, "chosen by King Griffin, and the clergy and people of Wales," also assisted. (p. 337, 344. See also p. 332). He died in the year 1131. (*Collier*, ii. 208.) There is a pretty full account of his appointment to Ely in Selden's works, vol. ii., tom. ii. p. 1079 (*Notæ ad Eadmerum*), and in the *Monasticon* in the history of Ely. Camden says further of him, "Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, made a causeway from Ixning to Ely." (*Britannia* p. 459).† Pope Paschal speaks of him as a man "quem vita et scientia commendat non modica." (Vid. ap. Selden). There is no direct clue to the family of this Herveius that I know of, for I conclude that it is mere guess-work when the pedigrees make him brother of Robert Fitz-Hervey. But we have seen that his brother and other relations resided not far from Bangor. But Hervey of Mount Morris was called Hervey the Welshman, and I have shown that he probably took his name from some place in Anglesey, and I need not add that no place could be more convenient for his passage to Ireland. It seems likely, therefore,

\* It is remarkable as tending to confirm the idea of Bp. Hervey being of the De Clare family that two De Clares are mentioned as having been slain by the Welsh, and, *nominatim* Richard, brother of Gilbert and of Herveus, "Occisus per Wallenses," *Dugdale's Baronage*. We learn also that the bishop had two nephews, whom he befriended, and whose names were William and Richard, both

De Clare names, who might be sons of the brother who was killed. (*Hunter's Magn. Rot. Scacc.* p. 44, 45.)

† By "a charter of Henry I. directed to Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, that church is absolved from all services due to the Castle of Norwich." *Gibson's Camden*, p 461. See too *Magn. Rot. Scacc.* p. 44.

that Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was of the same stock as Hérvey of Mount Morris, who was uncle to Richard de Clare, and from his having succeeded another Richard de Clare at Ely, perhaps, additional probability is given to his being of some branch of the De Clare family. If so he may also have been connected remotely with Herveus Bituricensis.

COUNT HERVEY, whom Edmonson and Collins call also Fitz-Hervey, I know not on what authority, and whom the former absurdly makes to be the father of Hervey de Yeon, was really Viscount of Leon or Lehon, in Brittany. His family were very powerful there, and more than usually given to predatory warfare. He came over to England to assist Stephen, his father-in-law,\* in company with Alan, Earl of Brittany, Stephen's nephew. Robert de Monte relates how Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, had made Devizes castle one of the most magnificent fortresses in the whole of Europe. He and his nephew, or, as William of Malmesbury and Robert de Monte tell us he really was, his son, Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Ely, another nephew,† holding several strong castles, as Newark, Sherburn, Devizes, Malmesbury, Salisbury, and Sleaford, and maintaining large bands of armed followers, gave great offence to the lay nobility, and were represented to the king as endangering the safety of his realm. Upon this the king summoned the nobles and the above named prelates to a great council at Oxford. The Bishop of Salisbury went most unwillingly; and, while there, an affray arose between his retainers and those of Alan, Earl of Brittany, in which the Earl's nephew was nearly killed, and some of Hervey of Leon's servants were attacked likewise. Stephen took advantage of this, and insisted on the bishops surrendering their castles, but he did not get possession of Devizes till he had nearly starved the Bishop of Salisbury, and put a noose

\* See Lobineau's *Hist. de Bretagne*, p. 136.      † Will. of Malmesbury, p. 500 and 508. Rob. de Monte, p. 713.

round the neck of the Bishop of Lincoln, his son, threatening to hang him if his father did not order the Bishop of Ely, who it seems had got into the castle, to surrender it, which was at last done.

But the Bishop of Winchester, Stephen's brother, and Papal Legate, espoused the cause of his brother prelates, and summoned the king to a council which he convened at Winchester. There Alberic de Vere, a man deeply versed in legal affairs, as the king's spokesman, opened the charges against Bishop Roger, saying that he had "greatly injured King Stephen; that he seldom came to court, but his people, presuming on his power, excited tumults; that they had frequently at other places, and very lately at Oxford, attacked the attendants, and even the very nephew, of Earl Alan, as well as the servants of Hervey de Lyons, a man of such high nobility and so extremely haughty, that he had never deigned to visit England before, though King Henry had invited him;" and charged him further with favouring the cause of the Empress. The council broke up in a few days, in the beginning of September, 1139, and in October Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and his half-sister, the Empress, landed in England, and the civil war broke out. Robert Fitz-Hubert (whom W. of Malmesbury describes as "a savage barbarian," "a man by far the most cruel of any within the circle of this age's memory," and of whom he relates among other amiable traits, that he used to expose his prisoners, naked and rubbed with honey, to the burning heat of the sun, that flies and other insects might sting them) took advantage of the unsettled state of things to surprise Devizes castle, and held it on his own account. However, the governor of Marlborough castle for the Empress, John Fitz-Gilbert, contrived to seize him, and gave him up to Earl Robert, by whose orders he was hung like a common thief before the castle of Devizes, which he refused to surrender to the Empress. What followed is thus related by Tyrrell.

"I must not here omit what the anonymous writer of this reign (*Gesta Regis Stephani*, p. 951) further adds

concerning this castle of Devizes, that the garrison that was in it, seeing their governor thus executed before their faces, did not only for all that refuse to surrender to the Earl of Gloucester, but also immediately chose Count Hervey, a Breton, and a famous soldier, governor, who for some time assisted the king, and had many skirmishes with his enemies, till, being at last besieged by the country militia, he was forced to deliver up the castle to the Empress and retire beyond sea with but few attendants." \* We hear of him again 28 years later. For, under the year 1168, Robert de Monte says that " King Henry, proceeding into Brittany, to assist Conan IV. against his rival and stepfather, Eudes (*l'Art de Verif. les Dates*) reduced all its inhabitants to subjection, even the inhabitants of Lehon. For Guihunmar, the son of Hervei, the Viscount of Lehon (the ally of Eudes), gave hostages and submitted to the king, &c. His death is thus recorded under the same year. "Hervey de Lehon died in Brittany and was succeeded by his son Guihunmar." (p. 770.) Another son was Hamo, Bishop of Lehon, who was murdered at the instigation of his own brother Guihunmar. (Ib. p. 796, and *l'Art de Verif. les Dates*, p. 889.) Guihunmar, besides a son of his own name, had a son named Hervey, whom Geoffrey (Henry 2d's son, become Duke of Brittany by his marriage with Constance, only daughter of Conan IV.) took into his retinue as a kind of hostage for the good behaviour of his father and brother, the Guihunmars, elder and younger. He also took away from them all their castles and lands, leaving only two to the elder Guihunmar (who was immediately to go to Jerusalem), and eleven to the younger. (R. de M., p. 793).

Dom Gui de Lobineau, (*Hist. de Bretagne*, p. 164) who also relates this transaction, adds that it was probably on this occasion that the chief of the inheritance of the Viscounts of Leon passed into the family of this younger

\* Tyrrell's *Hist. of Engl.* edit. 1700, vol. ii. b. iv., p. 227-8. Daniel in *Compl. Hist. of Eng.* vol. i., p. 127. See too Will. of Malmesbury, *Mod. Hist.*

book ii. for a full account of these transactions, *Gest. Reg. Steph.* and Robert de Monte, under the year 1139 (p. 712).

son, Hervey, who was the ancestor of the lords of Leon who took the title of Chateauneuf and of Noyon, and whose heiress afterwards brought all their estates into the house of the Dukes of Rohan. The heiress of the house of Rohan married the Count de Chabot in Louis the 13th's reign, and from this marriage is lineally descended the present Duc de Rohan-Chabot, whose eldest son is Prince de Leon. The founder of the family of the Viscounts of Leon was Even, who lived in the 10th century. His grandson was named Guiomarc. A Hervey de Leon had made grants of land to the Abbey of Marmoutier, in Brittany, before 1127; and later in the same century we find a Hervey de Villâ Pirosâ, Abbot of Marmoutier, who was probably of the same house. (*Robert de Monte*, p. 793. *Dom Lobineau*, p. 165). The name continued in the family for several centuries; for, in 1341, we read of Hervé de Leon, Seigneur de Noion et de Chateau-neuf, and Hervé de Nevet, as being of the party of John of Montfort in Brittany. (*Lobineau*).

In connection with Brittany I may also mention, that in the romance of Merlin, (Ellis's *Metrical Romances*, p. 119) HERVI THE RIVEL appears as a knight of approved valour and experience, and in high command. Rivel or Rival was the traditional leader of the Welsh colony which passed over into Brittany about the year 458, as it is said. And Lobineau tells us that all the great nobles of Brittany were of the race of Rival and Judicael, which last was king of the Bretons in the time of Dagobert, King of the Franks. This explains the passage about the 'high nobility' of Count Hervey, though it does not appear how this Frank name, Hervey, so early got into a Welsh family, and clung to it so tenaciously. It appears in the family of the Dukes of Brittany about the year 900. But as early as 857 we read of "the two Herveys joining Robert-le-fort in the conspiracy against Charles the Bald," and since the earlier sheets of this paper were printed, I have seen reason to conclude that the Count Hervey who was wounded in the battle against the Normans, when Robert-le-fort was killed,

was a Breton nobleman. Lobineau also makes mention of Hervey, Count of Auvergne, son of Rainaldus, who was killed in battle with his brother Bernard, Count of Poictiers, in 844. The name occurs very frequently among the Breton nobility and high clergy in the 11th and 12th centuries, and down to the 15th. But I will only add to my list, Hervé le Breton, a distinguished Benedictine Monk in the monastery of Bourg de Dol, and theological writer, in the 12th century (*Ceillier's Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*) ; and Saint Hervé, who was born blind, I know not in what century, built several monasteries in Leon, and was a Saint of such authority, that the treaty between Louis XIth King of France, and the Duke of Brittany, was sworn upon the relics of Saint Gildas and Saint Hervé. (*Lobineau*, p. 924). There was also a succession of Herveys, who were Seigneurs de Viérzon, a town in France, on the Cher, within the borders of Berri. John, Count of Sancerre married Mary, the daughter of Hervey II., and sister of Hervey III., about the year 1259. It is highly probable that they got the name from some intermarriage with their neighbours of the house of Donzi. (See *l'Art de Verif. les Dates*, p. 408). Several others of the name may also be seen in the list of French Crusaders in the 12th century, published in the *Livre d'Or*.

Hervey has also been a prevalent name in the Bagot family, from the time of Henry the Second, when Hervey Bagot was lord of the manor of Bromley, in the county of Stafford, till the present time. Thus in the reign of Richard I. Hervey Bagot who married Millicent, daughter and heir of the last Baron de Stafford, had a brother also named Hervey, and a son and heir, Hervey. There appear to have been two other Hervey Bagots of another branch alive at the same time. (*Memorials of the Bagot family*, p. 8.) From the marriage of Hervey Bagot with Millicent de Stafford sprung the house of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in which the name was also continued. It does not appear how it originally came into the Bagot family. But it is very curious, that in the 13th of Edward the Second,

there were certain lands in Ireland, in le Rath *juxta* Donnenagh Brock, in the possession of Robert and W. Bagod, to which Edmund Walter, Butler of Ireland, laid claim in virtue of his descent from Theobald Walter I., to whom they had belonged. Now, as it is probable that these Bagods also possessed them by inheritance, this seems to indicate a connection between the Bagods or Bagots and Theobald Walter, and to make it probable that the name of Hervey came into the Bagot family from Hervey, Theobald's father, or his grandfather. (See *Life of Ormond*, p. v.) The times, it will be observed, suit exactly. Another point of coincidence may perhaps be found in Healy, Hely, or Heilli, which was alike the name of lands held in Tipperary by Theobald, and of a castle belonging to the Bagots in Staffordshire. (Compare *Carte's Ormond*, p. xii. and Gough's *Camden's Britan*, under *Staffordshire*). Camden's words are "This river (Sow) rises near Healy Castle, built by the Barons of Audley, to whom this place was given by Harvey de Stafford." Harvey de Stafford sprung from the marriage of Hervey Bagot with Millicent de Stafford, in Richard the First's reign. In the *Magn. Rot. Scacc.* p. 73, for Staffordshire, we find an Orm, a Herveus, and a Bagot in rather close *juxta-position*. This was in the 31st Henry 1st.

A Hervey of Helion, or rather his wife, is mentioned in Domesday Book as holding in capite, in the county of Devonshire, vol. i. fol. 117. Helion is in Suffolk. There is also in Domesday a Herveus Cubicularis, a Herveus Legatus, and a Herveus Hispaniensis, probably so called from having served against the Moors in Spain. The name also occurs in the Belet, and in the Fitz-Hugh family. Hervey Belet lived in the reign of Stephen. (*Kelham's Illustr.* p. 43). Hervey the son of Akaris died in 1182. (*Dugd. Bar.*, vol. i. p. 203). The marriage of Adam Hervey with Juliana Fitz-Hugh about the same time, was perhaps caused by some previous intermarriage. Adam occurs in the Fitz-Hugh family two generations after Hervey. The Fitz-Hughs also intermarried with the Fitz-

Walters (a branch of the De Clares) about A.D. 1200. The *Testa de Nevill* mentions a Herveus fil-Hugonis in Northamptonshire, in the reign of Henry, son of John (Henry the Third).\*

In the 2nd of Edward the Third a Walter Harvey was Archdeacon of Sarum, and in the 35th of the same reign, William Hervey received, by royal patent for life, the office of *consignator scaccorum lanæ in portu London*. The following year he had a further office connected with the wool trade, which in Edward the Third's reign first attracted especial attention, *per totum regnum*. And in his 50th year, Edward granted in special tail to him and his wife Margaret, a carucate of land in Southorp, in Gloucestershire. The manor of Southorp was confirmed to Maria Hervey (probably the same as Margaret), in the 2nd Henry the Fourth. (See *Cal. Rot. Pat.* 103, 174-5, 193, 242.) In a MS. note to Lord Hervey of Kidbrook's pedigree, this Maria Hervey is supposed to be Maria Foliot, but I know not on what authority.

And now having in the previous pages produced probable evidence that a considerable family sprung from Herveus Bituricensis, and had possessions in Suffolk and Norfolk in the reigns following the conquest, it only remains to point out which of his descendants was the lineal ancestor of the Bedfordshire Herveys. The earliest one that can be named as such with anything like certainty, is, if the pedigrees may be trusted, the above named Osbert Fils-Hervey, from whose marriage with Dionysia, daughter of Geoffrey de Grey, was born Adam de Hervey, who being under age at his father's death, was in ward to Henry the Third, and by his appointment married Juliana, daughter of John Fitz-Hugh. Their son and heir, John, of Riseley in Bedfordshire, is said to have married Joan, daughter and heiress of John Harman, or Hamon, of Thurley, and so to have become possessed of Thurley in Bedfordshire; which lordship continued in their descendants till the death of Sir

\* The name Hervie also occurs frequently in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, in the Reign of Edward the First, especially in the county of Kent.

Geo. Hervey in 1522, without issue male, lawfully begotten, when it passed by his will into the possession of his illegitimate son, who took the name of Hervey, and whose descendants possessed it till the year 1708.

In the pedigree (No. II.) annexed to this paper I have endeavoured to give the descents from Osbert to Sir George, and his uncle Thomas Hervey, as correctly as I could; taking the pedigrees in the College of Arms, and in the printed peerages, as the basis, and correcting them where they are manifestly in error, by means of the documents given in Mr. Gage's *History of Suffolk*, and such others as by the help of friends I have had access to. I here give such additional information concerning the persons themselves, as is within my reach.

The earliest notice that I have heard of the settlement of the Herveys at Risely, co Beds., is in the *Rotulus Cancelarii*, of the 3rd of King John (1201), where mention is made of Herveus de Risle.\* But who he was I am not able to say more particularly.

The next document I know of, connecting the Herveys with Risely is the *Inq. p. m.* of the 25th Edward the Third (1351). "Johe's Hervy de Rysle—Risle 300 acr. terr," &c. His estate at Rysle does not appear to have been a very profitable one. For the Inquis. states that his messuage in Rysle was worth *nothing*; that the 300 acres of land in Rysle were worth *nothing*, because lying waste; that the pasture was worth *nothing*, because no one occupied it; but that 16 acres of wood were worth 16 shillings per ann. which he held by knight's service of the Prior and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; and that a dovecot in the same place, held of William de Pateshull, was worth 2s. 8d. per ann. It is most important, as connecting him with the Herveys of Boxted, to add that in the bundle of Escheats of the same 25th of Edward the Third, John Hervey appears as holding half a knight's fee in Boxted of Edmund, the King's brother. He left as his heir his grand-daughter

\* P. 355, octavo edit.

Angelina, alias Ethelina, daughter of his son John, alias Geoffrey Hervey deceased. About four generations must have intervened between this John Hervey and the preceding. As Risle continued to be Hervey property at least till Henry the Sixth's time, Ethelina must either have married a cousin, or have died unmarried, and been succeeded by a cousin. In this interval must have taken place the marriage with the co-heir of Foliot, said to have been Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Foliot, whose sisters, Margaret and Margery married respectively Joh. de Camoys, and Hugh Hastings. This marriage appears to have led to a change in the Hervey arms, for whereas they were before, Argent 3 trefoils Vert, after the marriage with Foliot, who bore Gules, a bend Argent, they assumed what have ever since been the family arms, Gules, on a bend Argent, 3 trefoils Vert, which were the arms sworn to by John Hervey, Esquier, in the Court of Chivalry, in which the Grey and Hastings controversy was tried. Margery, the wife of Hugh Hastings died in 1350, aged 37. The Folios were a baronial family.\* They came over with the Conqueror. A Robert Foliot was Bishop of Hereford in the 19th of Henry the Second (1173)† The pedigree drawn up for Lord Hervey of Kidbrooke in 1627, of which a transcript is preserved in the College of Arms, represents William Hervey, son of John Hervey, of Thurleigh, Esqr., and grandfather of the John Hervey just mentioned, as having married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Richard Foliot.

In the interval between the two above-named Herveys of Risely, must also have taken place the marriage with the heiress of Thurleigh, which brought that lordship into the Hervey family, if, as it is asserted in Segur's *Baronagium*, the John Hervey who married Joan Hamon of Thurleigh, died in the 21st Edward the First (1292). But I have seen no documents in proof of it, and greatly doubt it. I fancy that John Hervey in Henry the Fourth's reign was the first of his family who possessed Thurleigh.

\* See *Dugdale's Baronage*.

† *Robert de Monte*, p. 789.

In 1386 a SIR JOHN HERVEY was knight of the shire for the county of Bedford. This appears from an account given by that most industrious writer William Prynne, so celebrated for the barbarous mutilations inflicted upon him by the Star-Chamber, of writs to Parliament issued in the 10th year of Richard the Second, in a tract called *The 4th part of a brief Register.* (P. 390-92). He there says *Consimilia brevia habent milites subscripti de summis subscriptis, pro diebus subscriptis, sub eadem data; Videlicet, Radulphus fitz Richard,\* Joh'es Hervey, mil. com. Bedf. de 25 l. 4, 5, pro 63 diebus.*

It was, I presume, his son, who was the JOHN HERVEY, Esquire, above alluded to. The first thing we know of him is that he was one of the commissioners appointed by Henry the Fourth to treat with Owen Glendower concerning the ransom of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn, to whom John Hervey was kinsman. Dugdale (*Baron.* vol. i. p. 717) says "Reginald therefore being thus kept prisoner by Owen, .....and not permitted to have his liberty unless he would give 10,000 marks for his ransom..... the King at the humble suit of Reginald, seeing no other means for his enlargement, gave way thereto, authorizing Sire William de Roos, Sire Richard de Grey, Sire William de Willoughby, Sire William la Zouche, and Sire Hugh Huls, as also John Harvey, William Vaux, John Lee, John Langford, Thomas Payne, and John Elnestow, and every of them, to treat with Owen and his council, and to conclude with him in what they should conceive most expedient to be done for his redemption." This was in 1403. In 1404 John Hervey was enfeoffed with Sir Gerard Braybrooke, Knight, and others, and received the king's license to found a Collegiate Church at Northill, Beds., to pray for the souls of Sir John Traylly, Knight, and Reginald his son, deceased.† But I conceive that this was somehow connected with raising the money for Reginald's ransom, as we learn

\* Sheriff of Beds. and Bucks. in the 11th of Richard the Second. (*Fuller's Worthies,* p. 123) So was Walter Fitz-

Richard in the 7th of Henry the Fifth.  
† *Collins's Peerage.*

from Dugdale (*Baronage*, vol. i. p. 717), that Sir Gerard Braybrooke, father and son, and others, were seofees of divers lands belonging to Sir Reginald de Grey, and received the King's license to sell the manor of Herteleigh in Kent, towards raising the requisite sum for the ransom. We next hear of him in connection with the same Reginald de Grey, as one of the witnesses in 1407\* on his side, in the famous contest in the Court of Chivalry between him and Sir Edward de Hastings, concerning the right to the title of Lord Hastings, and to bear the arms of Valence, Earl of Pembroke. In his evidence John Harvey swore that his arms were Gules on a bend Argent, 3 trefoils sinople (or vert). He also swore on his cross examination that he was of affinity to Reginald de Grey. Sir Edward de Hastings, it seems, claimed to be sole heir to Richard Foliot, and to be the only person entitled to bear his arms, his great-grand-father Hugh Hastings, of Fenwick, co. York, having married Margery, his daughter and co-heir. He therefore challenged John Hervey's right to bear the arms he did, which, he said, could belong to none but one who was a cousin and branch of the Foliot lineage, and John Hervey had not deposed that he was such. This curious challenge has been preserved, and is printed in the "*Grey and Hastings' controversy*," edited for Lord Hastings by Sir Charles Young, Garter, then York Herald. The following extract, which was kindly given to me by William Courthope, Esq., Somerset, will give an interesting specimen of the manners of the times, at the same time that it states the case clearly as between Sir Edward Hastings and John Hervey.

"Devant vous mes treshonorez le Conestable & Mareschal Dengleterre ou voz Lieutenantz en Court de Chevalric Dengleterre. Je Edward Sr. de Hastings chlr. droit heir lynealment descenduz de Monsr. Richard Foliot & possessour de droit des armes de Folioites, queux sont de Goules ove une bende d'Argent, die & propose judicial-

\* 9th Henry IV. Note in Pedigree of said to have perished in the great fire of 1627, from the Earl of Kent's papers,

ment devant vous que pour ce qu'un Johan Hervey soy pretendant esquier, tesmoigne admys jure & examine pour la partie de Mons. Reignald de Grey Sr. de Ruthyn en une cause d'armes par lui moye devant vous encontre moy le dit Edward, ad depose sur son serment en son tesmoignage quil porte armes de goulles ove une bende d'argent ove trois trefoyles de synopre en la bende, les queux par droit a custume d'armes appartiment pour conissance d'un cousins & branche del lynage des Foliotes le quelle il ne soy declare mye en sa deposition, & ne purront appartenir a nulle autre. Pour quoy je Edward avant dit Sr. & possesseur des ditz armes & stirpe del lynage des Foliotes face chalange clayme & interrupture judicialment devant vous del portacion use & possession queconques pretenses del Johan Hervey en les ditz ses pretenses armes & de queconque autre pretendant cause de lui al melior effecte & entent quent purront estre entenduz selone loy & custume d'armes pour le causes sus dictes, &c."\*

As the Herveys of Bedfordshire continued to bear arms, Gules, on a bend argent 3 trefoils vert, notwithstanding this challenge, it is to be presumed that John Hervey was able to make good his right to them, and consequently his descent from the Foliots. A MS. in possession of Henry Styleman l'Estrange, Esq., contains I am told some further particulars. This contest between Reginald de Grey and Edward de Hastings, closed in 1410, after having lasted nearly 20 years,† and greatly impoverished both litigants. Reginald de Grey was the successful party.

John Hervey married Margery, the daughter of Ralph .....who survived him, and married secondly Sir William Argentine. The pedigrees mostly call her the daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, and give her in second marriage to Sir John Argentine. But they have evidently confounded Margery, the wife of John Argentine, who was daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, with Margery the wife of William Argentine, who had been wife to John Hervey. It is with

\* Extracted from the Grey and Hastings Controversy, privately printed by Lord Hastings, 1841—Page 27.

† See *Dugdale's Baronage*, i. p. 578. Sir C. Young's statement limits the suit to 2 or 3 years.

this latter that we have to do. She died in 1427 (6 Hen. VI.) having survived her second husband eight years, for he died in 1419. (*Inq. p. m.*) By her will, dated April 26, 1427, and proved at Lambeth, Oct. 26 of the same year, she directed her body to be buried in the church of the convent of Elnstow, in Bedfordshire. There accordingly her tomb is, with her effigy in brass, in very good preservation to the present day, as the plate No. 4 from a rubbing taken by Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, expressly for this paper, will show. The covered cups for Argentine, and the date of her death in the inscription leave not the slightest doubt of her identity. But unfortunately that part of the brass inscription which contained her parentage is mutilated, and only informs us that she was *Filia Radulphi*. The long gap which follows these words leaves us in doubt as to what relation the following words *de turre Ricardi* bear to what precede it. But I presume that somehow or another the lost words connect her father's house with Richard's castle in Herefordshire, on the borders of Shropshire.

It is remarkable that Osbern Filz Richard, who was lord of Richard's castle at the time of the Domesday survey, had lands in Beds., and among other places, in Risely itself.\* That this Margery Argentine was wife, first, to John Hervey, appears from her legacies left to the poor in Risely, Felmersham, and Hail Weston, all parishes where the Hervey property lay; from her legacy to Thomas Hervey, should he live to come of age, and continue at Risely (or Reley), from her desiring to be buried at Elnstow,† though she resided at Aston, in the diocese of Norwich, and from the coats of arms on the shields of her tomb being one of them, identical with one of the shields on the monument in Thurleigh Church (See the Illustrations) supposed to be John Hervey's monu-

\* See *Domesday B. I.* 216, b.

† I observe, however, in the account of Elnstowe in the *Monasticon*, that there was a connection between Wymondeley,

in Herts, the seat of the Argenteins, and Elnstow. The advowson of Wymondeley belonged to Elnstow Abbey.

ment (party per pale indented), and the other apparently the arms of Hervey, though only the bend is discernible.

Margery Argentein's will mentions also her daughter Joan, and as Joan had a son John, it seems certain that she must be her daughter by her first husband. The will gives no clue to the name of Joan's husband. John Hervey was likely to be buried in Thurleigh Church, and the brass, of which a drawing is given in the illustrations, is doubtless his.\* He died between 1407, when he was witness in the Grey and Hastings trial, and 1419 when his wife's second husband died.

While these sheets were passing through the press, I have had the good fortune, through Mr. Courthope's invaluable assistance, to meet with two documents which clear up most of the doubts concerning Margery and John Hervey, and one of which actually restores in their integrity the missing shields on their two tombs at Elnstow and Thurleigh. The first is an extract from the *Close Roll* of the 20th Richard the Second (1396-7), in which Reginald de Grey, John Hervey, Esq., and Gilbert Talbot, knight, appear as enfeoffed together in certain lands in Wotton, Cranfield, and North Yeveley, in co. Beds. The second is an old Argentein pedigree of the time of Queen Elizabeth, on which are drawings of the four shields, "*in lapide Joh's Harry*," which, consequently, we now know for certain to be his, and also of the four "*in lapide Margerie Argentine*." A lithograph of these shields, from a drawing by Mr. Courthope, will be found among the illustrations. From the shields on John Hervey's tomb at Thurley (1st and 4th, J. Hervey, 2nd, R. Parlys, 3d, D'Engaynes), it appears that his wife was the daughter of Ralph Parlys, or Parles, who was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in the 12th of Richard the Second, and again in

\* The date of the brass as indicated by the armonr, &c., tallies with singular exactness with the probable time of John Hervey's death. The Rev. Wm. Airey, to whom I applied for information on the point, writes to me thus: "The plain

plate-armour, with the roundels over the arm-pits, is only met with on brasses between 1410 and 1430; and as this figure has the moustache, which was getting into disuse by 1420, I have no doubt that its date lies between 1410-1420."

the 9th Henry the Fourth (unless the latter Ralph was his son), as a Walter Parles was, five times, of the same county, in Edward the Third's reign. And from those on Margery Argentine's tomb at Elnstow (1, W. Argentine, 2, Talbot, 3, R. Parlys, 4, John Hervey), coupled with what remains of the inscription on her tomb, and the deed above referred to, we gather that Margery's mother was a Talbot, of Richard's Castle, a sister, I should conjecture, of Sir Gilbert, who was one of the feoffees for the purpose of her marriage with John Hervey. It is very tantalizing and provoking that the pedigree has not preserved the inscriptions as well as the shields, nor even embodied the information which those inscriptions gave. It is scarcely credible, though it is a fact, that this very pedigree represents Margery as the wife of Sir *John Argentine*, and as the daughter of Sir William Calthorpe. The desire to conceal the fact that Sir William Argentine was a bastard, had probably something to do with the confusion in this part of it.

What the connection with the D'Engaynes was, and whether it was on the Hervey or the Parlys side, I am unable to say. From the shield being on Hervey's tomb, and not on Margery's, and from the Talbot shield not being on Hervey's, I should rather incline to think that only one shield was for his wife, and that the others were his own. Had two shields been intended for his wife, I think Talbot would have been one of them.

The family of Engayne, or D'Engayne, was a very ancient and noble one, and of baronial rank. Richard Ingaine is entered in Domesday Book as holding lands in Buckinghamshire, in capite (xlii), where, by the way, Herveus Legatus (*qu. i. q. Bituricensis?*), held land also (xlvii.) In 2 Richard the First, his descendant Richard Engaine was Sheriff of Northamptonshire, being lord of Blatherwick. Camden says "The family of Engayne, of ancient and honourable rank, was settled at Blatherwick (where now live the Staffords, of knightly rank, descended from Radulphus, first Earl of Stafford), and turned their castle, called Hymell, into a monastery named Finisheved. Their male line failed 200 years ago; but the eldest daughter

married John Goldington, the second, Laurence Pabenham, the third, William Bernak, all illustrious knights."—Vol. ii. p. 270. He also tells us at p. 130, that "Upminster, in Essex, was the property of the Engaines as early as the conquest." And in the 14th Edward the Second, I find Nicholas Engayne, Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire. (*Fuller*). They had also great possessions in Lincolnshire. Camden says "The estate of Eresby passed by the Bekes to the Willoughbys, who had also rich estates in dower..... from the Lords Welles, who brought with them the great estates of the ancient noble family of Engaine, of great sway in this part ever since the conquest."—P. 338. The Rev. W. Airy informs me, that in the 14th century they possessed the manor of Sandy, in the co. Beds. Bertie, Duke of Ancaster, quartered the Engaine arms, which were brought in by the Willoughbys, as did Elizabeth, Countess of Northumberland, twice over.—(*Edmonson*). See further, *Dugdale's Baronage*.

The marriage of John Hervey to Margery Parlys must have taken place at the date of the deed, viz. 1396, or 7, and from Reginald Grey, who was, I conceive, only first cousin\* to Margery's mother, being one of the feoffees, I should suppose that John was already a friend of Reginald's, perhaps as a remote kinsman through the marriage of Osbert with Dionysia. The only issue of the marriage mentioned in Margery Argentine's will was Thomas, the heir of Risely Place, and then under age (in 1427), and Joan, who was then married to Guy Corbet, Esq. (one of the executors of Margery's will), and who already had a son named John. Joan was therefore probably the eldest. As Thomas was not of age in 1427, he must have been born after 1406, at least ten years after their marriage. This makes it probable that other children were born. John Holgare, the other executor, may possibly have been the husband of another daughter.

Of THOMAS, who was, I presume, as the Argentine pedigree represents him, the son of John Hervey and

\* Sir John Talbot, of Richard's Castle, married Joan, daughter of Roger, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and aunt to Reginald

Grey. Margery's mother I suppose to be Sir John Talbot's daughter.

Margery his wife, though the will does not expressly call him so, I have nothing particular to say. The clause in Margery's will relating to him is as follows. " Item lego Thomæ Hervey, si ad ætatem xxi annorum per-  
venerit, unum cipum argenti stantem deauratum, unam  
murrām (mazer), unum primarium (primer), et unum  
*steyned-halle* (painted hangings), habendum eidem Thomæ  
et hæredibus suis suam plateam in Relye adhærentibus,  
si vixerint," with remainder "Johannæ filiæ meæ."\* As  
almost all the pedigrees introduce a Thomas into Sir  
George Hervey's line, and agree in making Thomas marry  
Joan, the daughter of William Paston, it is probable that  
this Thomas was the husband of Joan Paston. And what  
gives additional likelihood to it, now that we know the  
parentage of Thomas's mother, is, that a daughter of Sir  
William Paston, by Lady Ann Beaufort, married a Sir  
Gilbert Talbot about Henry the Seventh's reign. (*Sand-*  
*ford's Geneal. Hist.* p. 334). A further evidence of a con-  
nection between the Herveys and Pastons is, that Sir  
George Hervey appointed the Sir William Paston of his  
day to be one of the supervisors of his will. I find too,  
that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, or Mary's, a Sir Thomas  
Paston was husband to Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir  
John Leigh, of Addington. The subjoined stems will show  
the close connection of the Pastons with both Talbots, and  
Argentines, and Herveys.

William Paston temp. Henry IV. V. & VI.	=Agnes, da. and heir of Sir Ed. Berry,
	2   who brought the <i>Kerdeston</i> arms to
	the Pastons.

John—Margaret. da. & h. of Sir J. Mauteby	William—Ann, da. of Edmd., Duke of
	Somerset.

Ann Paston=Sir Gilbert Talbot.

Isabella, da.=Sir W. Argentine=Margery, gr. da. of Sir J. Talbot, and  
of Wm.  
Kerdeston.

(1st wife).

Thomas Hervey, son = Joan da. of William Paston, whose wife  
of John, by Margery, da. was nearly connected with the Kerdes-  
tons.†

\* As distinguished from Joan, daughter of Sir W. Argentine by his first wife, who is mentioned in the Inq. p. m. as Margery Argentine.

† See Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 250, also 263 and 263, under head of Norfolk, and *Hist. of Norf.*, viii., 310, and 173.

Whether this Thomas was the Thomas Hervey who died in the 8th Edward the Fourth, holding no lands in *capite*, and leaving John Hervey, his son and heir, of the age of 24 years and more, is uncertain, from this last having no lands, whereas Thomas, son of Margery, inherited Risely. He might however have sold it. And the age agrees very well. His son John might be he who married Lady Say.

But the eldest son of John and Margery who succeeded to Thurleigh, and the other family estates, was, I conceive "JOHN HERVEY, Senior, of Thirley, co. Beds., Esquire." (*Close Roll.* 11th Edw. iv). He could not, as I at first thought, be the son of the preceding, Thomas, because Thomas was under age in 1427, and John had two grandchildren in Sept., 1474. (*Inq. p. m.*) That he was descended from John and Margery I conclude by his succeeding to Thurleigh, by his son, John Hervey the younger, inheriting the manors of Wotton and Felmersham, and his grandson, Sir George, that of Hailweston (all 3 identified as John Hervey's estates, Margery's Husband); and, therefore, it seems obvious to conclude that he was an elder brother of Thomas, not mentioned in his mother, Margery Argentine's will, because he was sufficiently provided for. He married Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir John Niernuyt, of Burnham, co. Bucks., by which marriage he seems greatly to have increased the patrimony and importance of his family. LeNeve, who was Norroy at the beginning of last century, doubted about the Niernuyt marriage, as well as the Foliot. But the cause of his doubts may have been the entire misplacement of this John Hervey in all the pedigrees. His true age, as well as his marriage with Sir John Niernuyt's daughter, is placed beyond all possible doubt by Sir George Hervey's will, in which he says "I will that myn executors buy a marble stone, price 4 marcs, to lie upon John Harvy, my grandfader, and his wife, which was one of the daughters and heirs of Sir John Niernuyt, deceased, which be buried in the parish Church of Thurley." Mr. Gage has also shown (*Hist. of Suff.* p. 291), that Joan Hervey, in 1458, and her son John Hervey, in June, 1474,

and George Hervey, in 1509, were joint-patrons, with the heirs of Elizabeth Niernuyt (Joan's sister), who married John Hartishorne, Esq., of the living of Fletmarston. The Niernuyts were an ancient family, settled in Berkshire at least as early as Henry the First's reign, as appears by the Pipe Roll of the 31st Henry the First, edited by Mr. Hunter, p. 125, where we find " Robertus Neirnoit " making a payment into the exchequer. The Niernuyts had also recently increased their inheritance by marriages with the heiresses of Thomas Buckhorne, of Buckland, co. Bucks.,\* and of William Brach, of the same county, in two successive generations, to the whole of which property the two daughters of Sir John Niernuyt were coheiresses. John Hervey had also lands in Middlesex and Essex.† His family appears to have been numerous. The eldest was JOHN HERVEY the younger, of whom we shall speak below. Another, according to Edmonson, was SIR NICHOLAS HERVEY, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, fighting on the Lancastrian side,‡ the same side it may be remarked as the Grey family espoused. Sir John Grey, the husband of Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards Queen to Edward the Fourth, was the leader of Queen Margaret's cavalry§ at the second battle of St. Alban's, in 1461, and after being knighted on the field of battle, died of his wounds. Another son was THOMAS HERVEY, the ancestor of the Herveys of Ickworth, to whom we shall revert again. Of his daughters, the most remarkable was Elizabeth, Abbess of Elstow, of whom there is a fine brass still existing in Elstow church; a lithograph from a rubbing taken by Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, will be found among the illustrations. The exact date of her death is unfortunately not given in the inscription (*See explanation of the plates*), but it appears from the *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 412, that

\* Collins places Buckland in Devonshire, but I conceive this is an error. The MS. pedigree says Bucks.

† *Close Roll*. 11th Edw. iv. as above.

‡ And yet we find two John Herveys having offices under Edward the Fourth,

in the 1st and the 14th of his reign. Possibly different branches of the family espoused different sides from policy, to save the family estates, whichever triumphed.

§ *Miss Strickland*, vol. ii, 321.

she was made Abbess in 1501, and died before July 11, 1524, the day on which her successor Agnes Gascoigne\* received the temporalities of the abbey from the king. She was therefore Abbess in 1520, when Sir George Hervey left a bequest in his will to "the abbes of Elmestowe." That she was descended from John Hervey, the husband of Joan Niernuyt, appears certain from the coat of arms on her tomb; and the probability of her being the daughter of John Hervey the younger, is greatly lessened by the assertion on Isabella Hatcliffe's tomb, that she (Isabella) was *sole* sister to Sir George Hervey.† If the arms impaled with Niernuyt and Hervey were known, it would clear up her lineage more exactly.‡ Still it seems tolerably certain that the Abbess was Sir George Hervey's aunt. Her brother John Hervey the younger having died v.p. in 1474, leaving his son and heir only 6 months old, is quite consistent with her having lived through the first quarter of the 15th century. Another daughter was probably ANN, a nun at Campsey, in Suffolk, who is mentioned in 1475, in Elizabeth Drury's will, as her *cousin*, *Dame Ann Hervey*, then just about, as it seems from some clauses in the will, to make her profession.§

John Hervey, the elder, is I presume, also the person to whom in 1461, the grant of the office of Master of the King's Ordnance, mentioned by Collins, was made. He seems to have survived his son, who, consequently never inherited Thurleigh. He was buried in Thurleigh church, but his tomb is not in existence. I do not know the year of his death. In 1471, we know he was alive from the Close Roll above quoted, and I infer that he was in 1474, by the *Inq. p. m.* on his son's death, not mentioning Thurleigh among his manors.

JOHN HERVEY the younger, was eldest son of the pre-

\* She was succeeded in 1529 by Elizabeth Starkey, and in 1530 Elizabeth Boyvill was made Abbess, and surrendered the abbey to the king, in 1539.

† See *Gage's Suff.* p. 222.

‡ I notice that they are the same as

*Glastonbury* as quartered by Bertie, Duke of Doncaster, and Percy Countess of Northumberland in *Edmonson's Pedig. Engl. Peers.*

§ *Gage*, p. 283-5.

ceding. He married Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Morley, Esq., of Grinde, in the co. of Sussex. By her he had two children, (1) ISABELLA, who in the 9th year of Henry the Seventh, (1494), married John Legh, or Lee, Esq., of Addington, in Kent, and, secondly, Thomas Hatcliff, Esq., of Lewisham, in Kent, one of the Clerks of Account in the household of Henry the Seventh. And (2) GEORGE, his son and heir, who was only 6 months old at his father's death in Sept. 1474.\* This John Hervey, as appears by the *Patent Roll*, 15th Edward the Fourth, was one of the ushers† of the King's chamber at the time of his death. (*Nuper unus hostiariorum (ostiariorum) cameræ Regis.*) His widow, Agnes, was appointed to the custody of all the manors, lands, &c., which had been her husband's, and to the guardianship of her infant son and heir, George, till he should come of age. She married, secondly, John Isle, Esq., of Sundrish in Kent.‡

GEORGE HERVEY, only son and heir of the preceding, was, as we have seen, only six months old at his father's death in 1474. Though he was left in his mother's custody he may have lived much with his grandfather at Thurleigh, as long as he survived, and this may be the reason of his legacy of iv marks for a marble stone to lie upon his grandfather and grandmother. Perhaps also to the absence of early parental control may be traced the faults and domestic unhappiness of Sir George. Of his public life the principal incidents are that he filled the office of sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham in the 24th of Henry the Seventh, and in the 8th of Henry the Eighth; that he was at the sieges of Terouanne and Tournay, and at the battle of Spurs, in 1513, and for his valour received the honour of knighthood from the king after his entrance into Tournay. In 1520 he was one of

\* *Inq. p. m.* 15th Edw. IV.

† Ostiarius, in French *huisier*. Engl. Usher. It is written *husycher* in the *Rutland Papers*, p. 80, where we also learn that there were in Henry the Eighth's household two classes of ushers,

gentlemen hyschers, and yeomen hyschers. The former might be either knights or esquires, as appears by the list at p. 102 of Henry the Eighth's household.

‡ See *Gage's Suff.* p. 292.

the knights who attended Henry the Eighth and Queen Katharine to the field of the cloth of gold, having one chaplain and eleven servants, and eight horses in his train,\* his allowance as a knight. Sir Nicholas Vaux, Sir William a Parre, Sir William Paston, Sir Edmnnd Bray, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, were among the knights his companions. In May 1522 he was dead when the Bedfordshire knights were appointed to attend the king at his going forth to meet the emperor, Charles the Fifth, between Canterbury and Dover.

As regards Sir George's private life, when scarce of age he married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Stanford, of Stackden, in Beds., who was his wife and 18 years old in the 9th of Henry the Seventh (1494), and who brought him the manor of Stackden, inherited from her maternal grandfather, John Boteler, Esq. By her he had one only daughter, who married Edward Wauton, Esq. Sir George formed an unhappy connection with one Margaret Smart, which appears to have estranged him from his daughter,† as he does not mention her in his will. His only sister also, Elizabeth Atclyff, has only a reversionary interest in his property left her, after Gerard, the son of Margaret Smart, and after John Harvy. From Sir George having been an infant at his father's death, the entail ended in himself. All his large landed property, therefore, was at his own disposal. He left it to one, Gerard, the son of Margaret Smart (giving a life interest in the manor of Fletmarston to the mother), who took the name of Hervey, and founded a considerable family which continued at Thurleay till the early part of the 18th century. They represented Bedford in parliament, and intermarried with some of the first families in the county. I have heard an anecdote of the last John Hervey, of Thurleigh, telling John, Lord Bristol, that the Thurleigh Herveys were the legitimate branch, and the Ickworth the illegitimate. The inscription on his tomb,‡ seems

\* See *Rutland Papers*, p. 32, 33, 37.

† The time of his wife's death does not appear.

‡ "Under this Monument lyeth ye Body  
of John Hervey, of Thurleigh, Esq., who  
was ye last Heir Male of his family

intended to favour at least the former part of the same view. It is possible that the destruction of Sir George's will (the original of which cannot be found) was not accidental, but was designed to cover the origin of that branch of the family which the will brings to light. I observe too that in an old *Peerage of England*, printed in 1710, in the life time of that John Hervey, Gerrard Hervey is described as "son and heir to Sir George Hervey, who lived in the time of Henry the Seventh." And it is added "that upon the decease of this present John Hervey of Thurleigh, no issue male remaining from the loins of Sir George Hervey.....what the Scots call chief, must be the same as that of Ickworth, as much later branched from Thurleigh, than the Herveys of Northamptonshire." But this by the way.

To return to Sir George. I take it that the family attained in his time a higher position in respect to wealth and consideration than it had done since its settlement in Beds. It seems to have been comparatively poor till his time, though its connection by marriage with the families of Fitz-Hugh, De Grey, Foliot, Argentein, Paston, Engayne, Talbot, Parlys, Niernuyt, Wyckham, Fienes, &c., indicates clearly its position as a family of acknowledged antiquity. But in Sir George's time it had acquired considerable property. He had "manors, lands, and advowsons in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks., Oxon, and Hertford," and he appears to have added to these a brave and active spirit. But his failure of issue, and leaving the whole of his property away from the next male heir, William Hervey of Ickworth, reduced the family again to straitened fortunes, from which the elder branch did not emerge for another century and a half. Sir George Hervey made his will just previous to his voyage to France to at-

thorow Eighteen descents in ye direct line down from Hervey de Yeon or de Mount Marsh in ye Reigne of K. Henry ye 2d. He marry'd Sarah ye daughter of John Buchanan, of London, Gent. descended from an antient family in Scotland. He

departed this life ye 14th day of July, 1715, ætatis 65.

"Under this Monument lyeth also ye Body of Sarah, his Said wife, who departed this life ye 23d day of November 1728, ætatis, 70."

tend the king at the field of the cloth of gold. It is a very valuable source of family history, by which we are able to correct several gross errors in the pedigrees. It fixes to a certainty the age of John Hervey, who married Niernuyt; and thus, with the help of other documents so well brought together by Mr. Gage, also decides the point that Sir George's father was John, not Thomas Hervey, and that he had no younger brother. By the appointment of Sir Henry Grey and Sir William Paston (with Sir Edmund Bray, afterwards Lord Bray, of Eton, co. Beds.) to be supervisors of his will, it confirms the truth of the affinity with those two families; by the legacy to Thomas Fitz-Hugh, it, perhaps, corroborates the older inter-marriage with the Fitz-Hughs, and by the appointment of John Harvey, of *Highworth*, and Robert Lee, *Esquire*, to be executors, with Sir William Parr, Knight, it enables us, as we shall see, to solve a considerable difficulty as to who John Hervey is. Sir William Parr's appointment also points to a Fitz-Hugh connection, since he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh, who remarried Sir Nicholas Vaux, created Lord Harowden, 15th Henry the Eighth.

Among the illustrations will be found a drawing of Sir George Hervey's standard, by which it will be seen that the family motto, *Je n'oublierais jamais*, was at least as old as his time.

Sir George Hervey died March 23, 1522,\* 13th Henry the Eighth, aged 48, and was buried, I presume, either at Thurleigh or Elnestow, for so his will directs.

In face of the many obscurities and contradictions in the pedigree of Sir George, as given by different writers, it may be well to repeat here that his descent from John Hervey, who married Margery Parlys (afterwards Argentine) is evidenced by that best of all evidence the transmission of land. There is first, Thurleigh itself, Sir George's manor place, where he resided, to the church of which he left

\* Not 1526 as Collins says.

several bequests, and where he wished to be buried. From the handsome monument of John Hervey being in Thurleigh church, we may conclude with certainty that he lived there and possessed the manor. Then, in the deed above quoted, of the 20th Richard the Second, Wotton was one of the parishes named ; and in Margery Argentine's will, Felmersham (not Felmerston as in Gage) and Hailweston, co. Huntingdon, are two of the parishes to which she makes bequests. Now Wotton and Felmersham are two of the manors of which John Hervey, Sir George's father, died seized in 1474, and Hailweston was one of Sir George's manors in the 11th Henry the Eighth. The descent, therefore, is certain, though there is some difficulty in ascertaining the precise succession.

One cause of the confusion is that there was more than one branch of the family, and that there were the same names, John and Thomas, in all. The makers of pedigrees, not noticing this, have confounded the different lines. They have quite neglected chronology, and have forced the collateral branches into the main stem. The effect of this has been to send the Hervey who married Niernuyt, three generations too high, and otherwise to displace the order of the successions. But by attending to dates, many difficulties may be cleared up. Thus, for example, the John Hervey who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham and widow of William Fiennes, Lord Say, was clearly of another line, as we know he was contemporary with and survived that John Hervey who married Agnes Morley and was the father of Sir George. The latter died in the 14th Edward the Fourth, the former was alive in the 15th, as appears by a deed of that date, and in the 17th Edward the Fourth (1479) when the Inquisitions were held on the death of Lady Say, as appears by the Inquisitions themselves. Lord Say was killed at the battle of Barnet, in 1471 (11th Edward IV) ; and she was the wife of John Hervey, in the 14th Edward IV. I think it not impossible that John Hervey, husband of Lady Say, was that John, the son of Thomas Hervey, who was 24

years old and upwards at his father's death, 8th Edward the Fourth (1468). His father, if not the husband of Joan Paston, might be that Thomas Hervey, who, according to the pedigree in the hand-writing of Robert Glover, Somerset, married Christian, daughter of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London, which Christian was born in 1413. But high as is the authority of Glover, he was I think certainly mistaken in making this Thomas grand-father of Sir George; he does not appear to have seen Sir George's will. I may add that, in the 8th Edward the Fourth, there was a William Hervey, of Kempston, co. Beds. (*Close Roll*), and a little earlier a Nicholas Hervey. I find also a Herveius Monachus cited in a charter of Henry the Fourth as a benefactor to Thorney Abbey. (*Monastic. ii.* 610.) In 1419 William Hervey was presented to the rectory of Hargrave, by the Abbot of Bury; and, in 1405, Thomas Hervey was rector of Cheveley. (*Proc. of Bury and Suff. Arch. Inst. vol. i. p. 246.*) In 1452 Thomas Hervey was vicar of Eye, in Suffolk.† (*Ib. ii. p. 147.*) At the time of the dissolution of Elstow Abbey, Edmund Harvey of Elstowe was one of the King's commissioners (*Monast. iii. 415.*) for receiving the rents of the same. He was, according to Edmonson, the father of Isabella, who married Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe, from which marriage descended the last Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who died temp. Charles the First, and who we know quartered the Hervey arms. Whether Edmund Harvey, of Elstow, was, as the pedigrees make him, a son of William Hervey, of Ickworth, or a remnant of the Bedfordshire stock, I have no means of knowing. And, to name but one more, a Thomas Hervey was one of the Town Council of Tournay, in 1517, whom some of the pedigrees, Edmonson to wit, have absurdly confounded with Thomas, the ancestor of the Ickworth Herveys. [While these sheets

† This appointment is curious in connection with the fact that Hervey de Glanville was a witness to Robert Malet's charter of foundation of Eye Priory, and that Hubert de Monte Kenesi or Caniso, whose connection with the Herveys is

shown by the name Hervey Canis, or Munchensy (Monte Canisio), together with Ranulph de Glanville were benefactors. See *Monastic. iii. 405, Blom. Hist. of Norf. vol. viii. 210, 368, 9, 375.*

are passing through the press, Mr. Thomas Coates Archer has obligingly furnished me, through Mr. S. Tymms, F.S.A., with the information that he has a deed of the 17th Edw. I., in which John Hervey and Playsentia, his wife, convey certain lands in Elmstead, in Essex. He has also a deed 22nd Edw. IV., by which certain lands in Nayland, co. Suffolk, are conveyed, to which one Thomas Hervey is a witness. From the close vicinity of Nayland and Elmstead, one would conclude that these parties were of the same family; and from the vicinity of both to Bentley, Chelmondeston, Tattingstone, Ipswich, &c., one would suppose them to be the same family as Hervey of Dodenes, &c., in the deeds cited at p. 325.]

For some account of the Herveys of Northamptonshire and Norfolk, who are said to have descended from Peter Hervey, who lived in Edward the First and Second's reign, the reader is referred to the Pedigree, No. II., and to the explanation of the plates.

We must now turn to THOMAS, the ancestor of the Herveys of Ickworth. According to Harvey Clarenceux's Visitation of Suffolk (taken in 1561, only five years after the death of Thomas's grandson, John), he was the second son of Thomas Hervey, and the younger brother of Sir George, and the grandson of John Hervey who married Jean Niernuyt. But that this statement is erroneous, Mr. Gage has given us the means of asserting without hesitation. Sir George Hervey's father was John, not Thomas; and Sir George had no younger brother, seeing he was but six months old when he was declared to be heir to his father. And Thomas was not his younger brother, if it were possible he should have one, since Thomas was dead, leaving a widow and four children, before Sir George was born. What gave rise to this misstatement it is difficult to determine now; but it was probably from confounding different John and Thomas Herveys together. But thus much of the statement I take to be true: that John Hervey who married Joan Niernuyt, had a son Thomas, younger brother to John, the father of Sir George; and

that this Thomas was the ancestor of the Herveys of Ickworth. We have thus the sequence indicated in Harvey Clarenceux's pedigree—John, Thomas—and this is the only possible way, consistently with the chronology, in which the Ickworth Herveys could have been entitled to quarter the Niernuyt arms, which they did in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and, from the arms on Sir Nicholas Hervey's picture, apparently also in Henry the Eighth's reign.

Not, however, to dwell longer on this, what is certain is that our THOMAS married Jane, daughter and sole heir of Henry Drury and Elizabeth, daughter and heir of George Eton, Esq. By this marriage he acquired, as before mentioned, the manors of Ickworth and Wordwell for his descendants, though he and his wife both died before coming into possession. He died about 1468,\* and she before 1475 (when her mother made her will), having in the interval re-married William Carewe (afterwards Sir William), and borne him two children. Where Thomas and Jane lived and died† there is no evidence whatever.

WILLIAM, son and heir of Thomas and Jane, born in 1464, according to the inscription in Ickworth church, was under age in 1477, when his stepfather and guardian.‡ William Carewe (then Esquire), presented to the living of Ickworth. But in 1503 he himself presented William Giles. These are the two earliest evidences of Thomas Hervey's son being in possession of Ickworth, and it may be observed that these several dates indicate that he was about ten years older than his cousin, Sir George Hervey. He married in the 2nd of Richard the Third (1484-5), Joan, daughter of

\* Since p. 293 was printed I have seen a copy of the full Inquisition in which it is stated that Thomas had a son, John, aged 24 years and upwards, at his father's death. This Thomas could not possibly be a son of John who married Niernuyt, and therefore I conceive now that he could not be the Thomas who married Jane Drury.

† The handsome stone effigy in St.

Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, is of Sir William Carewe's second wife, Margaret.

‡ See *Gage*, p. 293. Mr. Duffus Hardy kindly searched among the Records, but was unable to find the original deed by which John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, gave the wardship of Will. Hervey, to Wm. Carewe, in the 16th Edward IV.

John Cockett, of Ampton, by whom he seems to have acquired certain lands in Great and Little Livermere, and Sapston. The feoffees for the marriage settlement were, William Carewe, Richard Heigham, John Cockett, and Clement Clerk. The Cocketts in the middle of the 16th century resided at Fornham All Saints, as appears by the Parish Register (*Gage's Suff.* p. 263.), 1559, 1571. They intermarried with the Crofts of Saxham, as appears by the coats of arms described (*Ib.* 152, 158.), Crofts impaling Cockett. There were also Cocketts at Appleton, in Norfolk, in Edward the Fourth's reign. (*Hist. of Norf.* vol. viii. p. 329). William and Joan were both buried at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, according to the modern inscription on the cenotaph in Ickworth Church. The original inscription, says Mr. Gage, is thus given by Chitting, ' Pray for the soule of Will'm Harvye, Esquire, obiit 1 Augusti, 1538."

JOHN, their eldest son and heir, is a very important personage in our enquiries. In 1510 (2nd Henry the Eighth), he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pope, Esq., of Mildenhall. On this occasion, Robert Drury, Knight, Henry Pope, Esq., John Heigham, Esq., *Robert Lee*, and *Edmund Lee*, Esqrs., and Henry Keeting, Gent., were enfeoffed with the manor of Ickworth, to the use of the said John Hervey and Elizabeth Pope; which was perhaps the reason why on the 19th March, 1528 (1529), John Hervey presented to the living of Ickworth, though his father was still alive, according to the inscription above cited. I cannot help however suspecting that there is an error in the date ascribed to the tomb-stone by Chitting, and that it should be 1528. In which case, John Hervey would have been in full possession of the estate in March, 1529 (N.S.).

This John Hervey was, I have no doubt, the person described in Sir George Hervey's will, as *John Harry, the eldest son of [the said] William*, to whom he left the remainder of his whole property, in case of failure of issue to Gerard, the son of Margaret Smart. He also made him executor of his will. "I make and ordain my executors

Sir William Parr, Knight, John Harvy, of Highworth, and Robert Lee, Esquire." And the will was proved on the 8th of May, 1522, by John Hervey and Sir William Parr. Now, Mr. Gage, to whom we are indebted for the admirable skill and industry with which he has exposed the errors of those pedigrees which make Thomas Hervey a younger brother of Sir George, and manufacture a John Hervey (as Collins does), to be Sir George's nephew, supposes this John Harvy to be a natural son of Sir George's, and Highworth to be Eyworth, in Bedfordshire. And he argues from the precise words of the will, in which the only William mentioned is William Smart, that "John Harvy, the eldest son of the said William," must be the reputed son of William Smart. But that any son born to Margaret after her marriage to William Smart, should bear the name of John Harvy is simply impossible; and it is worth observing that even Gerard, is not called Gerard Harvy. Hence, the conclusion is inevitable that there has been some carelessness in making the transcript of the will, (for the original will cannot be found), and that either a sentence has been left out in which some other William was mentioned, or that the words "the said" have been improperly added. The manner in which "the said George,"\* meaning the testator himself, is mentioned in the next sentence, proves how little reliance can be placed upon the *precise words* of the transcript. But having once discarded the impossible supposition that John Harvy was a son of Margaret Smart's, and having also a clear view of the synchronisms of the family history, which the pedigree makers have done their best to destroy, it becomes as clear as day, in spite of the errors in the transcript, that John Harvy, of Highworth, is our John Hervey, of Ickworth. What first brought home strongly to my mind the probability of it, was noticing that Nicholas, John's younger brother, was actually serving in Henry the Eighth's Court, at the field of the cloth of gold, at the same time that Sir George was.

\* "The remainder thereof to Elizabeth Atelyff, wife to William Atelyff, and sister to the said George."

It then struck me that he was exactly what the will describes. *John Harvy, the eldest son of William* (implying that there were other sons), and not Esquire,\* because his father was still alive in 1520. Moreover, the description of *Ickworth* is equally exact, since Ickworth was settled on him at his marriage in 1510. As regards *Highworth* for *Ickworth*, it is very likely that *Hickworth* should have been written in Sir George's original will, and altered to Highworth in the transcript.† Then further, we have this striking coincidence, that Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Lee, who was one of the executors appointed by Sir George Hervey's will with John Hervey, and who, in the year preceding (11th Henry the Eighth), had been enfeoffed by Sir George with his manor of Hailweston (together with Sir William Parr, Sir William Paston, Henry Isley and others) was also, as we have seen, in the 2nd Henry the Eighth, one of the seofees enfeoffed with the manor of Ickworth for the use of John Hervey and Elizabeth Pope. And this enables us yet further to explain why Sir George named John Hervey in preference to his father William, and so in exclusion of the brothers of John, of whom there were several. We have seen that Robert and Edmund Lee were seofees for the marriage of John Hervey and Elizabeth Pope. But it appears from Edmund Lee's will (See *Tymms's Bury Wills*) that the Lees were very nearly related to the Popes;‡ and Edmund bequeaths to his "niece Harvy" his

\* This distinction is carefully observed e.g., in the parish register. In three entries of baptism of children of John Hervey (grand-son to this John Hervey) born in the life time of his father William Hervey, he is described as John Hervey, *Gent.* (i.e. generosus). But in the first entry that occurs after his father's death, in 1592, and all subsequent ones, he is described as John Hervey, *Esquire*. The eldest son of a Knight was an Esquire in his father's life time, and independently of property.

† *Hetcliff* for *Aitcliff*, *Hestierius* for *Ostierius*, are instances of the negligent use of the aspirate in those times. It is

singular that in *Bourke's Peerage*, Lord Hervey of Kidbrook's daughter is said to have married John Hervey, of *Hickworth*, and I have found the same orthography in a MS. abstract of deeds, where, in one relating to John, Earl of Bristol, "*Hickworth Hall*" occurs, though the aspirate was afterwards erased.

‡ Henry Pope's first wife, Elizabeth, mother of Elizabeth who married John Hervey, seems to have been sister to Robert and Edmund Lee. The John Lee mentioned in the will is not the John Lee who married Sir George's sister. He died in 1503.

"portygewe of gold." Now as it is clear from Sir George Hervey's will that he was on very friendly terms with the Lees, while his own daughter is not even mentioned, what is so likely as that under their influence he singled out from among the male heirs of his house the one who had married their niece, with remainder to his own sister, Isabella, whose first husband was John Lee, by whom she had a son, Nicholas, who would of course have succeeded to the property in the event of failure of heirs to Gerard and John Harvy. I feel therefore quite certain that the John Hervey of Ickworth, now before us, is the John Harvy of Highworth, of Sir George's will. He had not, however, the good fortune to profit by his cousin's testamentary dispositions. All therefore that I have farther to record of him is that in 1528(9) he presented to the living of Ickworth, a youth in the 17th year of his age, one William Harvy, but who he was I am not able to say. In the Lib. Instit. as Mr. Kitson has obligingly informed me, he is described as *accolitus* (an acolyte) in *xvii<sup>o</sup> ætatis suæ anno constitutus juxta dispensationem apostolicam sibi in ea parte concessam*; and may never have taken full orders.

It is somewhat remarkable that as John married in 1510, his eldest son William (who succeeded him at Ickworth), might probably be 16 in 1528. It is also curious that William's age in 1556 is given as *30 years old and upwards*; and that his eldest son was not born till 1562, according to the Inq. p. m. of William Hervey in *Gage*, 52 years after John his father's marriage. If William, the Rector of Ickworth, was John's eldest son; and if, in consequence of having taken minor orders, he continued single till the full establishment of the Reformation, and then, in the 3rd or 4th of Elizabeth, when he was 47 years old, or thereabouts, married, all this would be accounted for. Still perhaps they are only odd coincidences. His successor was instituted in 1542, on the free resignation of William Harvy.

It was during the incumbency of this William Hervey,

whoever he was, that the valuation of the living was made in the 26th of King Henry the Eighth. The entry in the King's books is as follows:—

Ykeworth—Will'm's Harvy Rect' ib'm. Valet p' annu' in	£ s. d.
Terr' glib' ————— xxij.	vij. — —
Et aliis decim oblacon' vj. xvij	}
Inde	
P' p'curac' dict' archid' de Sudbury	vij. viij.
P' siuod' d'co d'uo ep'o Norwic'	vij. xj. iiiij
Et rem'	— xv. j ob' q'
Ind' p' x <sup>a</sup>	£
S <sup>m</sup> a x <sup>me</sup> in decan' de Thyngو	xxiiij ij. x ob' q'

John died in 1556, 3rd Philip and Mary.

Second, or according to some pedigrees, third son of William Hervey, and younger brother of the preceding John, was SIR NICHOLAS HERVEY, Knight, of whom there is a good picture at Ickworth, and who also figures in the Italian opera of *Anna Bolena*. He was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry the Eighth, and is said to have enjoyed much of his favour. And here I may remark by the way, that under the Tudor dynasty, the Herveys and their connections, seem to have been a good deal connected with the court. We have already seen Sir George attending Henry the Eighth to the field of the cloth of gold, where Nicholas his cousin was likewise. Sir George's sister, Isabella, was wife, by her second marriage to William Atcliffe, who was clerk of accounts to Henry the Seventh, and whose brother, George Atcliffe, was Lord Treasurer of Ireland. There is a monument to the latter in Lewisham church with the date of his death, A.D. 1514.\* Elizabeth Hervey, who was one of Katharine of Arragon's maids of honour,† was, I presume, Sir Nicholas's sister Elizabeth, who afterwards married — Guybon, of Sudbury. Sir Nicholas's eldest son, Sir Thomas Hervey, was knight Marshall to Queen Mary. In the *Camden Miscellany*, vol. iii., p. lxviii, note, mention is made of one Nicholas

\* Harris's *History of Kent*.

+ Strickland's *Life of Queen Mary*, p. 253.

Bourbon, a native of Troyes, who was patronised by Margaret, Queen of Navarre, and was preceptor to her daughter Jane, afterwards mother to Henry the Fourth of France. "He came to this country and taught some of the young nobility. Among his poems is one, De H. Careo (Carew), H. Noresio, Th. Harvæo, meis olim apud Biatannos discipulis, Quos Rex et quos mihi regia conjux commiserant puerulos."

It seems probable that this Thomas Harvey thus found in connection with a Carew, and whose education was provided for by Henry the Eighth, and Katharine his Queen, was the above named Thomas, eldest son of Sir Nicholas. Queen Katharine afterwards resided at Kimbolton castle, which had been the seat of Sir Richard Wingfield, and died there in January, 1537. Nicholas Bourbon's works were published at Lyons in 1538. Sir Nicholas was at Ardres in 1520, and ambassador at Ghent in 1532. So that the times evidently agree well.

Sir Nicholas's second son, by Sir Richard Wingfield's widow, Sir George Hervey, was Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Francis Hervey, nephew of Sir Nicholas, was Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, and Margaret, daughter of Anthony Hervey, his niece, was wife to Sir Amyas Paulet, who was in great favour with Elizabeth, and had the custody of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots at the time of her death.

But to return to Sir Nicholas. Collins, quoting from Stow's *Annals*, tells us that he was one of the gentlemen appointed to furnish the days of jousts at the celebrated meeting of Henry the Eighth and Francis the First, in the camp between Guisnes (then belonging to England) and Ardres, A.D. 1520 (12 Henry the Eighth), to which we have already adverted in speaking of Sir George Hervey. There is a very long and minute account of these jousts and tournaments, and the accompanying feasts and masquerades, in Hall's *Chronicle*. One or two short extracts will illustrate the manners of the age, and will perhaps amuse some who may have been wearied by the dryness of the preceding pages.

"The king of England, oure sovereigne Lord, with all the court of nobles of England, mounted on horseback, and marched towards the valley of Andern in honourable order. All gentlemenne, squires, knights, and barons roade before the kyng, and bishoppes also, the dukes, marques, and earles, gave attendance next the kyng. He were much wyse that could have told or shewed of the riches of apparell, that was amongst the lordes and gentlemenne of Englande. Clothe of gold, clothe of silver, vellettes, tinsins, sattens embroidered, and crymosyn sattens: the marvelous treasure of gold that was worne in chains and bauderickes, so greate, so weighty, some so manifolde, some in colers of so greate (weight) that the golde was innumerable to my demyng to be summed; of all noblemenne, gentlemenne, squiers, knights, and every honeste officer of the kyng was richly apparelled, and had chaynes of golde, greate and marvelous waightie: what shoulde be sayed! Surely among the Englishmen lacked no riches, nor beautiful aparel or array, and alwayes as the kyng of Englande and hys horsemenne marched, so pace for pace marched the most goodley battayll or bend of footmen, out of defensable apparell, that ever I trow before was seen." Fol. lxxv. 2.

"Then the kyng of England showed himself some deal forward in beautie and personage, the moste goodliest prince that ever reigned over the realme of England. His grace was apparelled in a garment of clothe of silver, of damaske, ribbed with clothe of gold, so thick as might bee; the garment was large and plited very thick, and cantelled of very good intaille, of such shape and makynge, that it was marveilous to beholde. The courser whiche hys grace roade on was trapped in a marveilous vesture of a newe devised fashion: The trapper was of fine golde in bullion, curiously wroughte, pounced and sette with antickie work of Romayne figures, &c. Fol. lxxvi.

"But now to tell of the feast and riches roiall that was in the presence of the French king in the new palacie roiall. This daye the Queene of England received the French king in all honor that was accordyngne.

"In presence lacked neither clothes of estat nor other riches, for to shew the multitude of silver and golde in plate and vessel there that daye, it were impossible: for all noble men were served in gilt vessel, and all other in silver vessel. When the Frenche Kinge had wasshed and in hys estate was set, he was right honorably served in all thinges nedeful; for forestes, parkes, felde, salte seas, ruyers, moates, and pondes, wer serched and sought through countreies for the delicacies of viandes; wel was that man rewarded that could bring anything of likinge or pleasure: Ryght honorably was the French Kinge entartayned, and all other after their degré and state. When the French Kinge had washed, then the ladies came and profered themselves to daunce, and so dyd in the Frenche kinge's presence, which done, the French Kyng tooke leave of the Quene and ladies of the court."

"Then the two Kynge put doun their visers and rode to the encountre valiantly, and for trouth strake and received great strokes, but verely the two kinges bet their countre parties to disarming, and then were they departed and that battail ceased: then went other, evermore two for two, till it came to the two kinges agayne, at which it needed not to put them in

remembrance ; for coragiously the two kynges newly fought with great random and force, they shewed their vigors and strengthes and did so nobly that their contre parties had none advantage. When they had thus eche of them fought iiiij battailes, then came Mounshire Liskew with whom the Kinge of England had fought one battayl, and presented the kynge wyl hys horse, which the kyng gently received, and for love, incontinent mounted on hym, and ther fought the v. battayle ryght valyantly. Thus was the turney delivered honourably for that day.

" To tel you the apparel of the ladies, their rych attyres, their sumptuous juelles, their diversities of beauties, and goodly behaviour from day to day syth the first meeting, I assure you ten mennes wyttes can scarce declare it.\*

In the same amusing book, an account is given of an entertainment given by Henry the Eighth (in the 19th year of his reign) to the French Ambassadors.

" For the more entertaining of the French Ambassadors, the kyng caused a solemn justes to be done by Sir Nicholas Carew, Sir Robert Jernyngham, Sir Anthony Browne, and Nicholas Harvy, the valiaunt Esquier, as challengers, which were aparelled in bases and bards all of one suit. The right side was rich tyssue, embrauderred with a compasse or roundell of black velvette, and in the compass a right hand holding a swordle, and about the sword were pennues and pieces of money of diverse coynes, all embrauderred. Under the hand was embrauderred. " Loialté," and on that side of the bard was written in embraudery. " *By pen, pain, nor treasure, truth shall not be violated.* The other side of the bases and bardes, were of clothe of golde, and cloth of sylver." Fol. lvi, 2:

In process of time " the valiaunt Esquier " was knighted, and in the 23rd of Henry the Eighth, A.D., 1532, he was sent on an embassy to the emperor. It was just at the time that the divorce of Katharine of Arragon was being contemplated. Hall says, " This marriage was not only talked of in England, but in France, Spain, Italy, yea through all christendom, in manner, and especially in the emperor's court, insomuch as a great Marquess of Spain said to Sir Nicholas Hervy, knight, being the king's ambassador at the emperor's court at Ghent, " My lord ambassador of England, I marvel not a little why the king your master dallyeth so with the emperor's aunt....The emperor's majesty may not nor will not suffer such injury to be done to his blood and lineage," with more to the same effect. Sir Nicholas's answer is too long to recite, but he spoke so stoutly in de-

\* See also the *Rulland Papers*, edited for the Camden Society.

fence of his master's honor, that, as Hall adds, "the Marquess, hearing this answer..... was somewhat ashamed of what he had spoken, as I was informed by them that were present." Fol. cci.

Sir Nicholas married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-William, knight, widow of Sir Thomas Maleverer, knight, by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Hervey, knight, who left only two daughters, of whom Eleanor married William Worsley, Esq., of the Isle of Wight. He married secondly Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir John Wiltshire, of Stone Castle in Kent, who had been lady of the bedchamber to Ann Boleyn,\* and was widow of Sir Richard Wingfield, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire, knight of the garter, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Fuller (*Worthies—Kent*, p. 96.) tells us of Sir John Wiltshire that he was sheriff of Kent in the 2nd Henry the Eighth; and adds that "he was controller of the town and marches of Calais, anno 21 of Henry the Seventh. He founded a fair chapel in the parish of Stone, wherein he lieth entombed, with this inscription "*Here lieth the bodies of Sir John Willshire, knight, and of Dame Margaret his wife; which Sir John died 28th Dec., 1526, and Margaret died of* . Bridget his sole daughter and heir was married to Sir Richard Wingfield, K.G., of whom formerly in Cambridgeshire." Her third husband was Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt.

By this lady Sir Nicholas had several children. Their second son was Sir George Hervey, who was seated at Marks Hall, in Essex, and whose daughter (and heir after the death of her brother Sir Gawyn Hervey) married William Mildmay, Esq. Their second son, Carew Mildmay, was heir to his mother, and took the name of Hervey.

Sir George, was, I presume, the same person as Captain George Hervie the elder, who is mentioned in Holinshed's *Chronicles of Ireland* (vol. vi. p. 334, 335), under the year 1565, as having had the command of a troop of horse,

<sup>†</sup> Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, vol. i. p. 68.

when a force was sent over from England under Colonel Randolph, to put down the O'Neill rebellion, when Sir Henry Sidney was Lord Deputy. "Captain Hervey taking his opportunity, most valiantly with his small band of horsemen brake into the battle of O'Neill.....The rebels being astonished and amazed at the valour of the Englishmen, fled and turned their backs, where the soldiers followed and had the slaughter of them, so long as their weapons lasted in the conflict.....The Coronell (Randolph) only was killed, but Captain Hervie and divers of the horsemen were very sore hurt and wounded." On another occasion, shortly after, he behaved with no less conspicuous valour and conduct. For when the fort of Derry, where the English were in garrison, was burned down with all the stores and munitions of war, and the Colonel and all the other Captains embarked in haste to go to Dublin by sea, Captain Hervey alone determined to go by land, rather than sacrifice the horses of his troop. Accordingly, "almost against all hope he returned towards Dublin through the enemy's country, who followed and chased him four days together without intermission, both with horsemen and footmen, but at length he recovered Dublin, not without great wonder and admiration."

As Sir George Hervey lived till August 10, 1605, and was Lieutenant of the Tower of London at the time of his death, it is also possible that he was that George Harvye, knight, who was member for West Looe, in Cornwall, in the 1st James the First.\* Of their daughters, Ann married George son of Lord Carew, and Mabel married Charles Brokesby, Esq.

But HENRY their eldest son, marrying Jane, daughter of James Thomas, Esq., of the co. Glamorgan, was father, among other children, of William, his son and heir.

WILLIAM HERVEY, eldest son of the preceding, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, June 27, 1596, after the taking of Cadiz, made a baronet by James the First, May 1st, 1619, and LORD HERVEY of Ross in the kingdom of Ireland

\* Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, vol. 1, p. 68. MS. list of king James's parliament. Was he the George Hervey, Esq., who was sheriff of Essex in 38th Elizabeth?

1620; created LORD HERVEY, of Kidbrook,\* in co. Kent, by Charles the First, Feb. 7th, 1628 (N.S.), was a person of considerable merit and distinction. He commanded a ship in the great conflict with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and displayed remarkable courage. Baker says, "One of the Spanish Galeasses having lost her rudder, and floating up and down, was held in fight by Amias Preston, Thomas Gerard, and Harvie, who slew Captain Hugh Moncado, cast the soldiers overboard, and carried away a great deal of gold, but the vessel and ordnance was wreck to the governor of Calais."† Another anecdote of him is quoted in a MS. pedigree, as from Peacham (an almost contemporary writer, probably from his tract on "*the duty of subjects to their king, and love of their native country*"), as follows: "Gerard (Sir Thomas) and Harvey, two gentlemen of our nation, in 1588, at sea, swam in the night time, and pierced with augers, or some such instruments, the sides of the Spanish galleons, and swam back safe to the fleet." He was at the taking of Cadiz in 1596, and of Fayal in 1597, and served with great distinction in Ireland in 1601, 1602.‡ Camden says that, after the taking of Cadiz, about 60 martial men were knighted for their valour, among whom those of the best quality were Robert, Earl of Essex, Count Frederic, of Nassau, and among many others, "William Harvey." In his account of the taking of Fayal, Camden writes thus: "Raleigh.... landed four miles from the haven in a steep place, and a very rough sea, with these select voluntaries, William Brake, William Harvey, Arthur Gorges, John Scot, Thomas Ridgway, Sidney, Henry Thinn, Charles Morgan,

\* Kidbrook in Kent, was purchased by Brian Annesley, Esq., and came to his daughter and co-heir, Cordelia, Lord Hervey's second wife. A manor called Catford, in Lewisham, also belonged to him, at Darent, near Dartford, afterwards John Lord Bristol's, appears to have done likewise. Mr. Annesley's other daughter married Sir John Wildgoose.

VOL. II.

† Baker's Chronicle, p. 377.

‡ See Collins's *Peerage*, who refers to Browne's *Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* and Cox's *Hist. of Ireland*. But the passages in Cox relative to the Irish rebellion seem to relate not to Sir William Harvey, as he then was, but to his cousins Capt. Gawn and Roger Hervey. Comp. Camden, p. 572.

Walter Chute, Brett, Berry, and other captains. The Spaniards, making haste thither, charged upon them, but were put to flight. Raleigh... ....marched on with his men through a dangerous passage to the town, and finding it empty seized on it.\* Essex was greatly offended with Raleigh for undertaking this expedition without his orders, and several of the Captains were put under arrest. The dispute however was soon made up. On the title page of Camden's *History of Elizabeth* (edition of 1635),† the arms of Sir William Harvy (3 trefoils on a bend) are engraved, together with those of the principal persons (30 in all) of her reign. His *patent of creation to the English Peerage*, ascribes his honours to "his eminent services at home and abroad, both in the times of King James and King Charles, as well in council, as in the wars, and other foreign expeditions.‡ It was in 1627, just before his creation, that the pedigree was drawn up, to which allusion has been made, and of which a copy is preserved in the College of Arms. There is no contemporary record of his arms in the College, but a drawing of them will be found among the illustrations, from Sir Edmund Walker's record after the restoration, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Courthope.

Lord Hervey of Kidbrook was twice married. His first wife, by whom he had no children, was Mary, relict of Henry, Earl of Southampton, and daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute. The following notice of Lord Montacute occurs in Baker's *Chronicle*: "This year (1591) died Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, whom Queen Mary honoured with this title, because his grandmother was daughter and one of the heirs of John Neville, Marquess of Montacute; who, though he was a great Roman Catholic, yet the Queen (Elizabeth) finding him faithful, always loved him, and in his sickness went to visit him." His second wife, to whom he was married in February, 1607,

\* Camden's *History of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 370. 463, 173.

† Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol ii. p. 458.9.

‡ Exhibited by Lord Jermyn.

was Cordelia Ansley,\* daughter and coheiress of Brian Ansley, Esqr. (or Anslow, as it is otherwise written), of Lee, in the county of Kent. By her he had 3 sons, who all died before their father, and 3 daughters, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Helena. There is a MS. copy of very indifferent verses on the death of Dorothy, addressed to her mother, Lady Hervey. They are not dated, but as Lady Hervey died at her husband's house in the Strand, on the 23rd of April, 1636, it must have been before that.† The funeral certificate‡ from the *Coll. Arms*, states that "she left behind her two only daughters, Elizabeth the eldest, and Helena, second daughter." Helena died unmarried. Elizabeth, who became sole heiress to her father and mother, married her third cousin, once removed, John Hervey of Ickworth, in 1658,§ but had no children. Lord Hervey himself died in June, 1642, and was buried, says Collins, with great solemnity on the 8th July, following, in St. Edward's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and his titles became extinct."

Reverting to the elder line, John Hervey of Ickworth, was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, whose identity with the Rector of Ickworth we have already discussed. He married about 1560 (according to Collins, before 1555), Elizabeth, daughter of John Poley, Esqr., of Boxted. This was the beginning of a close intimacy which appears to have existed between the Ickworth and Boxted families in the time of Sir William and Sir Thomas Hervey, and which was further heightened by the relationship between the Mays and Poleys, and John Lord Bristol's second wife, and Lady Poley.|| The marriage of Lord Bristol, then Mr. Hervey, with Elizabeth Felton, took place at Boxted, and is thus mentioned in his diary; "Thursday, the 25th of

\* "Sir Wm. Harvy, Knight, and the Lady Cordelia Ansley." — Register of Weddings in St. Giles-without, Cripplegate.

† Collins's 1692 is either a false print or a blunder.

‡ She was buried at St. Martin's in

the Fields. Lord Hervey's house was in the Strand.

§ As appears by "Abstract of titles, &c.," belonging to Mr. Jackson.

|| Lady Poley was third daughter of Sir Henry Felton, and aunt to Lady Bristol.

July, 1695, I was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Felton, by her uncle Dr. Henry Felton, at Boxted, about 8 o'clock at night ; Monday, the 29th, I carried her from Boxted to Bury, where she was met at the Guildhall by the corporation in their gowns, &c." Another entry says, " Friday, 20th January, 1698, my dear son Tom was born.....and was christened by Dr. Wake, the Earl of Jersey (who was represented by the Earl of Orkney, Lord Jersey being then our Ambassador in France), my cousin Hanmer and Lady Poley answered for him." And another, " 13th September 1705, my cousin Sir John Poley, of Boxted, died." The Poleys settled at Boxted (where, as we have seen a branch of the Herseys had land from Richard the First to the 25th Edward the First), in the 15th century.

To return, however, from this digression. The issue of the marriage of William Hervey with Elizabeth Poley, was four sons ; John his heir, Thomas, Ambrose, whose name is the first in the Ickworth register of baptisms, and Robert ; and three daughters. It was in his time that the earliest visitation of Suffolk was made by Harvey Claren-eux, in 1561, and among the illustrations, plate 8, will be found his arms as there recorded. He was buried at Ickworth, Nov. 2, 1592. (*Par. reg.*) Elizabeth survived her husband. She lived at Bury in her widowhood, and made her will in 1614, by which she leaves her tenements in Horringsheath, with all the houses, orchards, lands, arable meadows, pastures and woods, &c., in Great Horringsheath and Ickworth, which she bought of Edward Payn and Thomas Stevens, to her son, Ambrose, and the heirs male of his first son, and in default of such issue to those of his second son, with remainder to her daughter, Elizabeth Haywood, and her heirs for ever. The said property, however, to be chargeable with a yearly annuity of 40 shillings to be paid to the poor inhabitants of Ickworth for ever, according to a deed of feoffment executed by her, bearing date Nov. 1, in the 12th year of King James. (*i. e.* that same year, 1614). This feoffment was renewed in 1642, John Mudd, of Saxham, being the sole surviving

feoffee. This and two subsequent deeds, bearing date 1674 and 1678 respectively, by which Josiah Wright, in selling Buxhall Close (on which the said 40s. were chargeable) to William Wyard, covenanted to exonerate the said close by a yearly payment of £3 for ever, chargeable on certain other lands, &c., are still in possession of the parish. There is also a letter from E. Godfrey (one of the feoffees) to Sir Thomas Hervey, excusing himself for not meeting Mr. Alexander (the rector of Ickworth) at Sir Thomas's house in Bury, as "I am not able to take such a journey upon me. I have not come on a horse back these two or three years;" but supplying the information that after the close was sold to William Wiard, Josias Wright, and his wife after his death did pay this forty shillings a year all the time I lived at Ickworth." The letter is not dated in respect to time or place. It is directed for Sir Thomas Hervey, at Saint Edmund's Bury, in Skolhall Street with care." The above will also names her son Thomas.

A brother of the preceding William, was Francis Hervey, a younger son of John Hervey, of Ickworth, and Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth. In the corridor at Ickworth there is a picture of him in his official costume. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Nevill, of Holt, and was buried at Witham in Essex. In John Lord Bristol's diary is the following entry. "July 1, 1701. Dear wife and I went from London to Witham, in Essex, to see Mr. Francis Hervey's tomb (one of the younger sons of John Hervey, of Ickworth), and by him erected in the chancel there, anno, 1592."\* Another entry in July 10, 1700, says, "Gave Mr. Wanley, minister of Witham, in Essex, to refresh the tomb of my ancestor, Mr. Francis Hervey, buried in that church, £5. 7s. 6d." The journey was doubtless to see the effect of this outlay.

\* Mr. Gage says he died in Feb. 1601, and was buried in March following, and quotes the funeral certificate of Coll, of Arms. Francis must have erected his own tomb in his life time. There is

an account of this tomb in Davy's Suff. Collections, at the Brit. Mus., and a reference to the *Gentleman's Mag.*, vol 89, pt. I, p. 201.

Among the books belonging to Sir Thomas Hervey before his marriage, and which has also the names of John Hervey and William Hervey (I presume his elder brothers), written in it, is a volume containing the book of Common Prayer, with Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms, printed in 1639, the Bible in 1636, the New Testament in 1584, and a tract, entitled "Two right profitable and fruitful concordances, &c." collected by R. F. H. The preface, which bears date Dec. xxii., 1578, is signed "Thine in the Lord Robert F. Hervey." If F. means Francis, I should conclude the writer to be a near relation of the Ickworth Herveys, as both Robert and Francis were names in the family at this time. The pedigrees mention, besides the above Francis of Witham, a Francis, son of William Hervey and Jane Cocket, and we have seen Robert Hervey, son of John Hervey and Francis Bocking, who, however, was only eight years old in 1578. There was another Robert in the next generation.

JOHN HERVEY of Ickworth, son and heir of William, was born about 1560, and married at Ickworth, Sep. 16, 1582, (*Par. Reg.*) Frances Bokyn, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Bocking of Ash-Bocking, formerly Ash Bigod, in Suffolk (not Bocking in Essex). By this marriage the property at Ash-Bocking, Hemingstone, and Pettaugh, which I believe formed part of the property of Herveus Bituricensis, and which belonged to Philip Hervey in the ninth year of Edward the First, and passed from his son, Edmund, to the family of De Weyland reverted to the Herveys. Bartholomew de Burghersh possessed it, then called Ash-Bigod, in the 23rd and 24th Edward the Third, in right of his wife, Cicely, daughter and heir of Richard de Weyland. The Bockings were probably descended from the Weylands, as we find Richard de Bocking,\* and Robert de Weyland both holding land in Wins-ton (*Supplm. to Suff. Travel.* p. 519), and now the inheritance of the de Weylands, in Ash-Bigod, passing to the

\* I find too Nicholas Bokking returned among the gentry of Norfolk in Henry the Sixth's reign. (*Fuller's Worthies.*)

Bockings, and called from them Ash-Bocking. In this last family it continued till by the marriage of Frances Bocking it reverted to the Herveys. It continued in their family, more or less complete, till the year 1807, when it was sold. The oldest deed mentioned in the '*Abstract*' is the marriage settlement of "John Hervey and Frances Bokking." The parties are Edmund Bocking, Esq., of the first part, William Hervey, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, and John Hervey son and heir of the said William, of the second part, and Sir John Heigham, knight, George Hervey, Esq.,\* and Robert Wrote, (*alias* Wroth), and Francis Hervey, gent., of the third part. The manors of Ickworth and Wordwell, with their appurtenances, were settled upon them and their heirs.

The manor of Ashbocking was, by a deed dated 1612, conveyed to Robert Hervey, their younger son, with certain lands in Helmington, Frampton, and Pettaugh. This led to some disagreement between Robert and his elder brother, Sir William Hervey, on whom this same manor was settled at his marriage with Susan Jermyn. The dispute was settled by arbitration, which awarded "the manor of Bocking Hall, with the appurtenances in Helmington, and all the lands and hereditaments in Helmington ...late of John Hervey, deceased, to Robert Hervey." It appears that Robert Hervey had already sold them to Sir Lionel Tollemache, and it is not known "how Bocking came back into Lord Bristol's family."

The issue of the above marriage was four sons, William, John, Edmund, and Robert, and four daughters, Susan, Frances, Elizabeth, who all died unmarried, and Mary. Mary who was baptized at Ickworth, Nov. 20th, 1589, and buried there, Sept. 4th, 1626, married Giles Allington, of Horseheath, co. Cambridge. The Allingtons of Horseheath were a very ancient family in that county. In Henry

\* Who was this George Hervey, Esq.? Was it Sir Nicholas's son, afterwards Sir George, of Marks Hall, who was Sheriff of Essex in the 38th Elizabeth. (*Fuller.*) Robert Wrote or Wroth, of Loughton,

was Sheriff of Essex, 29th Elizabeth, and died sheriff 11th James the First. He was, I presume, son of John Wroth who married Bridget Hervey, John Hervey's aunt, and William Hervey's sister.

the Fifth's reign William Alington, of Horseheath, was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, and from that time till the end of Elizabeth no fewer than eleven times is the name found among the list of sheriffs. In the 12th Henry the Sixth William Allington was knight of the shire for Cambridge, and one of the Commissioners for taking the oaths. In the list of the gentry in that year occur William Alyngton, senior, de Horseth, and Robert Alyngton, of Horseth. (See *Fuller's Worthies*.) Camden (writing of Cambridgeshire) says, "Next among the woods, Horseheath, long time the property of the ancient famous families of the Argentines and Allingtons, and still the residence of the latter." (Vol. ii. p. 213). The Allingtons succeeded as heirs general to the Argentine property, by the marriage of William Alington, of Horseheath, junr., to Elizabeth, daughter and (eventually) heir, of John Argentine, knight, by Margery, daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, knight, and grand-daughter of Sir William Argentine who married Margery Hervey. Halesworth, Newmarket, and Wymondley in Hartfordshire, &c., thus came to the Allingtons. Gough, in his additions to Camden, tells us that William Allington, Baron Killard, was created Baron Allington, of Wymondly, 35 Charles the Second; which title expired with his son, Giles. Camden, writing about 1606, says, "The male issue (of the Argentines) failing in Henry the Sixth's time, Elizabeth, Argentine brought it (Wymondley) in marriage to Sir William Alington, from whom Giles Alington, heir of this family, is the 7th in descent, a youth of a most amiable and generous disposition, who, I trust, will add new splendour to this eminent family."\* This Giles was, I presume, the husband of Mary Hervey. The name Giles was derived from the Argenteins; a Gyles Argentine, or Arthenstein having come over with William the Conquerer. The name of Will. Alington, Gent., the same, I presume, who was afterwards Lord Allington, is found as Petent in a fine in the Roll appended below and dated 1658. John Hervey was buried at Ickworth, July 2, 1630.

\* Vol. ii., 59, 57.

SIR WILLIAM HERVEY,\* of Ickworth, knighted in his father's life time, and when only 23 years old (in 1608—Gage), and a commissioner in 1618 for surveying Lincoln's Inn Fields, married Susan, daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, grand-father of Henry, first Earl of St. Alban's. The Jermins were a very old family. Camden describes them as "the famous and knightly family of the Jermins." And Gough adds that they were "seated at Rushbrooke as early as the beginning of the 13th century. ....Henry was created Lord Jermyn, of St. Edmund's-bury, in 1643, and Earl of St. Alban's in 1660. He was Master of the Horse to Queen Henrietta Maria, and probably married to her.....The barony descended to his eldest nephew, Thomas, whose only son was killed by the mast of a ship in 1692, at the age of 15.....Henry, the Earl of St. Alban's younger nephew, was created Baron Dover, in 1685, and died without issue at Chevely in 1708. So that no less than three peerages, an earldom, and two baronies became extinct in this family in the space of 45 years."†

In the 29th Henry the Sixth John Germin, of Rushbrooke, was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; in the 22nd and 23rd Henry the Eighth Sir Thomas Jermyn, knight; in the 24th John Jermin, knight; 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, and 14th Elizabeth, Sir Ambrose Jermyn, knight; and after the separation of the counties in the 17th Elizabeth, in the 20th Elizabeth Sir Robert Jermyn, knight (a person, says Fuller, of singular piety, a bountiful benefactor to Emmanuel College, and a man of great command in this county), was sheriff of Suffolk. This last was the father of Susan, wife to Sir William Hervey. Her brother

\* There are pictures of him and his first wife, Susan, at Ickworth.

† *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 161, 153. The patent was actually prepared for creating Lord Dover an earl, but was not delivered at the time of King James's abdication. Mr. Jermyn's death is thus mentioned

in Lord Bristol's diary. "On Thursday the 27th of Dec., 1692, Mr. Thomas Jermyn, going to play in a liter, which lay upon the river behind Beaufort House the mast fell down upon him (they being about to lower it), and beat out his brains."

was Sir Thomas Jermyn, Privy Councillor and Vice Chamberlain to Charles the First. He had with her a marriage portion of £2500, in return for which she had a jointure of £300 a-year. The marriage was solemnized at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, in 1612. In the year 1629 (5th of Charles the First) Sir William purchased of Sir Robert Jermyn divers lands in Whelnetham and Bradfield for £1600; the first fruits of the Jermyn inheritance which afterwards came to the Herveyes through the Davers's.

This was the first considerable purchase of land that seems to have been made since the family settled at Ickworth. But from this time the previously scanty inheritance continued to increase. John (Sir William's son and heir) by his first marriage, and by his office at Court and, perhaps, by his father's second marriage to Lady Pen. Gage, was enabled to add to it considerably. Sir Thomas, by his own and his wife's frugality, also increased it by some valuable purchases. His son again, John Lord Bristol, by his marriage with two considerable heiresses, and by his careful management, in spite of a large family, added very largely to it; and lastly the marriage of Frederick Hervey (Bishop of Derry and Earl of Bristol) with Elizabeth Davers, brought in the Jermyn inheritance to the family. The annexed indenture of a fine, levied for the purpose of barring the entail, on the marriage of John Hervey with Elizabeth Hervey, daughter of Lord Hervey, of Kidbrooke, shows the extent of the entailed property at that time, and also conveys an interesting view of the state of the country.

(Roll. 242.)

" Michas. Term, the tenth of Charles  
the Second, 1658.

'7l. 10s. Suffolk, John Coel, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Wm. Alington, gent. De<sup>ts</sup> and Wm. Hervey, K<sup>nt</sup>, and John Hervey, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Elizabeth his wife, Desorcients of the manors of Ickworth and Wordwell alias Wordewell, with the appurts, and of ten Messuages, ten Cottages, six Tofts, two Dovehouses, ten gardens, ten orchards, five hundred acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, two hundred and fifty acres of pasture, fifty acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath, forty shillings rent and liberty of four fouldcourses with the appurts in Ickworth, Wordwell, alias Wordewell, Chevington,

Great Horningserth, Little Horningserth, Little Saxham, Flempton, Culford, Westowe, Elveston, Whepsted, and Ingham, and also of the Advowson of the Churches of Ickworth and Wordwell, alias Wordewell. Before Thos. Hervey, Esq., James Cobbes, Esq., John Hill and John Rogers, gent., by Comicon."

" Returnable on the morrow of St. Martin."

" Examined by me, John Treweke, at the King's Silver Office,\* this 10th of May, 1751."

Sir William Hervey was a royalist. He sat in Parliament for St. Edmund's Bury, in the 3rd of Charles (1628), with his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Jermyn; and on the breaking out of the civil war, raised a regiment in support of the royal cause, as Gage tells us, contradicting Collins's statement that "he retired from public business without concerning himself in the civil wars."

His first wife died in 1637,† and was buried at Ickworth. Sir William married secondly, in 1642, Lady Penelope Gage, at whose jointure-house at Hengrave, he took up his abode till his death. He was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1650. Mr. Gage thinks he gave up Ickworth to his son John, either really or nominally, as John Hervey of Ickworth is one of those who compounded with Parliament for their estates, as appears by the Catalogue published at London in 1655, while Sir William Hervey's name is not mentioned. He compounded for the moderate sum of £24.

The story of this Lady Penelope is so well known as scarcely to need repeating, that when Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, all solicited her hand at the same time, she told them that, if they would only have patience, she would accept them all in their turns; and actually performed her promise. Sir William died intestate, and was buried at Ickworth, October 3rd, 1660. By his first wife he had eleven children; 5 sons and 6

\* The king's silver is an ancient revenue of the crown arising from fines due to the lord for the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree the suit. For the old feudal lord had no mind to lose his perquisites for deciding a cause between his vassals. The relation which the

quantity of sheep-walk, mentioned in the above roll, bears to the wool trade and cloth manufactures of Suffolk at that time, will not escape the notice of the reader.

† Dame Susan Hervey (was buried) Feb. 9th, 1637. *Ick. Par. Reg.*

daughters. The sons were (1) the above named John. (2) William, and (3) Thomas, (4) and (5) Nicholas and Henry who died in childhood. The daughters were (1) Judith, married at Ickworth church, July 30, 1655, to Mr. James Reynolds, of Bumpstead, in Essex, to which connection was owing the return of Mr. James Reynolds, his descendant, for Bury St. Edmund's in 1722; which seat he vacated on being made a judge. She died and was buried at Ickworth, July 19, 1679. (2) Ann, died an infant. (3) Mary, wife of Sir Edward Gage, of Hengrave, Bart.\* (4) Susan, second wife of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. (5)† Kezia, wife of Thomas Tyrell, of Gipping, Esq., "a branch of the very ancient and knightly family of Tyrell," which "derives from Sir Walter Tyrell, a Norman Knight," to quote from the Appendix to the *Suff. Traveller*, p. 537. She was buried at Ickworth, Nov. 23, 1659. (6) Katherine died an infant.

But the three sons require each some further notice.

JOHN HERVEY, of Ickworth, the eldest, was a royalist like his father, though perhaps a more liberal one, and compounded as above mentioned with the Parliament for his estates. It has been mistakenly asserted that he was member for Hythe, in Kent, in Charles the First's long Parliament. That John Harvey was a member of the Kent family of that name, and died shortly after his election. He was brother of the famous William Harvey, M.D., who discovered the circulation of the blood, of Daniel, father

\* "December 31, 1707. My good uncle, Sir Edward Gage died." John Lord Bristol's Diary.

† Grandfather and Grandmother to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., Editor of *Shakespeare*, and Speaker of the House of Commons in 1712, who married Isabella, Duchess of Grafton. With reference to whose Speakership, Dr. Johnson wrote

" Illustrious age! how bright thy  
glories shone,  
When Hanmer filled the chair, and  
Anne the throne.

His *Correspondence, with a memoir of his life* was edited by Sir Henry Busbury, Bart., in 1838. He was first cousin once removed to John Lord Bristol, who frequently mentions him and the Duchess of Grafton in his letters and diary, and in a passage quoted above, records his being sponsor to his son Thomas. He had no children either by the Duchess, or by his second unhappy marriage with Elizabeth Folkes, of Barton.

of Sir Daniel Harvey, Ambassador to the Porte, and of Eliab, who settled at Chigwell, in Essex, and was buried at Hampstead in 1661, from whom the Harveys of Chigwell descended.\* But they are not anywise related, as far as I know, to the Herveys of Ickworth. Our John Hervey seems to have travelled in his youth, and afterwards to have resided a good deal in London. After the restoration, he was appointed Treasurer to Queen Catharine, and sat for Hythe in the Pensionary or long Parliament, from 1661 till his death in 1679.† Collins says he was one of the leading members, and in the peculiar esteem of his Majesty. Burnet relates the following anecdote of him in his *History of His own Times*:

"A great many of the Court grew to be so uneasy, especially when they saw the King was under the influence of French and Popish counsels, that they were glad to be out of the way at critical times. On some occasions they would venture to vote against the Court; of which the memorable answer of Harvey's, who was Treasurer to the Queen, was a noted instance. He was one whom the King loved personally; and yet upon a great occasion he voted against that which the King desired, so the King chid him severely for it. Next day, another important question falling in, he voted

\* Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. 1., 167. John Lord Bristol, in his diary mentions having paid Mr. William Harvey, of Chigwell, £40 for the Scotch horse's sister—April 29, 1702.

† The members for the Cinque Ports, including 7 or 8 Boroughs, were called *Barones Portuum*. The kings of the House of Stuart claimed the right to nominate through the Lord Warden, one Baron for each. James II., when Duke of York, had been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and he personally held and exercised the office after he came to the throne. The following warrant is taken from the Records of the ancient town of Rye, a member of the Cinque Ports, and was communicated by Wm. Durrant Cooper, Esq., to Lord Jermyn.

"James R.

"Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas the Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports bath, by ancient custom and practice, right to nominate and recommend one Baron to every of

the said places to serve in Parliament, we have thought fit to let you know that we have nominated and do hereby nominate and recommend our Right truly and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Charles, Earl of Middleton, one of our principal Secretaries of State, for Winchelsea, our truly and well-beloved Sir Denny Ashburnham, for Hastings, Samuel Pepys, Esq., for Sandwich; Arthur Herbert, Esq., for Dover; Col. Heneage Finch, for Hythe; Sir Benj. Bathurst, for Romney; Sir Thomas Jenner, for Rye; and Sir Edward Selwyn, for Seaford; to serve in the next Parliament for those places respectively; which you are to signify to the Magistrates there, that they may be chosen accordingly, and so we bid you heartily farewell.—Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 13th day of March (1684-5), in the first year of our reign.

"By his Majesty's command,

"Sunderland."

"To Col. John Strode,  
Governor of Dover Castle."

as the King would have him. So the King took notice of it at night, and said, You were not against me to day. He answered, no, Sir, I was against my conscience to day. This was so gravely delivered, that the King seemed pleased with it; and it was much talked of."

The same story is briefly alluded to in a tract printed at Amsterdam, in 1677, and attributed to Andrew Marvel, entitled "a seasonable argument to persuade all the grand juries in England to petition for a new Parliament, or, a list of the principal labourers in the great design of Popery and Arbitrary Power, &c.," in which all the members of the House of Commons who supported the court are most bitterly libelled. John Hervey, however, has only this laid to his charge.—" Hithe, John Harvey, Esqr., the Queen's Treasurer, that told the King he had been voting against his conscience to save his Majesty."\* I found the story too in some very scanty MS. notices of Herveys, which Monsieur Paulin Paris was kind enough to hunt out for me in the Bibliotheque Imperiale at Paris.

Mr. Hervey had other difficulties to contend with, besides his Parliamentary ones, as Treasurer to Queen Catharine. It was not always easy to obtain the needful treasure for his royal mistress's use, as the following instance from Miss Strickland's *Life of Catharine of Braganza* shows.

" In May, 1663, the Queen was recommended by her physicians to go to Tunbridge Wells, to try the effect of the medicinal waters; but when the time came, neither she nor her officers had any money to pay the expense of the journey. Her council were called together to devise some plan for her relief, and they sent her Secretary, Lord Cornbury, Mr. Hervey, and Lord Brounker, to the lord treasurer three different times, to procure an assignment for the money that was due on arrear. But, writes Lord Cornbury to the Earl of Chesterfield, her lord chamberlain, his lordship told us all that revenue was already anticipated; that he could not possibly fix any fund for the Queen, but that, for her Majesty's present supply, his lordship would endeavour to furnish Mr. Hervey with £2000, which was all he could yet possibly do; and how far such a sum is able to defray her Majesty in her journey to Tunbridge, your lordship is very well able to judge. Upon report hereof to the Council this afternoon, they have ordered my lord Chamberlain, my lord Hollis, and Mr. Hervey to attend the King,

\* Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, vol. iv. Append. p. xxxiv.

and to desire his majesty to give orders to the board of green cloth to prepare all things for the Queen's journey to Tunbridge, and to command £5000 to be immediately paid to the Queen for her particular occasions. What success this will have, your lordship shall know by the next post."\*  
(p. 451).

This picture of the embarrassments to which the Queen's Treasurer was liable, is quite corroborated by a paper in John Lord Bristol's hand-writing, headed, "Debts due to me from the Crown," in which, besides two sums of £1,000 each, payable upon orders dated 1671, 1672, in repayment of money lent (by whom does not appear), is a sum of £5,600, "on arrear due to Barbara, Countess of Suffolk (Lady Bristol's grandmother), as Groom of the Stole to Queen Catharine."† By another entry it seems that the poor Treasurer had sometimes to advance money out of his own pocket for the Queen's use. "250 Guineas due from Queen Dowager to my uncle Hervey, for a set of gold counters bought in France." The only other incident in John Hervey's court life that I know of, is his being sponsor to the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Godolphin, Francis, afterwards second Earl of Godolphin, which Evelyn thus relates :‡ "The Thursday following his little son was made a christian (his name Francis), in presence of both his parents; his uncle Sir William Godolphin, Mr. Harvey, Treasurer to her Majesty, and Lady Berkley being susceptors." Whether this was owing to Hervey's office at Court, or on account of the near neighbourhood of the Blagges to Ickworth (for they lived at Little Horringer Hall), I cannot say.

John Hervey was a great friend of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, "one of the most learned noblemen of the age." As early as 1636, when he was only 20 years of age, he was entertained by Lord Leicester, in his house at Paris, where he was then Ambassador, and this friendship continued unbroken for many years, till Lord Leicester's death.

\* "The Queen did not go to Tunbridge till July. by the Duchess of Marlborough in 1704.  
Note to Evelyn's *Life of Mrs. Godolphin*, p. 232.

† The same office as is now called Mistress of the Robes; a title first borne ‡ *Ib.* p. 143.

There is a correspondence between them preserved in the Sidney State papers; but the specimen given in Collins's *Peerage* is certainly not worth transcribing. This friendship extended to Philip, Viscount Lisle, Lord Leicester's son. Evelyn, in his Diary during the commonwealth, mentions a visit from Lord Lisle, son of the Earl of Leicester, of the Usurper's Council, and Mr. John Harvey, and Mr. Denham, the poet; and Lord Lisle was one of the Trustees of Mr. Hervey's marriage settlement, as appears below.

John Hervey, as we have already seen, married his kinswoman, the Honourable Elizabeth Hervey, or Harvey, daughter and sole heir of Lord Hervey, of Kidbrooke. The parties to the tripartite indenture relating to their marriage settlement, and bearing date, 2nd June, 1658, were Sir William Hervey, of the first part, John Hervey, and Elizabeth Hervey of the second part, and Philip, Lord Viscount Lisle, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir William Wheeler, and Thomas Hervey (afterwards Sir Thomas), and John Coel, Esq., of the third part.

The bride was probably not under 40, at the time of her marriage. She brought a considerable accession of property to her husband, by which he was able so far to improve the position of the family as to earn from his nephew, John Lord Bristol, the title of "the founder of our family." Among other purchases he bought, in 1677, for £5100, the house in St. James's Square which stood upon the site of the house built and occupied by the present Lord Bristol. His wife had a life interest in it, and in John Lord Bristol's diary for 1699, occurs several times the entry "paid Lady Harvey £50 for the quarter's rent of my house in St. James's Square." She died in 1700. The title, Lady Harvey, here and elsewhere given to his "Aunt Harvey," by her nephew, made me suspect that her husband must have been knighted. But I am indebted to the courtesy of Norroy King of arms for the information that the name of John Hervey is not in the

list of knights at the College of Arms,\* but that it was not unusual for ladies entitled to the style of Honourable, and having precedence over the wives of Knights and Baronets, to be designated as *Madame*, *Dame*, and *Lady*. I have been unable to ascertain where she was buried, for she was not buried at Ickworth, as is erroneously stated by Mr. Gage, from confounding her with her niece, Elizabeth Hervey, daughter of Sir Thomas. Her not being buried with her husband, coupled with the mention of her as seen at Utrecht by Mr. Reynolds, her husband's cousin, in 1695 (in Lord Bristol's diary), has made me conclude that she resided abroad, and died out of England. This speculation, as well as the ungallant one above advanced as to her age when she married, receives some confirmation from the engraving of her picture by Vandyke, in the Suffolk Illustrations at the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum. She there appears as a young woman who might well be thirty, and the inscription which describes her as "Generosissima Domina Elizabetha Harvey, filia Domini Harvey, Baronis Kedbrooke," has in the corner "W. Hollar, fecit, Antwerpiae, 1646." This looks as if she lived abroad before her marriage, and she may therefore not improbably have returned there in her widowhood. The following singular entry is in Lord Bristol's diary for 1695 : "May 4th. Paid to Mr. Poley for drawing a bond, &c., between me and Ralph Blackall, concerning a discovery one Nicholas Roe should have made as to aunt Hervey's death, and disposition of her estate, whereby if £10,000, or upwards, was recovered, I obliged myself to pay him £1,000—£2. 12. 0." Her great friend and adviser seems to have been the Earl of Mountague, who was made an Earl at the coronation of William and Mary. She was not on friendly terms with Sir Thomas or his son John Hervey (Lord Bristol). In 1692, Mr. John Hervey writes to Lord Mountague to ask

\* His nephew too always called him after his decease, Mr. John Hervey. It is a curious instance of the difficulty of getting at the truth, that, in the *Abstract* he is styled Sir John.

him to *repeat* his influence with Lady Harvey, to induce her to forego hostile law proceedings which she had instituted most unreasonably to enforce some payment due to her only about a month before. An entry in John Hervey's diary for May, 1691, speaks of his father having had "a hearing in chancery concerning those things that remained undetermined between aunt Hervey and himself." In 1697, he says "I was heard in my place by the House of Commons to my aunt Hervey's petition, whereon it was again rejected *nem. con.*" In 1699-1700, he says, under date of Feb. 20, "Sir Barth. Shower signed his award between aunt Hervey and me," and on March 1, "I paid Dame Elizabeth Hervey £4,650 pursuant to that award:" and on the 4th May, 1700, "I went to see my estate at Darenth, near Dartford in Kent," which I presume had come into his possession by that award. In August he paid for the last time "£50 to Chamberlain by Lady Hervey's order, for aunt Hervey, her use." But she must at that time have been dead (though the news of her death seems not to have reached him, owing, as I conjecture, to her being abroad), because in November in the same year, he paid a legacy of £500 to Mrs. Sulyard, which "my good uncle Hervey left her in his will, if she survived aunt Hervey 6 months;" and a legacy of £1,000 left to Mr. Robert Reynolds on the same conditions. The cause of these differences is thus mentioned in a letter from John Hervey to Sir Charles Holt, March 24, 1695-6.—"My late uncle, Mr. John Hervey, made my late father, Sir Thos. Hervey, and my aunt (his wife), executors of his will, and my said father Residuary Legatee (my said aunt being limited in the bequests to her), and my father left me his sole executor. I should have addressed myself to you sooner, but there having happened great controversies between my said aunt and father, touching my said uncle's estate, and several transactions between her and me since my father's death, we have had our hands and heads too full of that suit to mind other matters."

The diary also mentions that in 1700 John Hervey had

enquired of Lord Mountague concerning his aunt's paternal estate in Kent, and had received his answer, the nature of which does not transpire.

John Hervey, according to Collins, was in the greatest intimacy with the most ingenious, as well as the greatest men, in the kingdom. He was "a person of great worth and accomplishments," and "a patron of learned men." Cowley the poet, especially, who had been very intimate with his brother William, was befriended by him, and introduced to his cousin Lord Jermyn, afterwards Earl of St. Alban's. There is a full length picture of him on the staircase at Ickworth, and an engraving from another picture (not known to be in existence) is in the collection of Suffolk Illustrations, at the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum.

He was baptized at Ickworth, August 27, 1616, and buried there, January 23, 1679.\* He had no children. In the MS. letters of John Lord Bristol,† it appears that Mr. Hervey's house in town was illegally entered, after his death, and all his papers stolen. Many interesting family papers were probably then lost, though some were recovered.

(2.) WILLIAM, the next brother, died young, of the small-pox, while still at Cambridge. But he had the good fortune to have a poet for his friend, and so his name and his virtues are possibly more known to fame than had he lived to old age. The ode in which Cowley laments the premature death of his friend, and celebrates his rare endowments, begins thus ;

It was a dismal and a fearful night,  
Scarce could the morn drive on th' unwilling light,  
When sleep, death's image, left my troubled breast,  
By something liker Death possest.  
My eyes with tears did uncommanded flow,  
And on my soul hung the dull weight  
Of some intolerable fate.  
What bell was that ? ah ! me, too much I know.

\* John Hervey, Esq. (*Ickworth Par. Reg.*)

† To the Earl of Sunderland, Jan. 21, 1694. "Having lately recovered several of the writings and deeds, out of those

people's hands who so illegally rifled my uncle Mr. John Hervey's house after his decease," &c.

To the Marquis of Halifax—to the same effect.

He thus describes his character :

Large was his soul, as large a soul as e'er  
Submitted to inform a body here.  
High as the place, 't'was shortly in Heav'n to have,  
But low and humble as his grave.  
So high that all the virtues there did come,  
As to the chiefest seat,  
Conspicuous and great,  
So low that for me too it made a room.

He scorn'd this busy world below, and all  
That we, mistaken mortals, pleasure call ;  
Was fill'd with innocent gallantry and truth,  
Triumphant o'er the sins of youth.

Knowledge he only sought, and so soon caught,  
As if for him knowledge had rather sought,  
Nor did more learning ever crowded lie  
In such a short mortality.  
Whene'er the skilful youth discoursed or writ,  
Still did his notions throng  
About his eloquent tongue ;  
Nor could his ink flow faster than his wit.

So strong a wit did Nature to him frame,  
As all things but his judgment overcame ;  
His judgment like the heav'ly moon did show,  
Temp'ring that mighty sea below.  
O ! had he lived in learning's world, what bounds  
Would have been able to control  
His overpow'ring soul ?  
We've lost in him arts that not yet are found.

His mirth was the pure spirits of various wit,  
Yet never did his God or friends forget,  
And when deep talk and wisdom came in view,  
Retir'd and gave to them their due.  
For the rich help of books he always took,  
Though his own searching mind before,  
Was so with notions written o'er,  
As if wise nature had made that her book.

With as much zeal, devotion, piety,  
He always lived, as other saints do die,  
Still with his soul severe account he kept,  
Weeping all debts out e'er he slept.  
Then down in peace and innocence he lay,  
Like the sun's laborious light,  
Which still in water sets at night,  
Unsullied with his journey of the day.

Wond'rous young man ! why wert thou made so good,  
To be snatch'd hence, e'er better understood ?  
Snatch'd before half of thee enough was seen,  
Thou ripe, and yet thy life but green.

Nor could thy friends take their last sad farewell,  
 But danger and infectious death  
 Maliciously seized on that breath,  
 Where Life, Sp'rit, Pleasure always us'd to dwell.

It is of this ode that Bishop Sprat, in his life of Cowley, tells us that, "the first occasion of his (Cowley's) entering into business (meaning public affairs) was the elegy that he writ on Mr. Hervey's death; wherein he described the highest characters of religion, knowledge, and friendship, in an age when most other men scarce begin to learn them. This brought him into the acquaintance of Mr. John Hervey, brother of his deceased friend, from whom he received many offices of kindness through the whole course of his life, and principally this, that by his means he came into the service of my Lord St. Alban's." (P. vi.)

There is a picture of William Hervey at Ickworth, but in very indifferent preservation. He was buried at Ickworth, as appears by the Parish register, Sept. 24, 1642.

(3.) The third brother, Sir Thomas Hervey, succeeded to the family estate on the death of his brother, John. "He was," says a MS. note in Davis's Collections, written in the lifetime of his son, John Hervey, "a brave and royal gentleman, and with true christian fortitude ventured his life and fortitude in the service of his king and country in the time of Charles the First." He was knighted by Charles the Second, had an office in the Admiralty,\* and represented Bury St. Edmund's, in several parliaments. What, however, I here wish to record of him is, that all that is known of him tends to confirm the truth of what the epitaph in the chancel of Ickworth church says concerning him and his wife that "they were most eminent examples of piety, charity, and conjugal affection." Their courtship had been long, ten years,† but their mutual

\* Pepys's Diary.

† Extract from John, Lord Bristol's, common place book.

"Copies of the letters my chaste and vertuous Father wrote to the most pious and charitable of her sex, my most dear

mother, during the ten years courtship between them before their marriage, which was consummated the 21st of July, 1658." Her name was Isabella; she was daughter to the Right Honble. Sir Humphrey May, Knt., Vice-Chamberlain

affection seems only to have been strengthened by difficulties, obstacles, and delay ; and when at length their wishes were crowned with success, marriage only confirmed and increased the love which they had to each other. In all their books, of which many remain, and a large portion of which are books of piety and devotion which give evidence of having been well studied, their names are inscribed together, Thomas and Isabella, and when they died they rested together under the same tombstone, which records that "Here lie the bodies of Sir Thomas Hervey, and Dame Isabella his wife." Sir Thomas survived his wife between 7 and 8 years, she having died in 1686, and he in 1694. He recorded each anniversary of her death in a copy of verses, of which the following specimens are perhaps not unworthy of the reader's notice, and, at all events, illustrate the character of this worthy couple.

"The first anniversary on the death of the excellent Isabella, Lady Hervey, my dear wife, who died the 5th day of June, Anno Domini, 1686, at five of the clock in the morning, being Saturday, the day of her birth also."

O ! Deus atque Dolor.

• • • • •

Lord bring me to that bliss  
In which I hope she is ;  
And there together let us ever shine,  
Where I nor her's shall be, nor she be mine,  
But may again be joined in being Thine.

#### THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

The rolling year once more hath gone its rounds,  
Celestial bodies all within their bounds  
By God appointed, have in motion been.  
The sea hath ebb'd and flow'd, and ebb'd agen.  
Man to his labour, beasts go forth to prey,  
Thus these the nights, and those do spend the day :

to King Charles I., and the lady Judith (Poley), and was baptized at Boxted, Nov. 24, 1625. (Boxt. Par. Reg.) They appear to have met at Bury, and many country houses in the neighbourhood; at their common relations the Poleys, of Boxted, at Hengrave, Rushbrooke, Horringer, then the seat of the Blagges, and elsewhere. Lady May seems to have resided at Babraham. She was strongly opposed to the match, and wished her daughter to marry Mr. North. John Lord Bristol, quotes the following lines as applicable to his father and

mother, from Ovid, Met. iv. 52, where they are descriptive of Pyramus and Thisbe.

Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit,  
Tempore crevet amor, tadsquo jure,  
coissent,  
Sed vetuere patres, quod non potueret  
vetare,  
Ex sequo captis ardebat mentibus ambo.

He adds,  
" To these chaste loves, and pious  
parent's prayers,  
Are to be ascribed the blessings on  
their heirs."

Nothing in nature, but my grief, stands still:  
 Oh! restive grief, thou stubborn child of ill,  
 Thou first begotten of that monster sin,  
 Without which grief or death had never been.

But Thou who govern'st all, since 'tis thy will,  
 The shadow of my life be stretch'd out still,  
 Grant while I live that this may be my song,  
 Blest be Thy name who lent her me so long.

## THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

Just at the hour that she was wont to pay  
 Her morning sacrifice each springing day,  
 God took her to Himself, and answer'd all  
 Her past petitions with that gracious call,  
 "Come faithful servant"—this I'm sure was said,  
 By her sweet smiling after she was dead.  
 Methought I saw her soul taking its flight,  
 Towards the regions of Eternal Light;  
 And in a moment grew so wondrous bright,  
 It dazzled, as it went, my mortal sight.  
 'Twixt flesh and spirit hence arose a strife,  
 One call'd her Saint, the other cried My wife.

## THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

Dearest dust,  
 Heaven which did join us once, that Heav'n is just,  
 And will again unite us in the grave,  
 (For I'll no other second marriage have)  
 Where once arriv'd, the tyrant death no more,  
 Can then divorce our marriage as before.  
 Our mingled ashes quiet shall remain,  
 Till the last trump shall raise them up again.  
 But here I must unto the world present,  
 That vast, and ne'er before enjoy'd extent,  
 Of happiness by man, which I enjoyed,  
 With her was always full and never cloyed.  
 To her my joys and griefs I did impart,  
 Into her bosom pour'd out all my heart.  
 She took upon her all domestic care,  
 By love she taught her children how to fear.  
 Her bounty did engage her servants so,  
 As the centurion's could not faster go.  
 Her charity diffusive did extend  
 Not to relations only, or a friend,  
 But all without exception did partake  
 Of that, for her own God and conscience sake.  
 She suffer'd not the needy eyes to wait,  
 But watch'd for them, and did despatch them strait.  
 And greater pleasure she did take to give,  
 Than they could have in what they did receive.  
 In exercises such as these she past  
 Her life, and was thus doing found at last.

## THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

My thread of life I hope is well nigh spun,  
 And my last lazy sands ready to run,  
 Else kindly palsy\* help to shake the glass,  
 That they may mend their pace, and quicker pass.

## THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

This tribute to your memory is due,  
 And I'll not fail in being just to you  
 Who wert to me unimitably true.  
 'Twas not in this or that that you were so,  
 It was in all you e'er did think or do.  
 All your contrivances center'd in this,  
 My present happiness and future bliss.

'Twas by your prudence that a small estate  
 Afforded all convenience of a great,  
 Plenty flow'd in upon us with full tide,  
 Which you by comely order beautified,  
 How can I live now you my guide art gone,  
 Or move, who wert my staff to lean upon.

It is, I think, impossible to mistake the characters both of the writer and the subject of these lines. The singular affection and respect with which their son John, afterwards the first Earl of Bristol, always speaks of his parents, is a no less pleasing monument of their genuine christian excellency.† There are pictures of them both in the corridor room at Ickworth. The children of Thomas and Isabella alluded to in one of the foregoing lines, were, besides William who died in his infancy, John Lord Bristol, and Thomas, an officer in General Langston's Regiment of Horse, who

\* The tremulous handwriting (in the original transcript) quite changed since the last anniversary, explains this allusion to the palsy.

† "On the 27th day of May, being Whit-Sunday, my best and dearest friend, as well as Father, Sir Thomas Hervey, died, in the 69th year of his age, Anno 1694. "Fatigatum magnis adversis (the death of his first wife) opprescat me haec extrema infelicitas." "Hec genitorem omnis curse casusque levamen Amitto Anchisen: hic me, pater optime, fessum Deseris!" "Nec tibiseclla parem pietate priora tulerunt Nec tibi secula

parem posteriora ferent." "Et ille quidem plenus annis abilit, plenus honoribus, illis etiam quos recusavit (Plin. Ep. Lib. ii. 1.) Nobis tamen querendus ac desiderandus est, ut exemplar, sevi prioris. Mihi vero praeceps qui illum non solum publico, sed etiam privatim, quantum admirabar, tantum diligebam. (Of Virginius Rufus)."

Copies of his letters to his Father are headed "To my dear Father, the very best of men." "To my dear and pious father." A letter to his cousin, Mr. Duncombe is headed "On the death of the very best of men and fathers."

survived his father little more than a year; Isabella,\* who married Gervase, eldest son of Sir Gervase Elwes, Bart.,† of Stoke College, and was mother of Sir Hervey Elwes, Bart. and two daughters (of whom Amy married Mr. Meggot, and had a son John who succeeded to his uncle's property, and, taking the name of Elwes, was known as Elwes the miser); Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1693 and was buried at Ickworth; and Kezia married to Aubrey Porter, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's. There is frequent mention in Lord Bristol's diary of the "Elwes's" and "brother Porter." The latter was repeatedly returned to Parliament, by Lord Bristol's interest, for Bury St. Edmund's.

And now, having reached the close of the 17th century, it is fitting that an archaeological paper should come to an end. But I must add a few words with reference to Ickworth as the *residence* of the family. The register of Baptisms is the best criterion of residence when other information fails. Finding the register of baptisms of Ambrose (the first name in the Ickworth register), Bridget and Robert Hervey, the children of William Hervey, Esq. (by Elizabeth, daughter of John Poley, Esq., of Boxted), in the year 1566, 1568, 1570, respectively, I conclude that at that time the family resided in the old Manor House of Ickworth. In like manner, the baptisms of Susan, daughter of John Hervey, Gent. (his father, William, being still alive), by Frances Bocking, on March 27, 1588; and John, son of John Hervey, Gent., March 15, 1588 (89); Mary, daughter of John Her-

\* The deaths of his brother and sister are thus recorded in John Lord Bristol's diary:

"Sunday, 29th Dec., 1693. My dear brother, Mr. Thomas Hervey, died at Bury, in Suffolk, about midnight, of an apoplectical fit, and on Friday, 3rd Jan., he was buried at Ickworth.

"Nunquam ego te vitâ frater amabilior Aspiciam posthac, at certè semper amabo." He served in Ireland with King William in 1690.

"On Wednesday, 14th Oct., 1696, that wise and excellent woman, my dear

sister, Isabella Elwes, changed this life for a better, about midnight."

† In the Secret Hist. of King James I. printed with the Autobiog. and Correspond. of Sir Simonds d'Ewes (vol. ii. p. 405) is a strange story of a Sir Jervase Yelvis who was hanged with others for being concerned in the murder, by poison and witchcraft, of Sir Thomas Overbury, at the instigation of Carr, Earl of Somerset, James's favourite. Sir Jervase was Lieutenant of the Tower when Overbury was confined there.

vey, Gent., November 20, 1589 ; Edmund, son of John Hervey, Esq., October 17, 1594 (his father having died in 1592) ; Robert, son of John Hervey, Esqr., October 29, 1595 ; Frances, daughter of John Hervey, February 12, 1597, show that the family still resided there at that time. Again, John Hervey, son and heir of Sir William Hervey, Knight (August 27, 1616), Mary, daughter of Sir William Hervey (May 31, 1620), Susan, daughter of Sir William Hervey (July 23, 1621), were all baptized at Ickworth, marking the residence there of Sir William and his wife, though their nine other children were baptized at Bury. But after this I find no Hervey in the Ickworth register of Baptisms till, in 1708, occurs that of Humphrey, son of John Lord Hervey and Lady Elizabeth (Felton) his wife. Sir William we know (*Gage's Thingoe*, p. 295), after his second marriage with Lady Penelope Gage, in 1642, lived at Hengrave till his death in 1660. It is not likely that his eldest son John, who was a bachelor till 1658, resided at Ickworth all alone, nor do I find any allusion to such residence, in Sir Thomas's letters from Hengrave (where he was living with his father), though he speaks of coming over to Ickworth to pass some time there. In 1652 he speaks of his brother as living in London.\* After John Hervey's marriage with Elizabeth Harvey, he would be likely to be more drawn to Kent, where all her property was (her father and mother being both dead), than to Suffolk. And after the restoration, his office as Treasurer to the Queen is likely to have kept him much about Court. Sir Thomas lived at Bury, in School-Hall Street, though he was married at Ickworth. None of his children were baptised at Ickworth. His son John, after his marriage with Isabella Carr, lived

\* He tells his fair correspondent that his brother writes him word "the small-pox has not been so much in London these 20 years as they are at present." The end of the same year he came to Ickworth with his father for at least ten days, if not longer. For in the following March, 1652-3, he says "On Saturday last, presently after dinner, I received a letter from my father, commanding me

that afternoon to come to Ickworth about some business of his." He adds "This day I should have dined at Saxham with my brother, but I have not patience to be longer from you." From which it should seem that at that time John was at Ickworth, probably to meet his father, perhaps on the business of compounding for the estate.

at Aswarby in Lincolnshire, and when he came into Suffolk always staid in Bury, which seems to prove that there was no house at Ickworth, at least none fit to reside in. But in the year 1702, April 14, occurs this entry in Lord Bristol's diary. "The first night dear wife and I lay at Ickworth," from which time it became his chief and favourite abode. In June of the same year is an entry "Paid Richard Newton, the glazier, in full, for the farm house at Ickworth, for our own dwelling, £16. 2s. Od." This house was that called Ickworth Lodge, which was the family residence from 1702 till 1828, when it was converted to its present use as a house for the rector of the parish. But what became of the old Manor House in which the family had resided till Sir William Hervey went to Hengrave, I have not been able to discover. Only the abstract of the marriage settlement of John Hervey with Isabella Carr, bearing date 1681, mentions among other lands, hereditaments, &c., "the capital house called Ickworth Hall." If this means the Manor House, which I suppose it must, it was standing in 1681. In a former paper (*Proceedings*, vol. i. p. 33, *sqq.*), I gave some further account of it. But what is here advanced must be taken to correct some of my former speculations. I may just add that John Lord Hervey (eldest son of John 1st Earl of Bristol), author of the memoirs of George the Second (of which the original MS. is lying on the table), and of many pamphlets and poems, died in 1743, in the room where we are now assembled, at least within these walls, in a chamber which has since been removed to heighten the ground floor apartments. His career was a melancholy contrast to that of his grandfather, and showed how little brilliant talents, high office, and court favour, can compensate for the want of a true faith in the Gospel, and that christian character which results from it. It is but fair, however, to add that he and his father always speak of one another in terms of the utmost affection and mutual respect.

Perhaps, however, I ought not to close this paper without

a brief reference to those who have preceded me as Rectors of Ickworth. The only persons as far as I am aware, who were distinguished for literary attainments, or were any way remarkable, were Dr. Butts, successively Bishop of Norwich and Bishop of Ely, in 1732 and 1738, of whom Lord Hervey speaks highly, and by whose interest he was preferred; Dr. Knowles, author of several useful works, who was also preacher at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's; and my revered and excellent predecessor, the Rev. Henry Hasted, who resigned the living of Ickworth-cum-Chedburgh (to which he had been presented in 1803) in 1832, and died in his 82nd year, Nov. 26, 1852.\* The first presentation to Ickworth bears date, 1307. It was consolidated with Chedburgh in 1712. The earliest entry in the parish register records the baptism of Ambrose, son of William Hervey, Esq., June 25, 1566. In the same year the name of Mayhew occurs, which is still the name of a family residing in the parish. Other names in the 16th century which are still, or were quite recently, common in the immediate neighbourhood, are Spalding, Lynge, Barrett, and Adams. The cottages called Morteboys, or more properly Mordeboice, are evidently so called from some former

\* "It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that we record this day the death of one of the most distinguished and respected inhabitants of this town—one who for a long course of years has been looked up to and beloved by men of all classes, and all parties, and all religious sentiments, as a good neighbour, a kind friend, an elegant scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and a zealous, pious, and consistent clergyman.

"Mr. Hasted was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Sept. 17th, 1771. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, under the Head Masterships of the Rev. Phillip Laurens and the Rev. M. T. Beecher. He went up to Cambridge, to Christ's College, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1793, being placed as 6th Wrangler; and his degree as M.A. in 1796. He afterwards became a fellow of Christ's, and was believed to be on the eve of being

elected Master, when he was appointed by the Corporation of Bury to the Preachership of St. Mary's in the year 1802. He was an F.R.S., a Governor of King Edward's Grammar School, a Trustee of the Guildhall Feoffment, and of almost all the charitable and other trusts in the town. He married, in 1807, Miss Ord, only daughter of Dr. Ord, of Fornham, who lived barely three years after their union, and by whom he had two children, who survive him, the Rev. Henry John Hasted, Rector of Sproxton, and Mrs. George Heigham. In 1842, he resigned the Preachership of St. Mary's, in consequence of the continued debility caused by his paralytic attack: but he held the Rectory of Horringer (in which, as well as in the Preachership of St. Mary's, he was a worthy successor of Bishop Bedell) till his death. He was also Rector of Braisworth."—*Bury Post*, Dec., 1, 1852.

inhabitant of that name. In the *Bury Wills*, p. 185, is the will of one William Mordeboice, of Hepworth, blacksmith, A.D. 1644. It is singular that the Ickworth blacksmith's shop used to be at those cottages, which stand by the side of what was then the road from Bury to Chevington and Hargrave. This suggests the probability of one of the Mordeboice family having at some time kept the blacksmith's shop there. I do not find the name in the Ickworth *Parish Register*.

The *Parson's Pond* still preserves the memory of the site of the old Parsonage and glebe, and probably of the village; as the marks of the foundations do of the old manor house to the East of the church. The *Golden Pond* is said to be so called because a chest, which still exists, was found in it, containing treasure belonging to the Abbot, and hid by him. The treasure certainly does not exist. Whether the chest in question really came out of the pond is perhaps more than doubtful. But it seems to be a vested right in all old chests either to have once contained large hid treasures in them, or else to have closed upon some beautiful bride, who was playing at hide-and-seek, and thus found a grave on her wedding-day. The chest in question shall however speak for itself to any who think it worth while to examine it.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

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PLATE 1. Copied from Edmonson's *Pedigree of English Peers*. I was unable to obtain any confirmation at Paris of the assertion that Hervey de Yeon or Gien bore for his arms a trefoil; and do not know whether these three coats of arms rest upon any authority, or only upon heraldic conjecture, or reasoning. The notes to the Hervey Pedigree in the Coll. of Arms assert that Henry Fitz Hervey, 1 King John, bore Argent, a trefoil vert. Others say Argent, 3 trefoils on a bend Vert. To William Hervey, of Boxted, 44 Henry the Third, they assign A. 3 trefoils Vert. To Francis Hervey, temp. Edward the Second, A. 6 trefoils Vert, 3, 2, and 1. And to William Hervey, of Ley and Wotton, co. Beds., 1376, A. 3 trefoils Vert. But the earliest documentary evidence I am acquainted with relative to the arms, is the oath of John Hervey, Esquire, in the Court of Chivalry, in the 8th or 9th Henry the Fourth, that he bore Gules, on a bend Argent, 3 trefoils Vert.—(See explanation of plate 3).

PLATE 2. We have not been able to make out Hervey of Stanton's pedigree satisfactorily. It appears from the account given of the College by Otryngham, who was Master of Michael House in 1429, that he was *presbyter*, and son of Nicholas Aunger de Stanton. It also appears that he was Parson (*i. e.* Rector) of East Dereham, and that his heir who succeeded to the patronage of the College, was Sir Alexander Walsham, knight, the son of Amicia, sister of Nicholas Aunger, and that their son and heir was Alexander Walsham, Esq. But there is nothing either in Otryngham's account, nor in Hervey's own will, nor in any of the other muniments in possession of Trinity College, to which we have had full access through the kindness of the Bursar, the Rev. Francis Martin, nor in those at the Record Office, which throws any light upon Hervey of Stanton's ancestry, or shows who the Hervey of Stanton, mentioned in the *Bury Wills*, and Hervey his son and heir, were. But from the circumstances above mentioned in the text, I have no doubt that Hervey of Stanton was descended in some way from Herveus Bituricensis, and derived his name from him. The seal which is here given is from a drawing by the Honble. Augustus Hervey, Trin. Coll.

PLATE 3. From an etching by the Rev. Wm. Airy. This brass which is still in good preservation in Thurleigh Church, now that, by the happy discovery of the shields (given in plate 5), we know for certain that it is John Hervey's, is an object of considerable interest. It is the earliest known monument of any of the family (about 1412), is the earliest authentic record of their connection with Thurleigh, and contains (with the restored shields) one of the earliest coats of Hervey arms. I say *one* of the earliest, because in the MS. of Thynne's *Monumental Inscriptions in Churches*, fol. 105, in the British Museum (Cotton MSS. Cleop. c. iii), is a sketch of the arms of Hervey, 3 trefoils on a

bend, from the window of the collegiate church at Northill, in Beds., of which John Hervey was one of the founders. There is also a sketch from the same window of another coat having 3 trefoils on the shield, 2, and 1, with a chevron. Whether this is intended for the Hervey arms before they adopted the Foliot gules and bend, I cannot say. I take this opportunity of adding some further particulars concerning John Hervey from the MS. of Henry Styleman Le Strange, Esq., communicated by Alan H. Swatman, Esq., of Lynn, to Lord Jermyn, and printed by Mr. Le Strange's kind permission. Mr. Swatman says: "The documents in question descended to Mr. Le Strange through the marriage of an ancestor with the daughter and co-heir of the family of Sir Edward Hastings, the defendant in the suit. They comprise an almost perfect series of the proceedings, day by day, in the Court of Chivalry, but, I regret to say that the original depositions of witnesses in the Court is wanting. An English abstract, copied from Peter Le Neve's MS. in 1704, supplies in some degree the deficiency, and in this I find the following entry: *John Hervey, Esquire, witness on the part of Lord Grey de Ruthen, deposed, that he was an ancient apprentice of the Common Law of England, and swore that the plaintiff, Lord Grey de Ruthen, had liveries of the lande that John (Hastings Earl of Pembroke), that last died at Woodstock, as next heir of the whole blood to him in the time of King Richard the Second, and that John the brother of Elizabeth (Hastings) that married Grey was seized and possessed; and that according to the laws and customs of England whoever was descended from the whole blood ought to have the inheritance and to bear the arms only, and not he that was of the half-blood, for so was the common law of England. And he swore to the Pedigree thereafter produced on the plaintiff's part by arguments out of the records and monuments; and likewise to the plaintiff's right to the lands, arms, and evidences. But upon cross interrogatory he swore himself to be of counsell and affinity to the plaintiff, and that the Courts of Chivalry had cognizance of pleas of arms; that he was a gentleman of ancestry, and bore arms of Gules on a bend Argent 3 trefoils Vert, and could expend £40 by the year."*" At p. 7 of the *Grey and Hastings Controv.* is the appointment of John Hervey, by Reginald de Grey to be his Proxy. "Ego Reginaldus de Grey, &c., dilectos mihi in Christo Johannem Hervey, Armigerum, Robertum Paris et Magr'm Robertum Northlod Cl'icum, &c., meos veros et legitimos ordino, facio, et constituo procuratores, &c." It was the above evidence concerning his arms, which led to the challenge of Edward de Hastings given in the text. Whether John Hervey answered this challenge, I do not know. But in an old Hervey Pedigree at the College of Arms, drawn up for Lord Hervey, of Kidbrook, before the MS. of the Earl of Kent was destroyed by

\* This was a respectable income in those days. The unfortunate defendant, Sir Edward Hastings, in the proposed compromise, offered, if his son John married the daughter of Reginald Grey to "gyfe heme twyne in maryage xl*l.* yearly." Grey and Hast. Contro. p. xiv. The instructions of the court were, "Let it be

demanded of the witnesses if it doth belong to the Court of Chivalry to determine pleas of Arms, &c. And of every witness let it be demanded if he be a Gentleman of ancestry, and what are his arms and how much he may despend by the year." (MS. of H. Styleman Le Strange, Esq.)

fire, as is supposed,\* the following note is appended to the name of John Hervey. "This John Hervey, the 9th Henry the Fourth, was a witness betwixt Reginald de Grey of Ruthen and Sir Edward Hastings, Knight, for wright of bearing the arms of Amore de Valence Erle of Pembroke, which Harvey bare Gules on a bend Argent 3 trefoils Vert, as appeareth in the Register of the Earl of Kent, 3. And after folio 104, Reginald de Grey challenged this Harvey to descend of Folliott of whom the said Hastings did likewise descend; which Folliott bare Gules a bend Argent; and the said trefoils were added to the same coate by Hervey only to make a difference from the single coat of Folliott, and to show that the said Hervey was a kin(d) to Folliott. In the same suit Grey recovered against Hastings because Hastings was heir male only of the half-blood." It looks as if the transcriber had found this account of Hervey being a kin to Folliott in the Earl of Kent's Register, and as if John Hervey himself had so stated it.

PLATE 4. From a rubbing by Mr. James Wyatt. This brass is beautifully drawn in Cole's MS. at the British Museum, in his account of Elstow, and is thus described by him :

" At the foot of this lady (the Abbess Elizabeth Hervey ; See plate 6.) lies a larger old marble, with the portraiture in full length of a lady in brass, pretty large, dressed as I conceive in the habit of a nun.....Her hands are in a praying posture, and a little lap-dog lies at her right foot. At the 4 corners of the stone, are as many shields of arms. On the first are 3 covered cups for Argentine ; the 2nd is reaved and lost ; the 3rd is party per pale indented, being the same bearing as Saint Lis Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. The fourth shield has a bend on it. Round the whole marble goes a fillet of brass, which is not perfect, having some part of it reaved off and stolen. But that the lady was an Argentine is plain, not only from the first coat, but from several covered cups between the words on the fillet. There are two words that neither Mr. Lyne, who was with me, nor I could make out with any suitable sense, tho' they seem to be as I have copied them, *trini pulses* : and we hammered at them a considerable time to no other purpose than reading them as we did at first sight. What remains of the inscription is as follows :

" \_\_\_\_\_ Margeria bis viduata (*cup*)

" Filia Radulphi \_\_\_\_\_

" \_\_\_\_\_ de turre Ricardi (*cup*)

" Hac jacet in fossa, data sunt ubi verrib' " *Ossa* " qu.

" *Cujus* ut alta petat " loca florida pace phenni, (*cup*)

" Spiritus, ista videns, trini pulses pietatem. Amen. (*cup*)

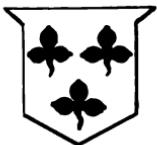
" Obiit autem Anno Dni M. cccc<sup>o</sup> xxvii<sup>o</sup>. in "Vigil S:c:i Mich:iis Archangel.

\* Lord Jermyn has ascertained that the MS. in question was given by the last Duchess of Kent to her friend Selden. He left it with his other bequests to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, but when from some offence the bequest was

revoked, it went with some other MSS. to the library of Lincoln's Inn, and is believed to have perished in a fire there, not the fire of London in 1666, as I have erroneously stated in the text, but one which occurred a few years after.



THE ARMS OF HERVEY DE YEON.



THE ARMS OF THE FIRST JOHN HERVEY.



THE ARMS OF THE SECOND JOHN HERVEY.



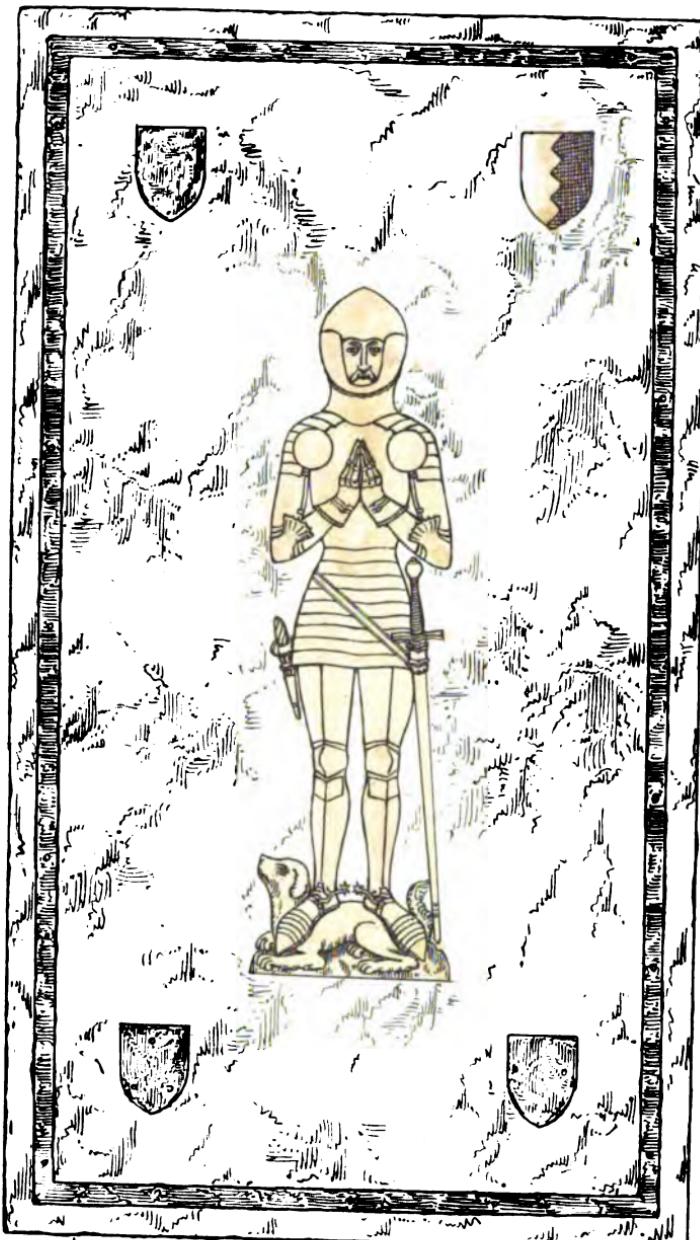


## SEAL OF HERVEY OF STANTON.

A.H.C.H.

W.R. Tymms, Lith.





SCALE  $\frac{1}{18}$

W.R. Green's, Lith.

P. PETER. MARLEIGH. DOM. BEDFORD.

John Harpe. circa 1500-1550.

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SCALE 15

W. R. Tytmes. L. H.

ELSTOOL. COM. BEDFORD.

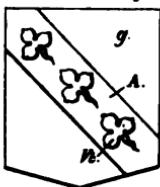
Mary Magdalene Argentein. ob. mcccxxix.

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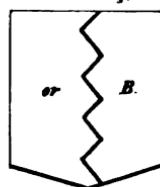


## IN LAPIDE JONIS HARVY.

John Hervey.



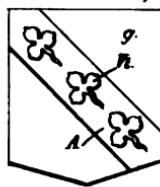
R. Purlys.



Dengagnes.



John Hervey.

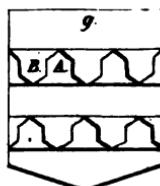


## IN LAPIDE MARGERIAE ARGENTINE.

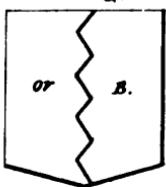
W. Argentine.



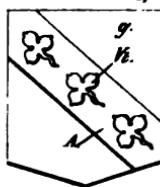
Talbot.



R. Purlys.



John Hervey.



*Extracted from a M. S. amongst the Collections of John Philipot,  
Somerset Herald, marked \**

*William Southgate, Somerse*

*W. R. Tymms, Lith.*





SCALE 3

W.R. Tymms Lith.

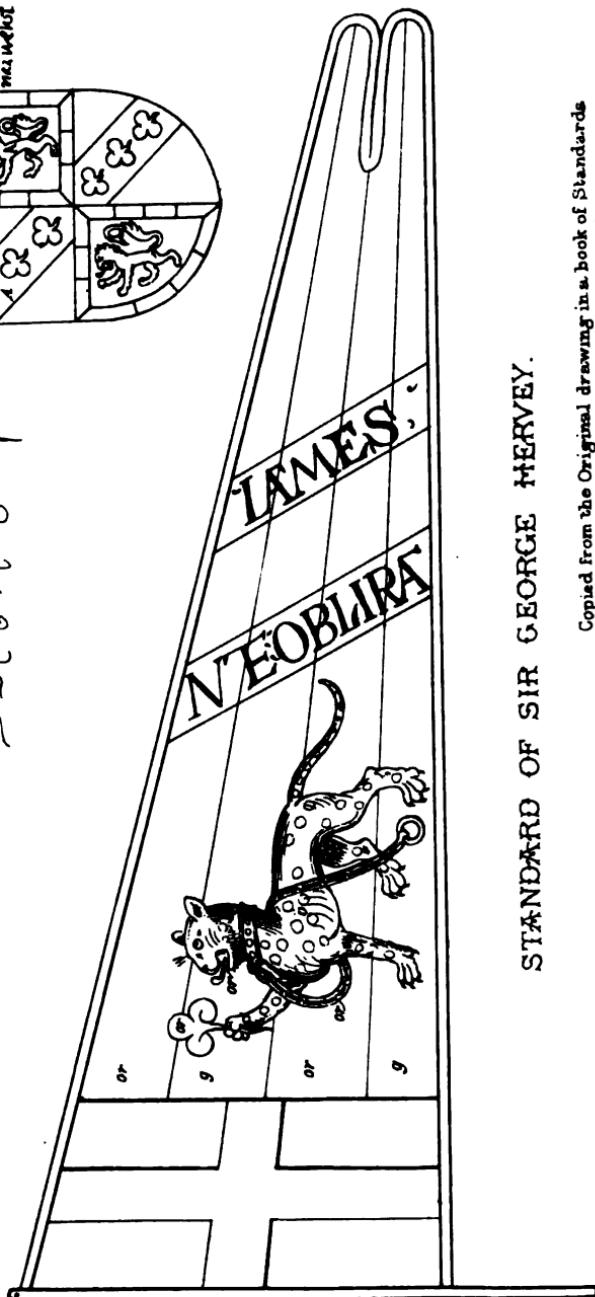
ELSTOW. CO. M. BEDFORD.

Elizabeth Hervey, Abbess of Elstow.

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Plate 7.  
George Hervey of Hervey in Bedford  
maundy



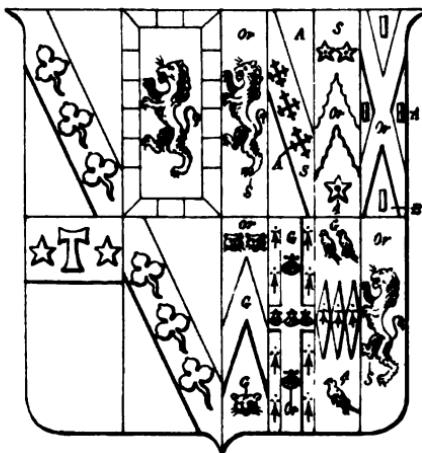
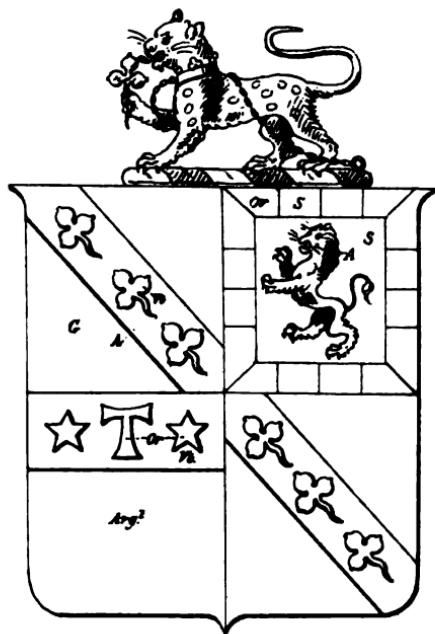
### STANDARD OF SIR GEORGE HERVEY.

Copied from the Original drawing in a book of Standards  
marked 12. in the Library of the College of Arms.

J. R. Planche,  
Rouge Cross.

W. R. Tammes, Lib.





The above Arms, Crest, & Quarterings recorded with the Pedigree  
of Harvey of Ickworth at the Visitation of Co. Suffolk, 1561.

*Copied from the original, by William Crothope Esq.<sup>r</sup> Somerset.*

*W. H. Tammes Lith.*



NAMES OF THE D

1. Hervey
2. Nernuyt
3. Fitz-hugh
4. Brach
5. Chichley
6. Drury
7. Freyshill
8. Saxham
9. Wilshire
10. Brewse, also T
11. Skenow
12. Artevill



THE RT. HOVEY OF KIDBROKE IN KENT. 7 FEB. 1627. EXTINCT. 1642.

W.R. Tymms, Lith.

After Sir Edward Walker's record in the College of  
William Courthope, Son

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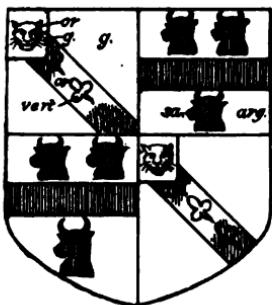


FROM THE TITLE PAGE ON CAMDEN'S HISTORY  
OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. 1635.

---

*Franciscus Harvey miles  
unus Justiciariorum domi-  
ni Regis de communi Banco.*

1626.



ON A WINDOW IN THE HALL OF THE  
MIDDLE TEMPLE.

---

*Copied from Dugdale's Origines judiciales.*

W.R. Tyrrell, lith.





JE N'OUBLIERAI JAMAIS.  
*John Kervey of Ichworth in  
Com. Suff Exq<sup>r</sup> 1698.*

W. R. Tymms, Lich.





THE RIGHT HON<sup>BLE</sup> JOHN LORD HERVEY.  
CREATED BARON OF ICKWORTH IN COM<sup>T</sup> SUFF.  
MARCH THE 23<sup>RD</sup> 1702.

W. R. Tymms. Lith.



" And after all perhaps it means, that ' seeing she is now a prey to the worms, earnestly assault the piety and mercy of the Blessed Trinity, that she may enjoy an eternal and flourishing peace in Heaven.' The convent was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, &c."

It appears from this that the inscription and the shields were both more perfect in Cole's time (say 1750 to 1760) than they are now, when only one shield remains, that of Parlys. As regards the inscription, we have filled up the gaps conjecturally as follows:

*Argentini uxor, Margeria bis viduata, Filia Radulphi Parlys sponsa-que Joanne Nata Johannae Talbot de turre Ricardi, &c., as above.*

Or any other words of equivalent meaning may be supplied, according to the mother's christian name, of which we are ignorant. I have guessed *Joanna* because Margery's daughter was named Joan, and Margery's mother was also Joan, daughter of Roger de Grey. Cole's explanation of the meaning of the inscription, as well as his *osse*, are I think clearly right. It is worth remarking how exactly the gap between *Radulphi* and *de turre Ricardi*, tallies with the inference from the shields, and the deed of enfeoffment comprising the names of John Hervey and Gilbert Talbot, that not Radulphus, but Margery's mother, was of Richard's castle. The impossibility of finding any Radulphus connected with Richard's Castle is thus most satisfactorily accounted for.

PLATE 5. From a drawing by W. Courthope, Esq., Somerset. It is extraordinary that these interesting drawings should have escaped the notice of the pedigree makers, replete as they are with genealogical history, of which not a vestige is found in any of the existing Hervey pedigrees. The shields on John Hervey's tomb show that his wife was daughter of Radulphus Parlys, whose shield is also on Margery Argentine's. It is worth noticing that from the fine Rolls, 16 Henry the Third, 1232, it appears that Walter de Parles=Matilda filia Hugonis. If she was of the Fitz-Hugh family, there might have been some connection between John Hervey and Radulphus Parlys. What was the connection with Dengaynes I am still unable to say. If he were married twice his wife might be a D'Engayne; or his mother might be of that family. And this I think the more probable as it would account for his father being knight of the shire, if he had married into that great and powerful house.\* The coats of arms assigned to Dengayne in the quarterings of Bertie, Duke of Ancaster, and the Countess of Northumberland, are different from these.

In Margery Argentine's shields, her second husband's arms, the covered cups, are placed first. Camden speaking of Wimondly, in Herts., the Argentine seat, says it was held " by Grand Serjeantry, the most honourable tenure among us, that the lord of the manor should give the King the first cup at the coronation.... Which however, by the possession of this manor

\* In the Exchequer Rolls, are the two following entries of payments bearing upon Talbot and D'Engayne: " 13th May, 36th Edward III. to Havelein Petit, a valet of Lord d'Engayne for bringing to the lord the king from the

same lord a certain charger, &c." " 4th Henry IV. to Sir Thomas Falbot, on the 7th Dec. £38 6s. 8d. for the defence of Richard's Castle against the Welsh rebels."

was held in the earlier Norman times by the lords Fitz-Tees, to whom it passed with a daughter to the Argentines. These were the descendants of David de Argentine, a Norman officer under William the First. From him they take their name, and in memory of this circumstance have long borne for their arms G. 3 cups A." Vol. ii. p. 59.

Next come the arms of Talbot of Richard's castle, which are in fact the arms of Mortimer; Richard Talbot, who died 1340, having married Joan, daughter and heir of Hugh de Mortimer of Richard's Castle, and with the inheritance having taken the Mortimer arms. These I presume to be the arms of her mother's family, and I notice that no christian name is prefixed to Talbot, any more than to Dengaynes. She places the Talbot shield before her father's, probably as being the more honourable family.

Having in the above extract from Camden, mentioned the lords Fitz-Tees, or Tey, I may here add that a portion of the Fitz-Tees inheritance probably came to the Herveyes by the marriage of John Hervey with Frances Bocking. For the mother of Frances Bocking was daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Tey, knight, and her daughter brought the Tey arms to the Herveyes. (See plate 11.)

I may also add that it is very observable how certain families are mixed up, and appear to be connected with one another. Stuteville, Hastings, and Foliot at Elsing, and Cressingham in Norfolk, and elsewhere; Stuteville and Say at Richard's Castle, Stuteville and Talbot, Stuteville and Glanville, Stuteville and Gant, Glanville and Gant, Gant and De Clare, Stuteville and Hubert Walter, Stuteville and Gournay, Gournay and Talbot, Stuteville and Valoines, Valoines and Glanville, Stuteville and Mortimer of Richard's Castle, Talbot and Butler, Argentine and Stuteville, &c., &c. (See Dugdale's *Baronage passim*; Carte's *Life of Ormond*, *introd.*, &c.) It is therefore curious that as we find Hervey in the earlier times mixed up with Glanvilles, Valoines, De Clare's, Walter, &c. Butler, &c., so we afterwards see various connections in later times of Hervey with Foliot, Talbot, Argentine, Say, &c. The connection of Pastons, Talbots, Kerdestons, Corbets, &c., would be also curious to follow out.

PLATE 6. From a rubbing by Mr. James Wyatt. Cole's description of this brass, of which he gives an excellent drawing, is as follows:

"ELNESTOW IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

" This Abbey of Benedictine Nuns was founded by Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, niece to King William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, and St. Helen, and at the dissolution had an Abbess and 21 Nuns. Near the door of the south aisle, which leads to the Abbey Court, lies a very large and fine black marble slab, having the full and large figure in brass, very well preserved, of an abbess in her Benedictine Nun's dress, and a crosier in her right hand. Above her head was a religious picture: and between that and her head was a scroll of brass, with some religious address on it, which the squeamish stomachs of former ages could not digest, and reaved the brasses of such Popish stuff away to sell it, in a good Protestant method. There were also four coats of arms, one at each corner of the stone; but time has wasted the three first, and that at the last corner by her left foot only remains, and has these arms still re-

maining, though much defaced.....Party per pale, baron and femme, 1st quarterly, 1st and 4th a lion rampant, 2nd and 3rd a bend, and on it something indistinct, impaling a chief dancette."

It is useless to transcribe Cole's very bad guesses as to the arms. They are, I conceive, as Gage says, Niernuyt and Hervey quarterly, though the bordure componée for Niernuyt is scarcely discernible now. Two of the trefoils, one on each bend, are still quite visible on the rubbing from which the plate is taken. The coat was doubtless yet better preserved when the plate in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments was taken. Gage thinks the coat impaled is for Paston, the fleur de lys being effaced. But it is, perhaps, the Abbey arms. It is the same coat as Glanville. The precedence given to *Niernuyt* before *Hervey* is probably owing to the considerable property brought in by Joan Niernuyt. The Abbess Elizabeth would appear from this to have been sister to Thomas, the ancestor of the Ickworth Herveys.

PLATE 7. From a drawing by J. R. Planché, Esq., Rouge Croix. The following is from the "Excerpta Historica." "The MS. from which the following article is printed, is apparently a miscellaneous collection of Standards about the year 1520, and many of them are beautifully emblazoned."\*

"George Harvey, of Therley, in Bedford. Gold and red, four stripes, A, an ounce passant sable, collared, chained, and holding in the fore paw a trefoil slipped Or; B and C nothing. Motto, *Ne oblira james*. Arms quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, on a bend argent, 3 trefoils slipped vert; 2 and 3 Sable, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure gobony argent and sable."

PLATE 8. From a drawing by Mr. Courthope. These were the arms of William Hervey, husband of Elizabeth Poole, at the visitation of Suffolk by Harvey Clarenceux, in 1561: His father, John Hervey, who had only died 5 years before, was grandson of Thomas Hervey and Jane Drury. His quartering the Niernuyt arms seems therefore to be conclusive evidence of the descent of Thomas from Niernuyt; and if so, proves that Thomas was the son of John Hervey and Joan Niernuyt as I have represented him to be in the pedigree, as his age does not admit the possibility of any other degree of descent:

PLATE 9. With this sketch of Lord Hervey of Kidbrooke's arms, Mr. Courthope had the goodness to send me a drawing of a lozenge in a funeral work-book of about the year 1631, headed, *for my lorde Hearvy daught'r*: This was doubtless for Dorothy whom I have mentioned in the text. The arms quartered on the lozenge are 1 and 6 Hervey, 2 Foliot, 3 Niernuyt, 4 Drury, 5 Wilshire.

PLATE 10. This drawing is from Dugdale's *Origin. Judic.* The arms now on the window of the Hall in the Middle Temple differ somewhat, having been restored a few years since, after the arms annexed to Sir Francis Hervey's pedigree in the Coll. of Arms. Attached to the pedigree is a memorandum, that the ancient arms of the family were, On a bend

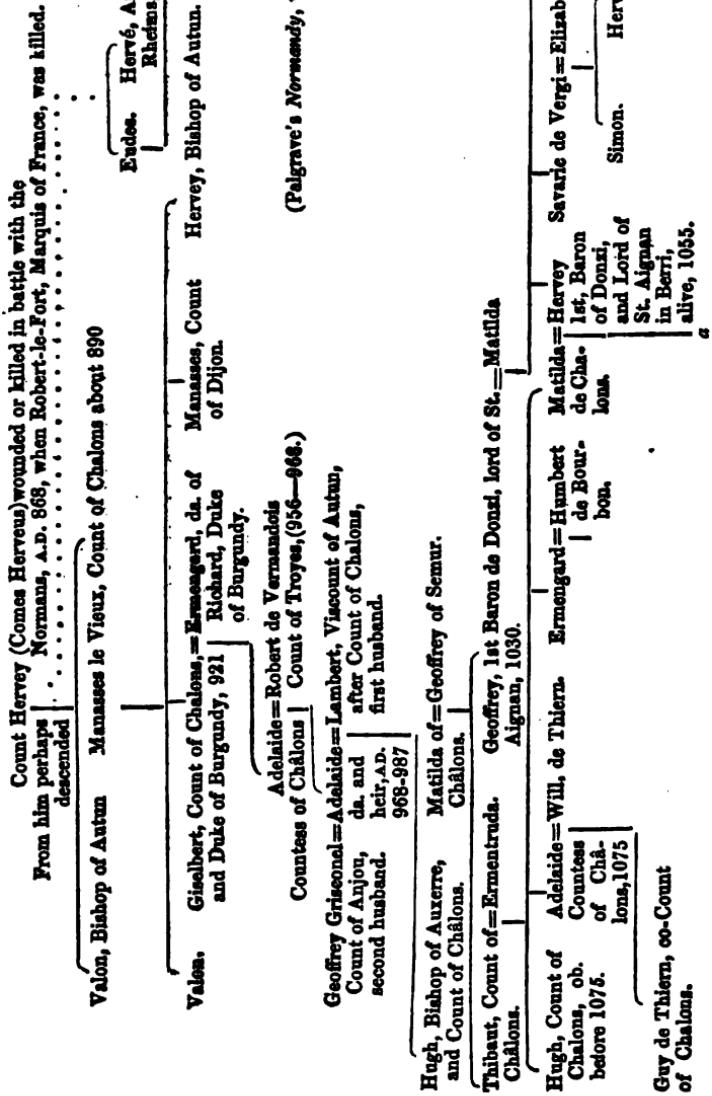
\* "A description of the standards used by the peers and others who accompanied Edward the Fourth to France, in 1475, as well as those born in June, 1513. is given in the *Retrospect. Review*, vol. ii, p. 510.

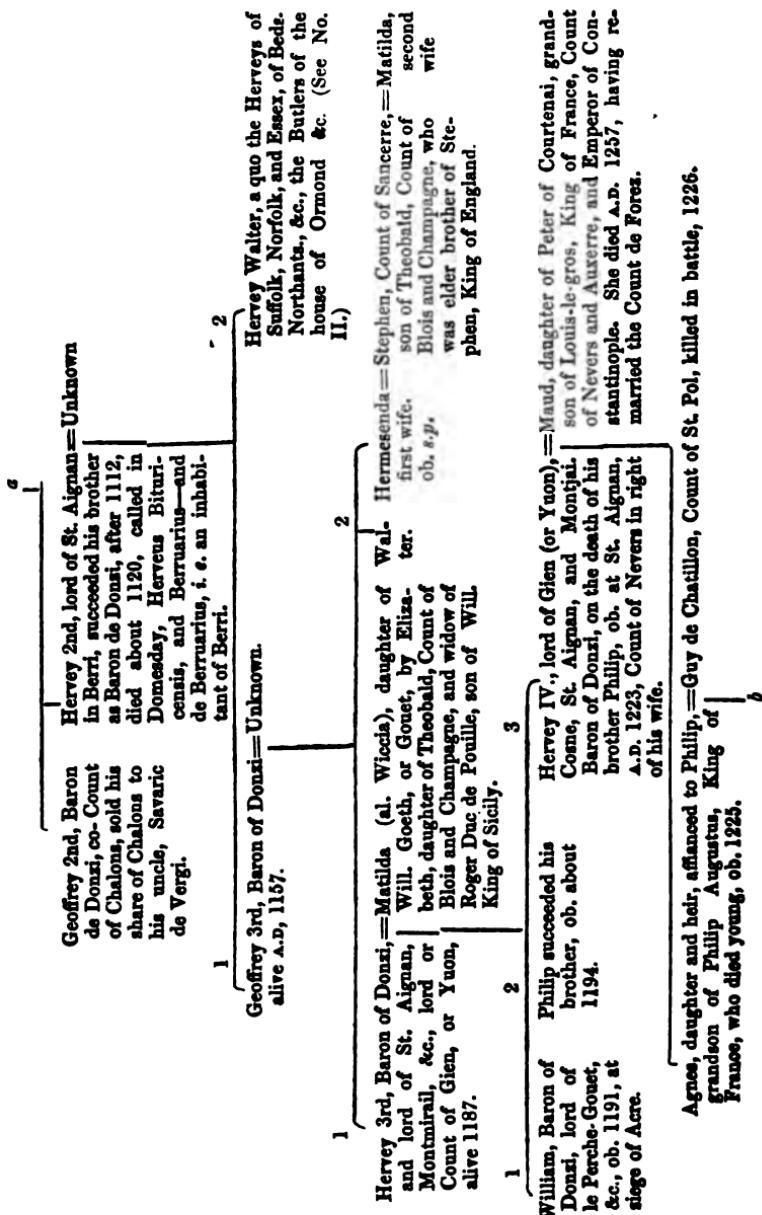
argent, 3 trefoils, but that Harvey Clarenceux had granted an augmentation to Stephen, father of Sir Francis; viz., the Canton with the lions heads, resembling Harvey Claren. own arms, in consequence of the intimacy between them. Harvey Clar. was godfather to Stephen Hervey's younger son, William. The bull's head in 2 and 3, are the arms of Greene, of Hertfordshire, to which family, Francis Hervey's mother belonged, but in the present window, 3 has a spread eagle (I am told) instead of the bull's heads. Sir Francis's pedigree deduces his descent from Peter Hervey, who settled at Waltham, in Norfolk. See Pedigree, Appendix No. II.

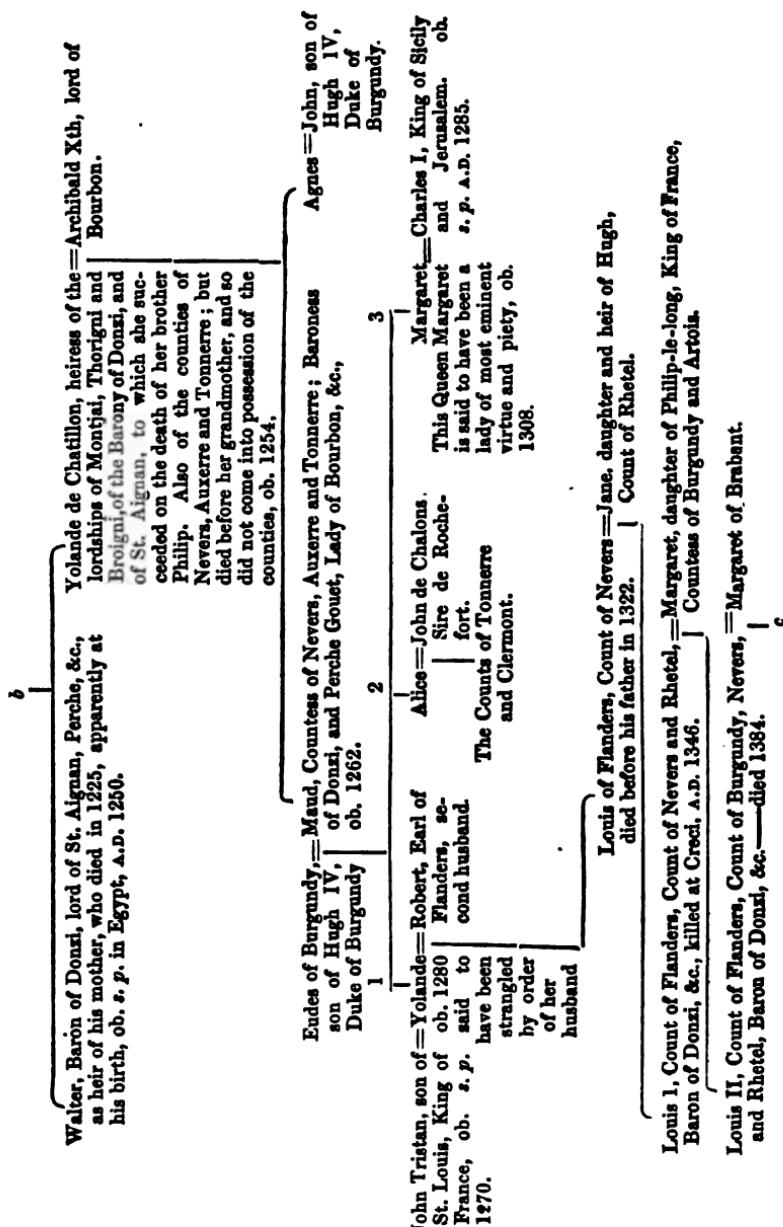
PLATES 11. 12. I regret to say that owing to an inadvertence on my part, the heraldic colours on this shield are not correctly given. In plate 11.—1. The trefoils should be vert. 2. Should be blue instead of gules. 4. The field should be sable, and the bordure A and B. 5. The chief should be vert. 7. Chief should be blue. 8. Field should be sable. 9. For sable should be gules, and for purple should be blue. 12. Chief should be blue. 14. Field should be sable. 15. Field should be gules. In the lower escutcheon of pretence the field should be gules. Plate 12 may be corrected from these directions. The quarterings in plate 11 are as follows. 1, Hervey, 2, Fitz-Hugh, 3, Foliot, 4, Niernuyt, which brings in 5, Brach, 6, Drury, which brings in (7, Saxham, 8, Freysell or Fressel, 9, Geding.) 10 Bocking, which brings in (11, Tey, 12, Aldham, 13, Bodingham, 14, Naunton, 15, Green, 16, Curzon.) I do not feel very certain about the last 5, but give them as I have received them from the Coll. of Arms. The escutcheons of pretence are (1) for Carr, John Hervey's first wife, by whom the Lincolnshire property came, and (2nd) for Felton, his second wife, who brought in the Felton property, in Suffolk, and from her mother, daughter and co-heir of the Earl of Suffolk, the Howard property, in Suffolk and Essex, with the Barony of Howard de Walden eventually.

## APPENDIX I.

### PEDIGREE OF THE BARONS DE DONZI, AND LORDS OF ST. AIGNAN IN BERRI.







## APPENDIX I.

Philip de Rouvre, Duke of Burgundy, = Margaret, only daughter and heir, Countess of Burgundy, fourth son married at the age of 12, died aged 16, ob. s. p. 1361.

Burgundy, Flanders, Artois, Nevers, and of John, King of France, taken prisoner with his father at Poictiers, 1366. (Sec. husband.)

Baroness of Donai, &c., died 1405.  
John sans peur, Duke of Burgundy, = Margaret of Bavaria. Isabella de Couci, = Philip (3rd son), Count of Nevers, = Bonne d'Artois daughter of Philip, Count of Flanders, &c., assassinated in 1407, is killed at Agincourt, A.D. 1415.

Count of Flanders, &c., daughter of King Charles VI, 1st wife, Bonne d'Artois, widow of Philip, Count of Nevers, &c., 3rd wife.

Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, = Isabella of Bourbon. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, = Isabella of Bourbon.

&c., born 1433, died in battle 1477.

Portugal, 2nd wife, Michelle, daughter of King Charles VI, 1st wife, Bonne d'Artois, widow of Philip, Count of Nevers, &c., 3rd wife.

Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, = Isabella of Bourbon.

&c., born 1433, died in battle 1477.

1 2 3 Engelbert, Count of Auxerre, Nevers, = Charlotte, daughter of John, and Eu, Baron of Donai, ob. 1506

Dukes of Cleves.

Emperor of Germany.

Mary of Burgundy, = Maximilian of Austria, King of Rome, and Emperor of Germany.

Flanders, &c., ob. 1482.

Philip the Fair, of Austria, Count of Flanders, Burgundy, &c., King of Castile, ob. 1506.

King of Aragon, and Leon.

CHARLES V, and his successors, the Emperors of Germany and Austria, and the Kings of Spain.

Francis of Cleves, first Duke of Nevers, = Margaret de Bourbon, Count of Rhetel and Eu, Baron of Donai, ob. 1562.

Charles, Count of Rhetel, = Mary d'Albret, grand-daughter of Nevers, and Eu, Baron of Donai, ob. A.D. 1521.

Charles, Count of Rhetel, = John, Duke of Cleves.

ob. 1483.]

John, Count of Nevers, = Jacqueline, daughter of the Vicount and Rhetel, Baron of Donai, lord of Gien, &c., Count of En, ob. 1491.

Elisabeth, = John, Duke of Cleves.

ob. 1483.]

Charles, Count of Rhetel, = Charlotte, daughter of John, Count of Vendome.

Charles, Count of Rhetel, = Mary d'Albret, grand-daughter of John, Count of Nevers.

John, Count of Nevers.

Francis of Cleves, first Duke of Nevers, = Margaret de Bourbon, Count of Rhetel and Eu, Baron of Donai, ob. 1562.

*a*

**VOL.** II. **II.** Charles II, Duke of Nevers, and Rhetel, Baron of Donsi, Governor of Champagne, and Duke of Mayenne, wounded at the taking of Buda in 1602, died in 1637.

Henrietta, Duchess of Nevers, — Louis of Gonzague, son of Baronesse of Donsi, Countess Fred. II, Duke of Mantua, Governor of Champagne, created Duke of Rhetel, ob. A.D. 1601.

Baronesse of Donsi, Countess of Rhetel, &c., married 1565, created Duke of Rhetel, ob. 1595.

Charles III, Duke of Nevers, and Rhetel, Baron of Donsi, Governor of Champagne, and Duke of Mayenne, wounded at the taking of Buda in 1602, died in 1637.

Charles, Duke of Rhetel, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat — Mary, daughter and heir of Francis IV, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, in right of his wife ; died before his father in 1631.

Charles III, Duke of Nevers, Rhetel and Mayenne, Baron of Donzi — Isabella of Austria.

Duke of Mantua and Montferrat. He sold his domain in France to Cardinal Mazarin in 1659, and went to reside in his own Sovereignty in Italy.

Ferdinand Charles and his successors in the Duchy of Mantua.

In the above Pedigree I have followed throughout *L'Art de vérifier les dates*, except in deducing, conjecturally, the Counts of Chalon from Count Hervey, and in identifying Hervé II lord of St. Aignan, in Berry, with Herveus Bituricensis or Berrurius of Domesday Book.

## APPENDIX II.

## APPENDIX II.

**Herveus Bituricensis**, (Hervey of Berri) temp. William the Conqueror= (written also de Bituricensia, Berrurius, and de Berriarius), mentioned in Domesday Book as holding lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, in capite, and Thistleton, Greatol, &c., (Domesd. Bk. i. 301. Carte's Or. second, p. vii.) of which he gave 4 carucates as a marriage portion to his daug. Alicia. The whole wapentake of Agmunderness was confirmed to Theobald Walter by Richard I. brother Geoffrey, after 1112. Herveus, subsequent to the survey of Domesday, had very large grants of land in Lancashire which had been Testig's, and were chiefly waste at the time of the survey, in the hundred or Wepen.

Theobald de Valoines, =  
Lord of Parham in Suffolk |

1/ <b>Geoffrey Baron of Donsi.</b> See for his descendants Appx. No. 1.	2/ <b>Alicia</b> = <b>Ormus Magnus</b> (Carte's Ormond,   had lands in Rawdecliffe in Lancashire. p. viii.) <b>Hervey Magnus</b> (Monast. Ang. iii. 584.) . . .	3/ <b>Herveus fil Hersei</b> = <b>Matilda</b> (called also <b>Hervey</b>   or <b>Maud</b> (Walter) Pipe roll, for Suff., 31. Hen. I. A.D., 1130 living 1171, when Buttele Priory was founded by Ranulph de Glanville.	<b>Bertha</b> = <b>Ranulph de Glanville</b>
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Orn de Derlastone, in co. Staff.  
 (Mag. Rot. Scacc. page 73.)

<b>Theobald Walter</b> = <b>Matilda Va-</b> <b>le Botiller ob.</b>   <b>vassour</b> 1206.	<b>Hubert Walter,</b> Archbishop of Canterbury, temp. Rich. I.	<b>Hamon</b> and other children.	<b>Herveus</b> . Had grant of the New Forest, = and Arkill Garth from Conan, Earl of Brittany, which was confirmed to his son Henry by charter of King John. According to Dugdale, how- ever, Hervey the father of Henry, and ancestor of the Fitz Hugh's, was son of Akaris, and grandson of Bardulph, [Baron. i. p. 403.] a
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The Butlers of the House of Ormond, &c.

*Henry filius Hervey* one of == Alice da. of the king's justices, 10th John, 1208, mentioned in the Rot. Lib. Claus. temp. John. (Dugd. Chron. series.) Forester of the New Forest, Achilles Garth, &c. Witness to Rog. de Clare's grant to Rivaulex Abbey, 1190. See too Hume's Hist. of Eng. vol. ii. p. 126.

Alice == William Fitz Randolph lord of Greystock  
The lords  
Fitz Hugh

William filius Hervey (al. William Hervie) sheriff of Norf. and Suff., temp. Rich. I., held lands in Norf. & Suff. in 1195. (Chron. Joc. de Brockley, 1184, 30th Henry II. (Lib. de Cona. Scut. Edm.) in Belaugh in Norf. and Boxford in Suffolk 6th Richard I. (Blnmf. Hist. of Norf. viii. 18) released his right in all the lands which were Hervey Walter's to Theobald Walter.

Philip Hervey, lord of the manor of Ash-Bigod (afterwards called Ashbocking) 9th Edw. I. Edmund, his son 8th Edw. III. See p. 325, note. 'The de Bockings seem to be descended from him.'

William Hervey held the manor == of Bosted, co. Suff. (Inq. p.m. 40th Henry III. (1256), a witness to a deed of remission by Robt. de Haisted, kn. (Gage's Thingoe, p. 424.)

== William Hervey held manor of Bosted of Edmund, the king's brother, by paymt. of half a knut's fee with advowson of church of Perham and Bosted, 55 Hen. III. (Hist. of Norf. ut sup.)

Amy da. and h. == Robt. Leyes or de Lyes,  
(Dav. Suff. Coll.)

William filius Hervey under == Dianysia da. sheriff of Norf. & Suff., of Geoffrey de Grey, 1st wife. Margaret, da. of John de Ria 2nd wife. She married 2ndly Karolus de Wardenbra. (Rot. 'Cl. 9th Henry III.) A witness to the charter of endowment of Dereham Abbey by Hubert Walter. (Mon. Ang.) ob. 1206. (Dugd. Orig. Judic. &c.) His heir was given by K. John in custody first to Peter de Stoke, and next year to Wm. de Huntingfield.

Osbert filius Hervey under == Julian, da. of John fitz Hugh. (Blom. Norf. xi. p. 234.) She was alive and a widow 1226. 37 Hen. III. 1266.

Adam filius Hervey == Julian, da. of John in ward to Hen. fitz Hugh. (Blom. III. Lord of Ormeby in Norf. 1226. 37 Hen. III. 1266.

John Hervey ob. == Joan da. and h. 21st Edward 1st. | of — Hamon, of Thurleigh.  
of — Thurleigh.  
Mary or Margaret, da. and co-h. of Richd. Foliot, and probably relic of Sir John de Camoys. Watton in Norfolk.

<sup>a</sup>	Beatrix ds. & heir = Wm. de la Lee, ob. 9	Herveus Bituricensis
<sup>b</sup>	Beatrix ds. & h. = Thomas de Badwelle (according to Sir Simond d' Erves, his wife was da. of Robt. de Lyes & Amy Hervey.)	Hervey de Risle (Rot. Cancell. 3, John), possibly the same as Hervey the father of Henry, Osbert, and William, or his son. Johannes fil Herrei. Writ to Sheriff requiring him to put him in possession of certain lands in Cambridgeshire. [Rot. Lit. Claus., vol. 1.]
	Thomas' Badwell =	Hervey of Risle. (Hundred Roll, 7th Edw. I.)
	W. Badwell, Anne = Thos. Poley temp. = Alice Gis. ob. s.p. 2d wife. Rich. II., or Hen. IV. A quo the Poles of Badley.	John son of Roger Hervey of Middleton, near Rysle [Ibid.] John Hervey of Rysle, esq. returned by the sheriff pursuant to writ 20th June, 15 Edw. 2nd, 1321-2 as summoned to perform mil. service agst. the Scots. 16 Ed. 2.
	William Parles = Joans. & co-h. of Eustace de Wastford married 4 Edw. I.	John Hervey of Rysle, co. Bedf. Died on feast of St. Peter = . . . & St. Paul, 23 Ed. III. (1349) Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. III.
		Geoffry Hervey, son and heir died vit. pat = . . .
	John Parles, joint lord of the = Eleanor, ob. 19 Ed. III. manor of Watford. 9 Ed. II.	Ethelina, found to be grandda. & l. to John Hervey 25th Edw. III. (1351-2) aged 5 years.
	Pares = Walter de Parles, sheriff co. Northon. 20, = Alice 26, & 34 Edw. III. ob. 1362. (35 Edw. III.)	Sir John Hervey, Knt. = da. of Peter Hervey, seated at Wetton in Nortf., from whom the Herveys of Norfolk, from the shire for co. D'Engayne's Arms in Bl. Arms in Bl. Bod. 1386 [Prynne's 4th pt. of a brief reg.] [Blom. Nort. xi. p. 161.]
	Ralph Parles, son and h. sheriff of = da. of Talbot of Northon. 12 Rd. II. ob. 8th Hen. V.   Richard's Castle.	John Hervey, Knt., a judge, Temp. James I. [See Illustr. plate 9]; Francis Hervey, Treas. Mid. Temple, 1669; Stephen Hervey who negotiated with Maj. John Hervey, for the purchase of Thurliegh about 1700, and the Rev. James Hervey, Rector, of Weston Favell, author of the "Modita- tions, &c."
	Walter Parles, = . . . ob. n.p.	Partes by — da. of Sir John Talbot of Richard's Castle, mar. 1396; died 1402. Reg. de Grey's proxy in Court Chivalry in 1407-8. Ob. before 1419, buried at Thurliegh & had lands in North-yere-Lay & Wotton.
	Kalph, William, John, ob. 30, Hen. VI.	

1 Joan da. and co-h. of Sir John Niernyut, of Burham co. Bucks. VOL. II.	John Hervey, senior, of Thurleigh, so called in the deed by which he enfeoffed certain persons 1470 & 1474. Mard. before 1458, when she presented to Fleet- marston.	2 Thomas == Joan da. of Sir Hervey, (el. Christian da. of J. Chicheley, with his manor of Ewell co. Middlesex. (Cl. Roll II Edw. IV.) Master of the King's Ordnance 1461, (Cl. R. I Edw. IV.) Ob. after 1475, buried in Thurleigh Church.	3 John Corbet (ibid.) ob. ut presun. e.p. and s.p. John Hervey, aged 24 in the == Margery, relict of 8th Edw. IV. (1469). Mard. W. Flemm. Lord before 14 Edw. IV.; by fine Say, ob. 1478 (Inq. 15 Edw. IV. manor of Bayn- ham &c. settled on him and his wife. (Inq. p.m.)	1 Guy Cor- vey (Marg. Argent. Argent. bet. of As- singron co. Suffolk. By Kt. chamberlain of London. Born 1413.)	2 Sir Roger Drury of Rougham, Thurston, said to have been with the Duke of Lancaster in Spain, in 1386, and to have taken the tons as an ac- quiescence.
				3 Roger Drury of == Hawstead.	Roger Drury of == Hawstead.
3 G	John Hervey the younger == Agnes da. of Nicho- las Morley, of Glindon, co. Sussex. John Isle, of Sun- drish, 2nd husband. ob. 23rd Sept. 1474, e.p. Inq. p.m. 14th Edwd. IV. Sized of manors of Wot- ton, Feinersham, Wil- thon, &c. & other lands.	Sir Nicholas Hervey slain at the bte of Tewkesbury, May, 4th, 1471, on the Lancastrian side.	Sir Richard Hervey and Edmund Hervey.	Elizabeth Hervey, Ab- bess of Elm- stow, from sey in Suff., & 1501 to 1524. Bur. at Elm. Ch. (Mon. Angl. and bras in Elm. ch.)	Anne, a nun at Camp- tow, from Suff., & 1501 to 1524. Bur. at Elm. Ch. (Mon. Angl. and bras in Elm. ch.)
				5 John Hervey, and heir of Henry Nicholas Ca- rone by Jane, d. of Sir Hugo Coertesay, of Becconoch.	6 Jane da. == Sir W. Carew and heir of Sir Nicholas Ca- rone by Jane, d. of Sir Hugo Coertesay, of Becconoch.

John Legh of = Isabella Hervey ob. = Wm. Hatchiffe of Lewis.  
Addington co. 8th January, 1544. ham, Kent, clerk of acct.  
of Surrey, ob. Buried at Addin- Henry 7th's house-  
ton Church. hold, 2nd husband.

Nicholas Legh, aged 9 at his father's death.  
Anne Legh wife of Thos. Hatchiffe.

Gerard, illegitimate son of George Hervey, property in the hands of Herts. M.P.

William Hervey, of Ickworth, son and heir. Presented to Rectory of Ickworth in 1503, ob. Aug. 1, 1538. (C 1528.) Burd. at St. Mary's Ch. Bury St. Edmunds.

Gerard, illegitimate son, succeeded by Sir —— Eliz. d. of John Williams, and co-heir to George Hervey's will, to Thurlestone & all his property in the co. of Hunts. Bedf. Herts. M.P. for Bedford 1 Phil. & Mary.

Mary named  
in her grand-  
mother's will,  
1475.

Elis. died = John Croftes,  
a wdw. 9 knt. of West-  
Stowe. May, 11 Hen. 7th.

John = Mary da. and h. of Sir John  
St. John, of Blestho, and  
sister of Oliver cr. Baron St.  
John 1st Elizabeth, father  
of the first Earl of Boline-  
broke.

**Mr Hervey**—Ann da. of Sir Gerard Hervey, knighted at Cadiz, **John Hervey**, father of John Hervey of Lincoln's Inn Barrister, who marr. Lady Dorothy Erskine, da. of the Earl of Bute.

CHARLES CALVERT ASSISTANT — WALTER, and  
was alive very aged in Westminster in 1710) by whom he had  
one son, William.  
ELIZABETH DA. OF STEPHEN HERVEY, OF LONDON, MERCHANT, OF THE NORTH-AMPT. LINE OF HERVEYS.

John Hervey, of Thurleigh, a major in the army : sold Thurleigh ; marr. Sarah, da. of John Buchanan, of London, (of Scotch extraction) : ob. 6 p.m. buried in Thurleigh church. Oliver Hervey ob. 6 p.m. Stephen Hervey ob. 8 p.m. Daniel Hervey ob. 6 p.m.



## APPENDIX II.

<i>a</i>	William Hervey, killed in wars in Germany after 1620, named in his father's patents, s.p.	Henry Hervey ob. s.p. John died in Ireland, s.p.	Elizabeth Hervey sole heir to her father and mother. Wife of John Hervey, of Ickw., Esq. ob. s.p. 1700.	Dorothy, ob. before 1636, unmarried. Eleazar died unmarr. after 1636, before 1658.	6   7   8
<i>b</i>	William Hervey of Ickworth, = Elizabeth da. of son and h. aged 30 years and spawards at his father's death (Qs. born 1512, instated to living of Ickworth, in 1528, and resigned in 1542?) Bur. at Ickworth, Nov. 2nd, 1592.	Mary da. and h. of = Francis Hervey Gnt. = Camilla da. of Sir I. hos. Neville, of Holt, of the family (Qs. born 1512, instated to Ickworth, Mar. 28, 1616. Will dated 1612 Descended from Wm. Harvey of Boxed, temp. Edw. I.	Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth. Trustees for marr. settlmt. of T. Bocking, Ob. Feb. 16, 1601, bur. at Witham. Darcy co. Essex.	Elizabeth Hervey, one of the trustees of Bocking, Boxed, probly. (P. Rg.)	3   4   5   6   7   8
				A daughter and heir, Elizabeth.	
	John Hervey of Ickw., son and heir aged 30 at his father's death. Bur. at Ickw. July 2, 1630. (P. Rg.) According to Collins born 1555.	William Hervey baptised Oct. 1, 1555 at Ickw. at Sept. 16, 1582. Estates at Bocking settled upon her children. br. at Ickw. Feb. 22, 1620-1, descended from Phillip Harvey of Ash-Bocking.	Thomas Hervey, bur. at Ickw. June 25, 1566. Boxford, probly. (P. Rg.)	Robert Hervey, bur. at Ickw. June 25, 1566. Boxford, probly. (P. Rg.)	Elizab.-= William Hervey. Haywood of St. Edmundsbury. bpt. at Boxed, 1570. Mchd. 22nd, 1558, in Par. Hervey and mantnd. Susan in his mother's Jernaya will. March 18th, 1612-13.

<sup>1</sup>	Susan da. of Sir Robt. Jernyn of Bushbrooke, kt., marred at St. Mary's, Bury St. Eds., 21 March, 1613, bur. at Ickw. Feb. 9, 1639, Edmund's 1627, Sheriff of Suffolk 1650. Bur. at Ickworth, Oct. 3, 1660.	<sup>2</sup>   <sup>3</sup>   <sup>4</sup>   <sup>5</sup>   <sup>6</sup>   <sup>7</sup>   <sup>8</sup>	Lady Penelope Gage, da. of Thos. Earl of River, Wldw of Sir John Gage, Bart.	John & Edmund Hervey, bapt. at Ickw. 15 March, 1558-9. Oct. 17, 1594.	Robert Hervey, bapt. at Ickw. Oct. 29, 1595. & bur. at Ickw. Mar. 27, 1588, heath. co.	Susan, Frances, & Elizabeth, bapt. at Ickw. Nov. 20th, 1589. Bur. Feb. 5, 1631?	Mary Her. = Giles Alington, of Ickw. Horse-heath. co.

<sup>1</sup>	John Hervey, of Hon. Ellis Ickworth, son & sole surviving da. of Wm. H. Bapt. at Ickw. Aug. 27, 1616. Treasurer to Q. Catherine. M.P. for Hythe, from 1661 to 1678. Bur. at Ickworth, Jan. 23, 1679-80. Reg.)	<sup>2</sup>   <sup>3</sup>   <sup>4</sup>   <sup>5</sup>   <sup>6</sup>   <sup>7</sup>   <sup>8</sup>	Wm. Hervey bapt. at St. Edmunt's, Bury & Ickw. da. & h. of Wm. St. Ed's, May 26, 1618, ob. at Cambridge, Kidbrooke. Died in broad in 1700.	Sh. Thomas Hervey of Isabella da. of Sir Edmunt's, Bury and Ickw. kn. born May 25, 1625. Succeeded his brother John in 1680. M.P. for Bury St. Ed's Sept. 1642, ob. May 29, 1694, bur. at Ickw. at June 1st.	Nicholas Hervey bur. at Ickw. Mar. 21, 1629-9.	Henry Hervey, M.P. for Chamberlain to K. Charles I. Bapt. at Forde, Nov. 24, 1625. Marr. at Ickw. worth, July 21st, 1658. Bur. at Ickworth, June 7, 1686.	Henry Hervey, bar. at Ickw. Mar. 21, 1632.

<sup>1</sup>	Judith Hervey = James Reynolds, baptised at St. Bury Essex, d. at Bury St. Ed's, April 27, 1615. Marr. at Ickw. July 30, 1655, bur. at Ickw. July 14, 1679.	<sup>2</sup>   <sup>3</sup>   <sup>4</sup>   <sup>5</sup>   <sup>6</sup>   <sup>7</sup>   <sup>8</sup>	James Reynolds, of Bumpstead, co. Essex, d. at Bury St. Ed's and bur. at Ickw. July 20, 1650. (J. Ld. B. Diary.)	Anne Hervey, bapt. at St. Ed's, April 27, 1615. Marr. at Ickw. July 20, 1650. (J. Ld. B. Diary.)	Mary = Sir Edw. Hervey, bapt. at St. Ed's, April 27, 1615. Marr. at Ickw. July 20, 1650. (J. Ld. B. Diary.)	Susan = Sir Thos. Hervey, bapt. at St. Ed's, April 27, 1615. Marr. at Ickw. July 20, 1650. (J. Ld. B. Diary.)	Katherine Her. = Thos. Tyrell, born, Ickw. Jan. 24, 1624, buried at Ickw. Jan. 10, 1626.

<sup>1</sup>	John & Edmund Hervey, &c. 1613, bur. at Now. William Alington. Frances, bapt. at Now. William Alington, May 22, 1613, bur. May 27.	<sup>2</sup>   <sup>3</sup>   <sup>4</sup>   <sup>5</sup>   <sup>6</sup>   <sup>7</sup>   <sup>8</sup>	Isabella da. of Sir Edmunt's, Bury & Ickw. May 25, 1625. Succeeded his brother John in 1680. M.P. for Bury St. Ed's Sept. 1642, ob. May 29, 1694, bur. at Ickw. at June 1st.	Nicholas Hervey, M.P. for Chamberlain to K. Charles I. Bapt. at Forde, Nov. 24, 1625. Marr. at Ickw. worth, July 21st, 1658. Bur. at Ickworth, June 7, 1686.	Charles I. Bapt. at Forde, Nov. 24, 1625. Marr. at Ickw. worth, July 21st, 1658. Bur. at Ickworth, June 7, 1686.	Henry Hervey, bar. at Ickw. Mar. 21, 1632.	Katherine Her. = Thos. Tyrell, born, Ickw. Jan. 24, 1624, buried at Ickw. Jan. 10, 1626.

## APPENDIX II.

		William = Peregrine da. of			
James, bur.	Robert Rey = Keris da. of nolds.	Sir Henry North, Bart., of Mildenhall.	A daughter = Mr. Anchomby	Keris, wife of Robert Reynolds, Bristol's Diary.)	
Nov. 12th,	Thos. Tyrell and Keris	marr. Feb. 5th,	called Mrs.	Feb. 5th,	
1662.	Herry.	Tyrell.	1689 (Joh. Lord,	of Robert	
Dec. 20th,			Bristol's Diary.)	Reynolds, buried at Ickw. April	
1675.				7th, 1694.	
Thomas Reynolds	Thomas Susean bur.	Keris Anne bur.	Sir Thomas Hanner, Bart. = Isabella, Duchess of		
bur. at Ickworth,	bur. at Ickw.	bur. at Ickw.	Speaker of the House of Grafton.		
Nov. 23, 1686.	Ickw.	March 24,			
		Ickw.	April 3rd,		
			Commons		
			1693.		
William Isabella da. and h. = John Carr, of Ickw.	John Carr, of Ickw. born sole h. of Sir Thos. Peleton. Bart. of Playford, co. Suff.	Thomas Harvey	Isabella = Gervase Hervey	Elizabeth Keris Her. = Aubrie, Col.	
Harvey, of Sir Robt. Carr, Oct. 31, 1661. Chancell. of the	August 27, 1665. M.P. for Bury St. Ed.'s	an officer in Aug. 23, 1659.	Hervey b. son of Sir Gerr. Elvies, of Stoke, Feb. 20, June 20th	Hervey b. son of Sir Gerr. Elvies, of Stoke, Feb. 20, June 20th	
b. Oct. 31, 1661. Chancell. of the	from 1694 to 1703. er. Baron of James, Earl of Suffolk, Baron Howard de Walden. Compt. of the Household to bur. at Ickw.	General by the lady Elizabeth, dlt. & co-h.	1689. mother, Lady Diana Porter, in the chancery of St. Giles. M.F. for Bury St. Edmund's.	1689. mother, Lady Diana Porter, in the chancery of St. Giles. M.F. for Bury St. Edmund's.	
buried at Ickw.	Mar. 16, 1693.	1703. er. Baron of James, Earl of Suffolk, Baron Howard de Walden. Compt. of the Household to bur. at Ickw.			
Mar. 16, 1693, first wife.	Mar. 23, 1703.	Oct. 10, 1714.	Q. Anne. Marr. at Boxed Hall, Jly. 25, 1695, Lady of the Bedchamber, to Q. Caroline. Bur. at Ickw. May 9, 1741.	Q. Anne. Marr. at Boxed Hall, Jly. 25, 1695, Lady of the Bedchamber, to Q. Caroline. Bur. at Ickw. May 9, 1741.	
		Bur. at Ickw.			
		Jau. 23, 1751.			
Carr, Lord Har-	Isabella Carr	Elizabeth	Sir Hervey Isabella Elwes, died unmarried at Stoke, July 31, 1714.	Amy Elwes marr. = Robt. Meg-	
rey, born Sept.	Hervey, bur.	Hervey	Elwes, Bt.	at Lord Hervey's	
171691, bur. at Ickw.	at Ickw.	bn. Mar.		house, in St. Je's Square, May, 21,	
Nov. 24,	14, 1711, bn.	7, 1693.		1713.	
1725, s.p.		Oct. 3, 1689.		A son born April 8, 1714.	

John, Lord Hervey, born Oct. 13, 1696, (M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's, called "up to the House of Lords, s.p. June 12, 1733, Lord Privy Seal, May 1, 1740; ob. Aug. 5, 1743. Bur. at Ickworth, Aug. 12,) and sixteen other children,

## N O T E S .

1. In the above Pedigree there is no *certain proof* of the identity of Herveus Bituricensis with Hervé of St. Aignan on the one hand, or with Herveus pater Hersei Walter on the other. The first assumed identity rests upon identity of *name, place, time, and condition*, supported by coincidence of names in the family, as Walter, William, Philip, and Geoffrey; by similarity of armorial bearing, if it is a fact that Hervey of Yeon or Gien bore a trefoil; and upon the positive assertion of genealogists as to the descent of the Herveys from Hervey of Yeon, which must, one would think, have rested upon some ground. The second rests in like manner upon identity of *name, place, time, and condition*, the place being now transferred from *Berri*, to *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, where we find Herveys, or sons of Hervey connected with Hervey Walter, and having lands in the reign of Henry the Second, Richard, and John, in the very same parishes where the land of Hervey of Berri was, or immediately contiguous ones.

2. William Hervey of Boxstead, temp. Henry II., and Richard I. is the earliest instance in which the name of Hervey is used unequivocally (though not always) as a surname (Lib. de Consuet. St. Edmund's Blmf. Norf. in Belaugh, and Gage, p. 424). It is so used likewise, in the Inq. p. m., of William Hervey, of Boxted, temp. Henry III. His connection with Hervey Walter, we have seen, is proved by his bargain with Theobald Walter, in which he renounced his right to all lands that had been Hervey Walter's. His connection with Ranulph de Glanville, is evidenced by the following extract from the sheriff's account, of the 10th Richard I.: "Canonicis de Buttley ij. l., in servicio Will<sup>m</sup> Fil. Hervei, quod Henricus Rex pater dedit Ranulpho de Glanvill per cart." for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Duffus Hardy. The present Herveys are descended from this William through females, by the marriage of William Hervey with Elizabeth Poley. The earliest mention of him is in the sheriff's account for the second of Henry II.

3. I have followed the Pedigrees in Edmonson, at the College of Arms, &c., in giving the immediate descendants of Osbert Filz Hervey. But I feel less certain than I could wish to be as to Adam Hervey, or son of Hervey, Juliana Filz Hugh's husband, being Osbert's son, because in the two documents in which king John gives the custody of Osbert's heir, first, to Peter de Stoke, and the year following, to William de Huntingfield, the *name* of Osbert's heir is unfortunately not mentioned. It seems to me also doubtful whether Adam son of Hervey would be a proper designation of Adam son of Osbert Filz Hervey. Neither have I seen any *proof* that Adam had a son John, who married the heiress of Hamon of Thurleigh. Bloomfield, in *Ormesby*, says nothing of the children of Adam and Juliana.

4. The elder male line of Herveys of Risle or Risely, seems to have terminated in Ethelina, who was declared heir to her grandfather, John Hervey, who died 23rd Edward the Third (1349). But it appears by Margaret Argentine's will, 1427, that Riale had been the property of her husband, John Hervey, since she leaves to the poor of Relye *xxs.*, as well

as to those of Felmersham and Hailweston; and to Thomas Hervey, if he attains the age of *xxi* years, among other things, a *steyned-hall*, to be held by him and his heirs living at their place in Relye. What the precise connection between these two branches of Herveys was, and how Risely came to the last named John Hervey, I do not know. I have not seen any mention of Risely in connection with the Herveys, later than this passage in Margery Argentine's will. If, as I suppose, Thomas Hervey was a younger son, the non-mention of Risely in the documents relating to the elder branch, is at once accounted for. As Risely too was only a messenger not held in *capite*, Thomas Hervey, whose *inq. p. m.* we have seen, might have held it, and transmitted it to his John.

5. The earliest authentic evidence of the connection of the Herveys with Thurleigh, that I have met with, is the fact of John Hervey being buried in Thurleigh church. But his father and mother appear to have been connected with Norfolk, for the evidence of John Hervey's mother being a Norfolk D'Engayne, which the coat of arms on his tomb supplied, is abundantly confirmed by the fact of the chancel window in Billockley church having the arms of Hervey, *gules* on a bend *argent* 3 *trefoils vert*, impaling D'Engayne, *azure* a *fess dancetty* between six *escallop* *argent*. These arms, with another, Hervey impaling, *argent* a bend *sagulé vert* between six *martlets sable*, seem to have been put up by the executors of John de Eccles, Lord of Billockley, who by his will, dated 1383, bequeathed certain sums to be expended in the repair of the church and chancel. (*Blmfd.*) There appears by this to have been some connection between the De Eccles and the Herveys. At Brunstead also, where William Parker, husband of Margaret de Eccles was lord, in the 5th Richard the Second, we find a Reginald Hervey (apparently named from Reginald de Eccles), and Isabel his wife having an interest in certain lands there, in the 18th Richard the Second (*Blomf.* in *Brunstead*). A William de Engayn was Rector of Brunstead, in 1389; and in the 17th of Henry the Sixth, William and Peter de Engain, two brothers, married two sisters, daughters and co-heiresses of William Parker and Margaret de Eccles his wife. Mr. Gurney in his *Record of the house of Gurney*, (p. 425), in mentioning the marriage of Henry D'Engaine of Brunstead, Esq., to Alice Gurney, in Henry the Eighth's reign, says—"the D'Engaines of Brunstead were a younger branch of the baronial family of the same name, lords of Upminster, in Essex; the noble branch ended in co-heiresses, 47 Edward the Third. They bore for arms, *azure*, a *fess dancetty argent* between five *escallop* *or*, 8, 2," the same coat as that on John Hervey's tomb stone.

The arms on Billockley chancel window, carry back the Hervey coat one generation higher than the shield on John Hervey's tomb and prove that the arms sworn to by John Hervey in the court of chivalry, were borne by his father before him, probably in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign. This agrees exactly in time with the supposition of John Hervey's father being the son of Margaret Foliet, whose first husband, Sir John Camois, died in the 6 Edward the Third. (*Pedigree of Henry Styleman L'Estrange*, Esq.)

If John Hervey was, as the Pedigrees assert, grandson to William Hervey by Margaret or Mary Foliot, he would be lineally descended from William de Stuteville, of Gressenhall, in Norfolk (a baron of the realm), whose daughter was grandmother to Margaret Foliot. William de Stuteville married Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh de Say, of Richard's castle; from whose descendants it passed by a female to the Talbots (Dugdale's *Baronage*), so that John Hervey would be of kin to Margaret Parlya. I find also that William de Huntingfield, who had the custody of Osbert Fitz Hervey's heir, married Isabel de Gressenhall, relict of Osmund de Stuteville, and that his great grandson, Roger de Huntingfield, in Edward the Third's reign, married a daughter of John D'Engaine (Blmf. hist. of Norf. vi. 136, Huntingfield hall). Some of the Pedigrees identify this John Hervey with the knight of the shire. But Prynne calls the last named, *miles*, and this John is as distinctly called *esquire* in the proceedings in the court of chivalry. I think, therefore, they are most likely father and son. Mr. Tymms has sent me a seal (in gutta percha), received from Mr. R. Ready, said to be of John Hervey, of Hatton, (q.v. Watton), and to be in the possession of Miss Baker, of Northampton, which from the age (Henry the Fourth), may be this John Hervey's. The trefoils on the bend are not easily discernible. Also another seal of John Hervey, said to be appended to a deed of the 4th Richard the Second, in possession of Winchester college. The device is a large bird, with a long beak and large claws, with the initials J. H., and an M. over the bird between them. Perhaps this was the seal of the knight of the shire. It is very unfortunate that neither the will nor the Inq. p. m. of this John Hervey, are producible.

6. The clue to the succession from the above named John Hervey to Sir George Hervey, is, *first*, the fact stated in Sir G. H.'s. will, that the John Hervey who married Joan the daughter and co-heir of Sir John Niernuyt was Sir George Hervey's grandfather. *Secondly*, the presentation to Fletmarston, a Niernuyt advowson, by Joan Hervey in 1458; by her son, John Hervey, in June, 1474; and by George Hervey, in 1508. *Thirdly*, the dates 11th Edward the Fourth (1471-2), for John Hervey, the elder of Thurleigh; 14th Edward the Fourth (Sept. 1474), for the death of another John Hervey, not of Thurleigh, but of Wotton and Felmersham, leaving his son and heir George, aged six months, who afterwards succeeded to Thurleigh, Fletmarston, Hailweston, &c. Putting these dates together, with the additional fact that Thomas Hervey, younger son of John and Joan, died about 1467, leaving four children, it is certain that not more than two generations could have intervened between John the husband of Margery Argentine, and Sir George Hervey, *viz.* John Hervey, senior, and John Hervey, the younger, who died before his father. The mistake which is found even in the best Pedigrees of inserting a Thomas as Sir George's grandfather, arises from wrongly identifying John Hervey, who was 24 years old at the death of his father, Thomas, 8th Edward IV. (1468), with John the father of Sir George; whereas he was the John Hervey, who in the 14th of Edward IV. was husband of Margaret Lady Say, and was alive at her death, in the 17th Edward IV. (1477).

His father Thomas was doubtless that son of John Hervey and Margery, afterwards Argentine, who was under age in 1427, when Margery made her will.

7. The descent of Thomas Hervey, the ancestor of the Ickworth Herveys, is quite certain, assuming that his descendants rightly quartered the Niernuyt arms, as we know on the authority of Harvey Clarenceux, they did within 80 years, and, if the arms on Sir Nicholas Hervey's picture are evidence, within 50 or 60 years of the death of Joan Niernuyt's husband. In that case he could only be the son of John Hervey and Joan Niernuyt, since he died about 1467, leaving a family. The preceding Thomas was his uncle, and we may presume, his godfather. They must have died within about a year of each other. The age of the uncle makes it impossible that he could be descended from Niernuyt.

8. The Cokets of Ampton possessed the lordships of Appleton and Ampton in the time of Edward IV. John Cocket, senior, died 2nd Richard III. His descendant Thomas Cocket was seated at Brunsthorp, in Norfolk, about 1570. The family possessed several other manors in Norfolk, as Necton, Dunham, East hall in Great Pgrave, &c. (Blomf. Norf.) Sir Henry Spelman, in his *History of Saorilege*, (quoted in the Record of the house of Gournay, p. 459), names the Cokets of Brunsthorp, as one of 25 ancient families existing for many generations on the same property, as contrasted with the holders of the confiscated church lands, whose families he asserts failed in heirs universally.

9. I have found nothing about the Popes of Mildenhall. A Thomas Pope was buried at Coltishall church, Norfolk, in 1528. Also an Alicia Pope; and a William Pope was presented to Eccles Rectory, by William Dengain, in 1446. A Sir Thomas Pope was an old and particular friend of Sir Thomas More's, and sent by the king to announce to him the time of his execution, in 1535. (Froude's Hist. of Engl., ii., 382; Roper's Life of More, p. 57.)

10. The Bockynge, lords of Ash, from 1338, were connected with the Cokets. Edmund Bockyng, who presented to the living of Dunham Parva, in 1541, did so in right of his wife Elizabeth, who appears to have been one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Cocket, who was lord, and presented in 1511 (Blomf. Norf., Dunham). John Cocket, senior, of Ampton, purchased the lordship of Margaret Corbet, and presented to the living in 1479. John Hervey was therefore about 3rd cousin to his wife, Frances Bockyng. They had a son George Harvye, baptised at Ash-Bocking, in 1584, who doubtless died an infant.

11. Giles Alington, of Horseheath, who married Mary Hervey, was apparently elder brother to William, created Lord Alington, in 1642. They had a daughter Frances, baptised at Nowton, May 22, 1613, and buried May 27, of the same year (Gage's Suff.) Whether they had other children, and whether William Alington one of the trustees for John Hervey's marriage settlements, in 1658, was their son, I cannot positively say. Mary Alington being buried at Ickworth in 1626, instead of Horseheath, is singular. Giles Alington after his first wife's death married a lady who was in law his niece, and was cited in the Archbishop's court, and censured for so doing. (Pedig. at Coll. of Arms.)

12. I add the following miscellaneous facts. Adeliza de Cleremont and Roger Comes de Clare, gave the church of Riselee to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (*Rot. Cart. 1 Joh.*), and an Adeliza de Riselai is mentioned. Hervey de Montemorentino was witness to a grant of Adelicia de Claromonte to Castleacre Priory in Norfolk. (Blmf. Norf., vol. ix., p. 5.)

In the 7th Edward I. John, son of Roger Hervia held lands at Riseley, of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

In Aylsham church is or was a brass, with this inscription : Orate pro anima Margarete Hervey, nuper uxoris Ricardi Hervey, cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen. Apparently of the 15th century. (Blmf. Norf. vol. vi, p. 278.)

**HENRY HERVEY**, was rector of Blickling, in Norfolk, and buried there in 1406. (Gough *Sep. Mon.*, p. cxvii.) Nicholas de Dagworth was lord of the same, in 1401. Compare Hervey de Dagworth.

**WORTON** was the burial place of the Boteler or Butler family in Beds. (Ibid.)

Henry Hervey, of Tutington, priest, in 1349, John Hervey, rector of Sculthorpe, in 1349, and Thomas Hervey, rector of Testerton, in 1411, occur in Bloomfield's Norfolk.

**WILLIAM HERVEY** held a small piece of land in Shipden, in Norfolk, of Sir Edmund de Thorpe, temp. Edward III. In the 3rd Henry IV., there was land at South Pickenham, called Hervey's land. (Blmf. Norf. vol. vi, p. 70.)

**St. PHILIBERT**, Hugh de, was lord of Caldecot, in Norfolk, temp. king John ; his descendants were lords for some generations. Hubert de St. Philibert was lord of Well hall, in Bicham-Well, temp. Henry II, where Michael and Hervey Belet were lords, temp. Henry III. (Ibid. vii., 289).

The family of **WROTH**, which intermarried with the Herveys of Ickworth, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, was an ancient and honourable one. A Sir John Wrothe died 20th Richard II. (Gough's *Sep. Mon.* ii., p. 133.)

## APPENDIX III.

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List of Members for the Borough of Bury St. Edmund's from the first return to the present time.

KING'S REIGN.	A.D.	
13 James I	1614	Sir Thomas Jermyn, Rob. Crane.
19 Do	1621	Do Joh. Woodford
21 Do	1623	Do Anth. Crofts, Esq.
1 Charles I	1625	Do Sir William Spring.
2d Parl. do	—	Do Emanuel Gifford.
3 Charles I	1628	Do Sir William Harvey.
15 Do	1640	Do John Godbold.
16 Do	1640	Thomas Jermyn, Esq., Sir William Spring, and in his place Sir Thomas Barnardiston.
Cromwell	1654	Sam. Moody, John Clarke, Esqrs.
Do	1656	Do do
Do	1659	John Clarke, Thos. Chaplin, Esqrs.
Do	1660	Sir Hen. Crofts, Sir John Duncombe.
14 Charles II.	1661	Sir H. Pooley, Sir Joh. Duncombe : in place of Pooley Sir John Duncombe, and of Sir John, Sir William Duncombe.
32 Do	1679	Sir Thomas Harvey, Thom. Jermyn.
34 Do	1681	Do Do
1 James II.	1685	Do William Crofts
4 Do.	1688	Sir Rob. Davers, Bart., Sir Thomas Harvey, Kt.
2 Wm. and Mary,	1690	Do Henry Goldwell, and in his place, dead, John Harvey.
8 William III.	1695	Sir Robert Davers and John Harvey.
11 William III.	1698	Do Do
13 Do	1701	Do Do
14 Do	1701	John Harvey, Sir Thomas Felton, Bart.
1 Anne	1702	Do Do in room of Her- vey, made a peer, Sir R. Davers.
4 Do	1705	Sir Thomas Felton, Sir R. Davers : in room of Davers who waved, Aubrey Porter.
6 Do	1707	Sir Thomas Felton, Aubrey Porter.
7 Do	1709	Aubrey Porter, Sir Thomas Felton : in room of Felton, dead, Joseph Weld.
9 Do	1710	Joseph Weld, Aubrey Porter: in room of Weld dead, Samuel Battley.
13 Do	1713	Carr Harvey, Aubrey Porter.

1 George I	1714 Carr Hervey, Aubrey Porter.
8 Do	1722 James Reynolds, Sir Jermyn Davers : in room of Reynolds, made a judge, John, Lord Hervey.
1 George II	1729 John, Lord Hervey, Thomas Norton : in room of Lord Hervey, made a peer, Thomas Hervey.
7 Do	1734 Thomas Hervey, Thomas Norton.
16 Do	1741 Do Do
21 Do	1747 Lord Petersham, Felton Hervey.
27 Do	1754 Do Do
29 Do	1756 Lord Euston, Lord Petersham.
30 Do	1757 Hon. Aug. J. Hervey, Lord Euston.
1 George III	1761 Lord Charles Fitz Roy, Aug. John Hervey
8 Do	1768 Do Do
16 Do	1774 Aug. J. Hervey, Sir C. Davers: In lieu of Her- vey, become a peer, Lord H. S. Conway.
21 Do	1780 Lord H. S. Conway, Sir Charles Davers.
24 Do	1784 G. Fred. Fitz Roy, Sir C. Davers, Bart.
31 Do	1790 Lord C. Fitz Roy, Sir C. Davers,
36 Do	1796 Sir C. Davers, Fred. Lord Hervey
42 Do	1802 Lord C. Fitzroy, Fred., Lord Hervey : Lord Templetown in lieu of Lord Hervey, be- come a peer.
47 Do	1806 Lord C. Fitz Roy, Lord Templetown.
48 Do	1807 Do Do
53 Do	1812 Do F. P. H. Foster, Esq.
59 Do	1818 Lord Euston, A. P. Upton, Esq.
1 George IV	1820 Lord John Fitzroy, Do.
7 Do	1826 Lord Euston, Lord Hervey, same year be- came Earl Jermyn.
1 William IV	1830 Do Do
2 Do	1831 Earl Jermyn, Lord Charles Fitzroy.
3 Do	1832 Do Do
6 Do	1835 Do Do
1 Victoria	1837 Do Do
5 Do	1841 Do Do
11 Do	1847 Earl Jermyn, E. H. Bunbury.
16 Do	1852 Do John Stuart. In his room, made Vice-Chancellor, J. H. Porteus Oakes.
20 Do	1857 Earl Jermyn, J. Hardcastle.

## APPENDIX IV.

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### BRIEF NOTES ON ICKWORTH CHURCH.

It is not known to whom the church of Ickworth was dedicated. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, but the present fabric was erected in the last half of the 13th century, during the possession of the de Ickworths, and though it has undergone considerable changes, retains some interesting features of its original character. At the east end is a triple lancet window, with a circular light over it in the gable, as may be seen on the outside; and on the north side of the chancel are two lancet windows. The lancet lights of the south side of the church have given place to two windows, each of double lights, with square heads, of the end of the 14th century.\* On the south side of the altar is a small piscina, of the 15th century, with slight vestiges of the sedilia, or priests' seats. The east window is filled with medallions of painted glass. The pavement of the chancel and a portion of the church is composed entirely of grey marble, with sepulchral inscriptions to the Hervey family. These were laid down by Augustus John, Earl of Bristol, in 1778. The beautiful lines to Lady Elizabeth Mansel, daughter of John, Earl of Bristol, who died in 1727, were written by John, Lord Hervey; and those to Mary, Lady Hervey, Mary Lepell, the celebrated wit and beauty, and widow of John, Lord Hervey, by Horace Walpole. The chancel arch has been removed, and the church and chancel together measure about 62 feet long by 21 feet wide, and are uniform in width and height. On the north side of the nave is a beautiful round window of three lights of the early Decorated period; and at the angle of this

\* Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 312.

window is a rich double piscina, having hexagonal drain holes under highly enriched crocketed pediments. The recessed seat in this window shows that an altar once stood against the pier of the chancel arch on that side. This was probably the altar of the Blessed Mary, mentioned in the will of William Langley, in 1459.\* The north door had a porch, which is now restored.

The font is a plain octagon.

The tower, of brick, was built by Augustus John, Earl of Bristol, in 1778, and since partly rebuilt by the Marquis of Bristol, who added in 1813 the south aisle or chapel. There had been originally a south chapel; and the arch that led into it was, previously to the last alterations, to be seen filled up in the south wall of the church. This chapel it seems was taken down before 1723, for Blomefield who made his *Church Notes* about that period, erroneously conjectured that a tower had occupied the site.†

The plain brick cemetery against the east wall of the church was built by Augustus John, third Earl of Bristol in 1778. The new family vault is under the south aisle in the chapel above mentioned.

\* Reg. Wills, Bury St. Edmund's, Lib. Baldwin, fol. 343.

† Gage's *Thingoe*, 312.

## HORRINGER CHURCH.

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Horringer, or Horningsherth, is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of Hornings-word or worth, a name obviously borrowed from some Saxon proprietor, the word *weorth* signifying a court or vill. At that time it had a church with six acres of land, but before the close of the reign of Henry the Second, we find it divided into the two parishes of Great and Little Horningsherth, and each parish having its own church. The church of little Horringer was dedicated to St. Peter, but not a vestige of it remains. Its site is indicated by a field called the Church Field, near to the site of the Hall.\* The church of Great Horningsherth is dedicated to St. Leonard;† to which saint only one other church in the county—that at Wixoe, in the Deanery of Clare—is similarly dedicated.

The church consists of a chancel, with a small sacristy on the north side; nave with aisle on the north side, and small chapel and porch on the south side; and a tower at the west end. It is a fair example of the architecture of the 14th century, with Perpendicular and modern alterations. The chancel has traces of early Decorated work. On the south side are two windows with double lights and quatrefoil heads; and there is one window on the north side. All the windows and doors in the interior have a bold hood moulding springing from carved heads. The east window, of four lights, filled with figures of the four

\* Little Horringer Hall was re-built by John Melford, the last Abbot of Bury, and was afterwards the residence of the Blagges, of whom was Col. Henry Blagge, the gallant royalist defender of Wallingford Castle; and subsequently of the Gipps.

† St. Leonard was a French nobleman,

who being converted by St. Remigius, renounced the world, and led the life of a hermit in a solitude of Limousin. The manner of his death is uncertain, but his name was retained in the Calendar of the later English Church; and his fête observed on the 6th of November.

Evangelists under rich canopies, was put up in 1853, by the parishioners in affectionate remembrance of the Rev. H. Hasted, for 39 years their rector. In this chancel there was formerly an image of St. Leonard, and a holy sepulchre, in which the host was deposited during the time that the Romish church was accustomed to celebrate the death and resurrection of our Lord. It was most probably a temporary structure of wood, for but few of these sepulchres remain, though every parochial church in the kingdom must have had one at least, in the 15th century. Towards the wax light that was kept burning before it during its use, Simon Criste, in 1464, left 3*s.* 4*d.*\* There was also a large crucifix on the high altar and a circlet of lights suspended before it. In 1534, William Welham, who resided in Clenewall Street, bequeathed to the churchwardens a cow, "to the intent that they with the profits and letage yearly coming of the same shall find oil to burn in the lamp before the crucifix in the chancel all service time perpetually to endure." He also bequeathed another cow, in like manner to find the light on the *rowell* in the said church, to burn on Sundays and other holy days in service time, as it hath been of old usage used perpetually to endure. The same pious parishioner directed his executors to buy a cope of the value of £5, probably about 50*l.* of our present money, for the same church, "there to remain to the honor of God, as long as it will endure;" and left various sums of money, equally large for the time, for mending the highway towards Bury and the various streets of the parish.<sup>†</sup>

In 1529, John Godfrey, bequeathed another cow to the churchwardens to find dirige and a mass on Sowle-mass Day (all Hallows or all Saints Day), the first of November, to be kept "as long as the world lasteth."<sup>‡</sup>

A cow, "ever quick and never dead," as it was sometimes quaintly expressed, was a frequent provision for celebrating masses and keeping up the lights in churches;

\* Reg. Wills, Bury St. Edmund's,  
Lib. Baldwin, f. 335.

<sup>†</sup> Ibid. Lib. Longe, f. 215.  
<sup>‡</sup> Ibid. Lib. Poope, f. 110.

and the mode in which the cows were let and renewed is shown in a bequest by John Cleris, of Ampton, in 1530, who bequeathed "to the Sepulchre light in Ampton church, two milch neet to be letten by the churchwardens for the time being, and half-part of the money coming yearly of the lettage of the said nete to go to the finding of the said light, and the other half to buy another milch neet, so that the stock may ever be renewed and increased, and the money coming of the lettage of every and all these same neet to go to the maintenance of the said light to continue perpetually." The value of a cow for a year at this time appears from the will of Elizabeth Howe, of Preston, widow, who in 1537, gave three neet to keep an obit, and directed "the same to be let by the townsell of the whole township for 16*d.* a yere a piece." In some parishes the churchwardens appear to have had a goodly herd of cows under their charge. In the neighbouring parish of Chevington the churchwardens had the letting of no less than nine cows in 1513, as appears from a "Memorand. de Vaccis pertin. Ecclesiae de Chevyngton," prefixed to the book of the church reeves (*i.e.* Churchwardens) for that year, which is still preserved at Hengrave Hall.\*

Between the chancel and the nave was a roodloft, on which the rood, or representation of the crucifixion of Christ, was fixed, but no traces of it remain. In 1485, William Edward left the then large sum of 10*l.* for a new roodloft.

The north aisle is new within a few years. The south chapel, which is appropriated to the owners of the hamlet of Horsecroft, has a curious early Perpendicular window, the tracery of which is very pleasing. The porch is a well constructed edifice in the Perpendicular style, with flush pannels of cut flints, angle buttresses and finials, and a stone parapet enriched by pannel work. It is mentioned in the will of Simon Criste as being newly made in 1464. Over the doorway is a small niche for the image of a saint.

\* Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 333.

The font is also of the 15th century. It is octagonal, having on six of its faces the arms of

1. *Brooke*, G. on a chevron, Arg. a lion rampant, S. crowned Or.
2. *St. Edmund*.
3. *Blagge*, Arg. 2 bends ingrailed G. impaling *Jermyn*.  
[Sir George Blagge, and Dorothy Lady Jermyn.]
4. *Sach*, Az. a chevron between 3 mullets Argt.
5. *Lucas*, of Horsecroft, bend between 6 annulets G.
6. *Jermyn*, Arg. a crescent between 2 mullets in pale.

The lower part of the tower was built in the 15th century ; the upper part, of brick, rebuilt in 1703, as appears by an inscription on the arch of the south window, "W. Lucas, T. Covel, 1703." Over the west door is a window with good tracery. The bell-chamber contains six bells.

There are numerous inscriptions in honour of the dead ; the most considerable of which is a gravestone near to the altar in memory of Sir Richard Gipps, who resided at Little Horringer Hall, and received the honor of Knighthood from Charles the Second, in 1676, during one of the visits of "the merry monarch" to "the mad-cap Croftes" at Little Saxham Hall. There is a mural tablet to Dame Elizabeth his widow, daughter of Sir Edmund Poley, Kt. ob. 1715 ; and a small brass plate on a gravestone within the altar-rails to Mary Lucas, of Horsecroft, 1618.

Two guilds, or fraternities of brethren and sisters, were accustomed to celebrate in this church ; viz., the gild of the Holy Trinity, and the gild of St. John the Baptist. In 1474, Adam Rodyng by will directed that the "mespens of both y<sup>e</sup> gylds of y<sup>e</sup> trintye and seynte John Baptist,—(that is the pence offered by every brother and sister of the two guilds at the mass said for the soul of the testator)—be departed equally, half to be sung for in the parish church of Horringer by the parson, and the residue to the friars of Babwell." For the use of these guilds there was a common hall, or guildhall, in which meetings for business or pleasure were held. In 1470, Walter Noble bequeathed 12d. towards mending the "vessels" that belong to the hall.

The Rectory of Horringer was endowed at the time of the Norman survey with 6 acres of land, increased to 10 in the 14th year of Edward the First. The list of Rectors includes the names of Thomas Rogers, author of a work on the 39 articles, &c., in 1581; William Bedell, the pious Bp. of Kilmore; Lawrence Womack, Bp. of St. David's, in 1683; and the Rev. Henry Hasted, whose memory must be dear to all.

S. TYMMS.

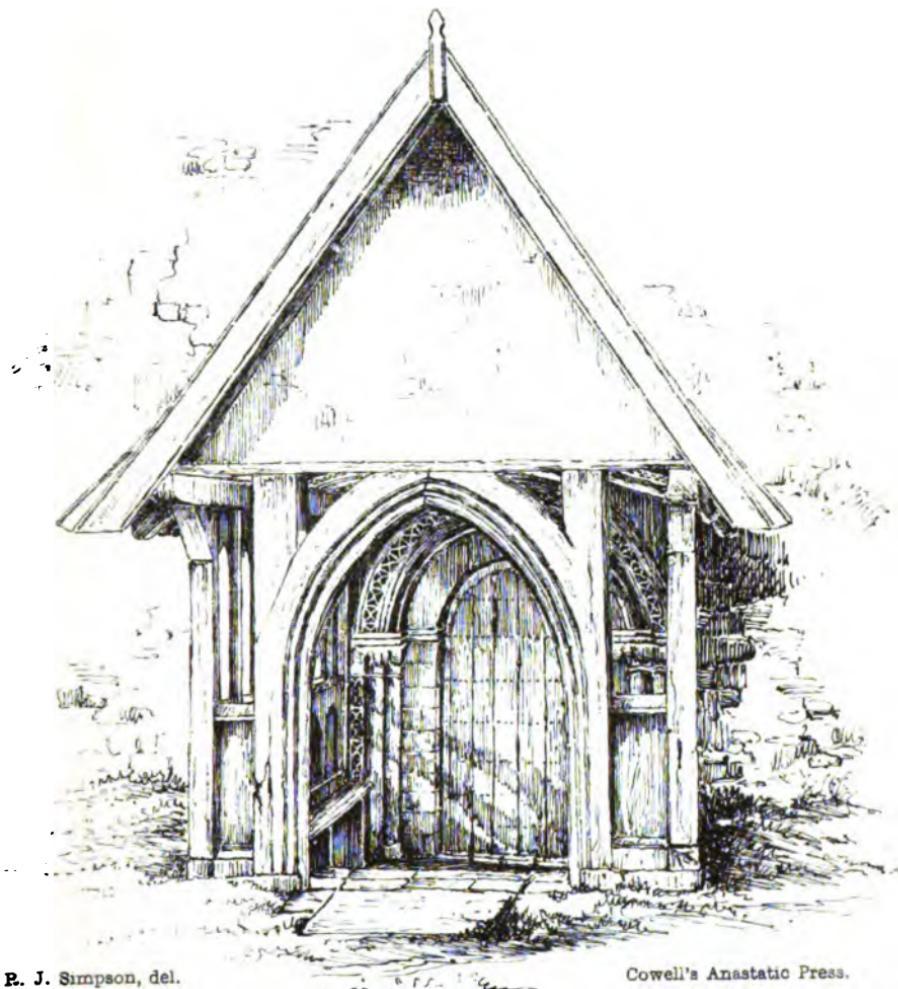
### CHEVINGTON CHURCH.

Chevington was part of the estate of Britulf, conferred upon the monastery of St. Edmund by William the Conqueror; and from the contiguity of these places, and the retired situation of Chevington, in a woody undulating country it soon became a favourite retreat of the abbots, who had a park here, well stocked with deer. It was from his hall of Chevington that Abbot Thomas wrote to King Edward the Second, in 1309, that he was prevented by illness from attending parliament; and here it was that the infuriated townsmen of St. Edmund's Bury found Abbot Richard de Draughton, when they treated him with so much indignity.\* They bound and shaved him, and carried him away to London; where they removed him from street to street till they could convey him over the Thames into Kent, and over sea to Dist, in Brabant, where they kept him in much misery and slavery, till rescued by his friends and brought home with procession.†

Upon the dissolution of the monastery, this manor, together with the park, was granted to Sir Thomas Kyton the builder of Hengrave Hall, and was long a favorite possession, to which the proprietors were in the habit of retiring

\* Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 323.

† Yates' *Hist. Bury Abbey*, p. 135.



R. J. Simpson, del.

Cowell's Anastatic Press.

Porch of Cherington Church, Suffolk.



when they were not desirous of keeping house at Hengrave. At a little distance from the manor house they had a hunting-lodge in the park, now the site of a farm house.

Mary, Countess Rivers, heiress of the Kytons, settled this manor upon her daughter Lady Penelope Gage, whose grandson, Sir William Gage, and Thomas his son and heir apparent sold it in 1716, to John Earl of Bristol, to whose family it continues to belong.

The site of Chevington Hall, on the north-east side of the church, is now occupied by a farm-house. The deep moat and high rampart remain, but there are no vestiges of the original building. The area within the moat, which is 40 feet wide, excepting at the entrance, where it is broader and contains about four acres; the entrance is by a causeway on the south side; but there probably was a drawbridge communicating with the church. The terraces cut on the rampart are traceable here and there, and beyond the moat on the north side is a mound, used possibly as an outpost or observatory.\*

The church of Chevington is said by Mr. Gage to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist; but this is an error, as it is always mentioned in the wills of the parishioners as the church of All Saints, Chevington. The error may have arisen from the existence of a gild in this town in honor of the nativity of St. John the Baptist.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower. The north and south doors are transition Norman; the character of the former being the earliest. The porch is of wood and tiled; part of the wood-work being nearly as old as the doorway into the church, which is of the latter end of the 12th century, and is enriched with the dog-tooth ornament. Of the original windows one remains in the north wall, the sill of which ranges just below the level of the crown of the arch of the north door; this window is two feet six inches and a half high, and six inches and a half wide, being hollowed out internally, and

\* Gage's *Things*, p. 328.

having at the base a slight gradation of steps as in castellated buildings. When the church was originally built, it appears that the walls received two coats of plaster, and the first, when nearly dry, was roughened with some instrument in order to prepare it for the second or finer coat as was very apparent a few years since on the north side. The Norman work of the church does not extend as far as the tower, an addition of eight feet to the church having been made either at the time the tower was built, or as would seem by a comparison of the different parts of the masonry, at the time the chancel was erected.

The chancel is in the Early English style. When this chancel was built, the church underwent important alterations: a partition wall was raised, and a pointed arch introduced to connect the church and chancel together, an arched opening being constructed on one side so as to give a view into the choir; the east end was at the same time extended, the walls were raised to receive a flat roof, and the windows were changed. The foundations of the original east wall were discovered some years since in opening a grave in the chancel. Mr. Gage and Mr. J. C. Buckler, the well-known architect, examined the partition wall of the nave in 1828,\* when the remains of the stairs and pointed door leading into the roodloft were taken down and other repairs were made on the north side. The masonry differed entirely from the Norman work, and corresponded with that of the addition to the chancel. In repairing the south side of the partition wall, one of the Norman windows was found partly built against by this wall, and partly occupied by the south window substituted early in the reign of Henry the Third. Under a license from the ordinary in 1697, the chancel was reduced to its present dimensions, and has been lately repaired, a pointed window of three lights being placed over the altar. Of the ancient windows in the chancel, the westernmost in the south wall ranges lower than the others, as occurs

\* Gage's *Hist. of Thengoe*, p. 330.

frequently in our churches ; but the object of which is still to be discovered.

Robert Paman, the elder, father of the then Rector, in 1475 directed his body to be buried in the chancel, left a cow to provide 6d. yearly towards the common light in the Sepulchre, and another 6d. to provide one wax candle of 10lbs. in honor of the same Sepulchre. He also bequeathed to the use of the high altar one of his best tables cloths (*mappam*), two of his largest candelabra, and a missal, to be newly made by Robert, his son, the Rector, at a price of £5.\* It appears from the same will that there were two minor altars in this church ; and a number of figures of saints, mention being made of the Trinity near the high altar, the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, and St. Edmund, before each of which lights were burnt, and in aid of these the pious Paman bequeathed two more cows. The will of Edward Cryspe, 1498, mentions an image of St. Margaret ; Reginald Paman, the elder, 1521, also bequeathed an eighth image to be sett in the medd of ye... (*will torn*) ; and Robert Paman in 1524 left 20s. to make a tabernacle to set in an image of our blessed lady on the south side over the high altar.

The situation of the altar of the Virgin is indicated by the piscina at the end of the south wall. The other minor altar was probably dedicated to St. John, and occupied a corresponding situation on the north side. At the Virgin's altar was an image or representation of the Salutation, to the new painting of which Roger Nycole in 1450, left the sum of 6s. 8d. ; and towards the light burning before the same image he bequeathed a cow. Towards a window and a buttress, to be new made before the figure of St. John, Robert Paman, in 1575, left the sum of five pounds.

The roof of the nave is of the king-post kind, and the principals are carved with the ribband pattern, so frequently met with on timber work of the 15th century. A

\* Reg. Wells, Bury, Lib. Hervy, f. 92.

south window inserted early in the reign of Henry the Third, retains some of its original glazing.

At the upper end of the north side of the nave, a stone coffin was discovered, containing a very perfect skeleton of a young ecclesiastic. The hands were raised on the breast and the remains of a leaden chalice, which had fallen from them, lay near the right shoulder. The figure measured about 5 feet 10 inches, and the skull which was seen by Mr. Gage, possessed an uncommon degree of character. The coffin was 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches at the head, and 1 foot 4 inches at the feet, and on the lid was a cross-flory the upper and lower members taking a lozenge shape, as usual in the 13th century. It is still visible below the wooden floor.

There are some very good old oak seats with well carved bench ends and poppy-heads. Some of the benches are carved with figures of musicians.

The octagonal font is the work of the middle of the 16th century; and may have formed part of the work towards which Henry Paman in 1500, bequeathed the sum of nine pounds.

The tower was not built until late in the 15th century, but was heightened by Frederick Augustus, 4th Earl of Bristol, to make it an object of view from Ickworth Park. In 1484 Robert Somerton left 40s. towards the making of the new bell tower. In 1475, Robert Paman left the munificent sum of 20*l.* towards three new bells, on condition that the two old ones be sold in aid of them. In the same year also, Simon Goday left 20*s.* towards the bells. In the lower floor of the tower is a magnificent church chest of the time of Edward the Second, or the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, which much resembles the carved chest in the church of Hacconby, Lincolnshire. It is engraved in Gage's *Hist. of Thingoe*, p. 332.

The church is without ancient monuments or brasses.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

## INDEX OF PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

**ABBEY GATE**, Bury, Arms on, explained, 90  
**Acton Place**, 96  
**Affeeors explained**, 104  
**Aldbold**, 17  
**Alington family**, 8, 55, 424  
**Alms-bag**, 99  
**Altars of stone**, 139  
**Angel hotel**, Bury, 278  
**Anglo-Saxon Antiquities**, 88, 204, 205, 207, 211, 212, 214, 224  
**Archaeological Institute of Great Britain**, visit to Bury, 168, 203  
**Argentine family**, 278, 344  
**Ashbocking Manor**, 377

**BANSFIELD HALL**, 98, 209  
**Bardwell**, penny of St. Edmund found at, 210; Church, account of, 41; Family of, 46, 277  
**Barrows in Suffolk**, 207  
**Bells**, inscriptions on, 127  
**Bence family**, 71, 96  
**Beodericsworth**, 172  
**Black Jack**, 102  
**Bonnet worn before the King**, 221  
**Books in Churches**, 5, 200  
**Borough English**, custom of, 227  
**Brewse family**, 185, 188  
**British Antiquities**, 101, 117, 204, 209  
**Broglio**, Marshal, 114  
**Broome**, the poet, 102  
**Brown Thos.**, brave soldier, 115  
**Bulla of gold**, 88; of lead, 98  
**Bury St. Edmund's**, Meetings at, 97, 169, 207, 215; a Saxon town, 169; Abbey, 174, 188; Prior's House, 175; Abbey Gateway, 90, 207; Angel Hotel, 278; Fair, 181; Guild-hall, 180; Grammar School, tercentenary medal of, 98; Moyse's Hall, 181; Members for, 426; Risbygate Street, 277

**CABAL**, PICTURE OF THE, 102

**CHEVINGTON CHURCH**, 435; Hall, 434  
**Clare**, Court Leet of, 103; **Antiquities** found at, 212; Moot Hall, 109  
**Clifford**, Sir Robert, 76  
**Clopton**, 18, 55, 60, 73, 74, 81, 95  
**Coins**, 98, 102, 211, 212, 218, 219  
**Coket family**, 424  
**Collar of mail**, 277  
**Copinger Walter**, license to wear his bonnet before the king, 221  
**Cordell family**, 52, 58, 80, 95, 96  
**Cornwallis family**, 101  
**Corpus Christi Guild**, Ipswich, account of, 151, 206  
**Court Leets**, extracts from verdicts of, 103  
**Cricke family**, 96  
**Croftes family**, 47, 149  
**Cromwell**, Oliver, original warrant of, 98  
**Crosses 5**, of lead, 97, 215  
**Culford Church**, 214  
**Cullum family**, 8, 9, 15, 24, 27  
——— Street, London, 27  
**Cumberland**, Duke of, 113, 115  
**Curfew Bell**, 250  
**Cutler family**, 142

**DANISH INVASION**, 171  
**Darcy family**, 26  
**Darel**, William, Seal of, 95  
**Deadly Sins**, representation of, 43, 45  
**Death**, representation of, 43  
**De Donzi**, pedigree of the Barona, 407  
**D'Engayne family**, 347, 422  
**De Grey family**, 342  
**De Valoines family**, 329  
**Dettingen**, Battle of, 113  
**D'Ewes**, Sir Simonda, account of, 64, 70  
**Dole Tables**, 129  
**Domesday Book of Ipswich**, 205  
**Dowsets explained**, 206  
**Drake**, Sir Francis, 275  
**Dress**, articles of, 96, 102  
**Drew family**, 83, 96  
**Druidical Antiquities**, 204

Drury family, 1, 6, 7, 8, 19, 26, 97, 294  
 —— House, London, 13  
 Dunwich, Seal found at, 102, 278

EDGEAR, EZEKIEL, 15  
 Elizabeth, Queen, her progress 54  
 Epitaph, Greek, 47  
 Erwarton Church, monuments in, 272  
 Etruscan Tomb at Hardwick House, 34  
 Eye, Meeting at, 99; Castle and Honor of, 117; Church, account of, 125: Monumental Memorials, 142; List of Vicars, 147; Roman Villa at, 278

FOLKES family, 116  
 Fibula, Roman, 275  
 Firebrace family, 57  
 Fitz Adam, Seal of Alice, 97  
 Fitz Eustace family, 5, 17  
 Fonts, 3, 289  
 Fossil remains, 209, 212, 214  
 Fray family, 79  
 Preston Tower, account of, 270

GATE HOUSES, 90, 148  
 Gipps, Sir Richard, 433  
 Gloves, 96  
 Gold found at Norton, 279  
 Golden Pond, Ickworth, 399  
 Golding family, 96  
 Gower, the Poet, 60, 205  
 Gratwick family, 212  
 Greenhouse, 29  
 Greek epitaph, 47  
 Guilds and Guildhalls, 9, 140, 151, 180, 200, 206, 433  
 Good, William, carvings by, 212  
 Gulston family, 48

HALL, Bishop, account of, 10  
 Hanmer family, 24, 382  
 Hardwick, meeting at, 94; House, account of, 25  
 Hasted, Rev. H., 398  
 Harkstead Church, 217  
 Haugh (Little) Hall, Norton, 279  
 Hawstead Church, account of, 1; Place, 16, 17; Rectory House, account of, 10  
 Hercules, figure of, 31  
 Hervey, Lord A., address to Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, 188  
 —— family, 274; Account of, 294-427; Pedigree of, 412  
 Holy Sepulchre, 6  
 Horringer Church, 430  
 Horse furniture, 207, 209  
 House of 13th century, 184  
 Howard family, 76, 79, 80

Hoxne, St. Edmund's oak at, 172  
 Huya, Thos., grant of arms to, 79

ICKWORTH, account of, 293, 363; Church, 428; House, 275  
 Ipswich, Meeting at, 204; Sparrowe's House, 184; Domesday Book of, 205  
 Ixworth, Roman Road near, 221

Jews, 181

KENTWELL HALL, Melford, 59  
 King of Terrors, representation of, 43, 44  
 King's Arms in Churches, 4  
 —— Silver, explained, 381

LADY OF WOOLFITT, 198  
 Lakenheath Fair, 182  
 Lamp Land, 4  
 Last Judgment, representation of, 43, 44  
 Lavenham, Meeting at, 210; Tokens of Lead, 95, 102  
 Lead, Tokens of, 95, 102, 274  
 Leather Mugs, 211  
 Lecterns, 5, 189  
 Lights in Churches, 141, 199, 290, 431  
 Little Haugh Hall, Norton, 279  
 —— Wenham Hall, 183; Church, 187  
 Litchfield, Seal of Dean and Chapter, 95  
 Logan family, 71  
 Low-side Windows, 4

MACRO FAMILY, 210, 281, 287  
 Magna Charta, 176  
 Martin family, 73, 80, 84  
 Maps of Suffolk, 219  
 Melford, Meeting at, 95; Hall, account of, 50; Church, account of, 73; Place, account of, 84  
 —— John de, Abbot of Bury, 51  
 Members of Parliament, 206, 222, 426  
 Mendham Hall, Inventory of furniture at, 42  
 Mendlesham Manor Court, 209  
 Merchants Marks, 80  
 Metcalfe, Philip, 8  
 Milesen family, 281  
 Minstrels, representation of, 43  
 Miserere Stalls, 288  
 Monson, Lady, 85  
 Montgomery, Sir Thomas, 77  
 Moore family, 71, 82, 96  
 Mortars, 275  
 Morteboys Cottages, Ickworth, 398  
 Moyse's Hall, Bury, 181  
 Mural Paintings, 150, 215  
 Mylde family, 76

**NAPOLBON, EMPEROR**, necessaire of, 32  
**Nocturnal**, 218  
**Norman Architecture** in Bury, 278  
**Norton**, Meeting at, 219; Church, account of, 288; Little Haugh Hall, history of, 279

**ORANGERY**, 29  
**Orford Church**, brass in, 97  
**Organs**, 255  
**Ostiarium explained**, 353

**PAINTINGS** on Church walls, 41  
**Painted Glass**, 76  
**Pargetting**, 165  
**Parker family**, 57, 80  
**Paston family**, 349  
**Peckham family**, 96  
**Poley**, Greek Epitaph to a, 47  
**Poor Men's Box**, 3  
**Pope family**, 363, 424  
**Pretender**, relics of the, 96  
**Progers family**, 149  
**Provincial Tokens**, *see* Tradesmen's tokens  
**Pulpits**, 2, 199  
**Purse stretchers**, 99  
**Pygot**, Richard, Judge, 77

**RANBY, MR.**, 114  
**Recusants**, 40  
**Reliquary**, 98  
**Richmond**, Charles Duke of, account of Battle of Dettingen, 113  
**Ridge Tiles**, 98  
**Ringa**, 212, 214, 257, 274  
**Risbygate Street**, Bury, 277  
**Rivers family**, 56  
**Robinson family**, 71  
**Rokewode family**, 62  
**Roman Antiquities**, 96, 97, 98, 101, 118, 204, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 222, 224  
**Rood Screens**, 133  
**Roofs**, 193; Tiles, 98, 214  
**Bouncies explained**, 294  
**Roundels**, or fruit trenchers, 204

**SACRING BELL**, 4  
**St. Catharine**, representation of, 42, 44  
**St. Christopher**, representation of, 43, 44  
**St. Edmund**, 171; Shrine, 174, 176; Oak, 172  
**St. Philibert**, Seal of Alice ? 97  
**Saints**, representation of, 134  
**Sangred or Sangred**, 199  
**Savage, Lord**, 55  
**Say family**, 78  
**Schools and Schoolmasters**, 40, 209  
**Seals**, 95, 97, 102, 204, 205, 225  
**Seven Ages**, representation of, 150  
**Southwell**, Sir Richard, 202  
**Sparrowe's House**, Ipswich, 164; Family, 167  
**Stansted**, 96  
**Stone Coffin**, 438  
**Stowmarket**, Meeting at, 213; Church, account of, 248  
**Suffolk**, Members for, 206

**TALMACH FAMILY**, 19  
**Tilee**, 98, 214  
**Tillemans**, Peter, 283  
**Tokens of lead**, 95, 102, 274  
**Tradesmen's tokens**, 95, 99, 102, 204, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 224, 274  
**Turtle Shell**, with the Grocers' arms painted thereon, 210  
**Tyrell family**, 79

**WALSHAM IN WILLOWS**, 209  
**Watches**, 101, 102, 204  
**Wenham (Little) Hall**, 183; Church, 184  
**West Stow Hall**, 148  
**Wetheringsett**, 20  
**Whistle**, of gold, 98  
**Wickhambrook**, Antiquities found at, 214  
**Wodes explained**, 289  
**Wildmen of the Woods**, 31, 289  
**Woolpit**, 209; Church, 190; Rectors, 20

**YAXLEY CHURCH**,  
 Valentines, 63

## ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>
210.	5. For MILLE, read NULLE. <i>Nulla autre avrai,</i> "None other will I have," was the gallant motto of the Great Duke of Burgundy.
225.	19. AD CAS. is the common abbreviation for AD CAUSAS, namely Ecclesiastica, a specific phrase found on other Seals.
294.	Note *. For <i>orancey</i> , read <i>rouancy</i> .
"	" †. For <i>Jane</i> Drury, read <i>Elizabeth</i> .
340.	At bottom. The statement, that John Hervey, of Riesley, in Edward the Third's reign, held Boxted, of Edmund the King's brother, is an error, copied inadvertently from Lord Hervey of Kidbrook's MS. Pedigree.
352.	Note ‡. For <i>Doncaster</i> , read <i>Ancaster</i> .
357.	Two lines from bottom. For <i>Jervey</i> , read <i>Hervey</i> .
368.	Sir Nicholas Hervey was Ambassador to the Emperor in 1530, not 1532, and was recalled in January 1531.— <i>State Papers</i> , vol. 7, pp. 245, 248.
373.	The date of John Hervey's marriage with Elizabeth Poley was 1564.
378.	For <i>conquerer</i> , read <i>conqueror</i> .
380.	14. Dеле first.
390.	For <i>bounds</i> , read <i>bound</i> .
391.	For <i>royal</i> , read <i>loyal</i> ; and for <i>fortitude</i> (line 25), read <i>fortune</i> .
399.	Note. †. For <i>adveris</i> , read <i>adversis</i> .
402.	" For <i>Duchess</i> , read <i>Countess</i> .
403.	13. For <i>mother</i> , read <i>grandmother</i> .
413.	Under Philip Hervey. For p. 325, read 326.
422.	11. Before <i>John</i> , insert <i>son</i> . For <i>Billockley</i> , <i>passim</i> , read <i>Billockby</i> .
" N.B.—In the separate copies of the Paper, the references are to the pages in the <i>Proceedings</i> . P. 1 in the separate Papers, corresponds to p. 291 in the <i>Proceedings</i> .	
Since the Paper was printed, the whole process of the Grey and Hastings controversy in the Court of Chivalry, adverted to at pp. 343, 401. has been discovered in the Library of Advocates. It is believed to be Le Neve's copy. The chief additional information it affords concerning John Hervey, is, that he was 55 years old in 1407, and consequently born in 1362, and that his father's name was John. He mentions having conversed with John of Gaunt, on the subject of coat armour.	

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column ; and a rude sculpture, displaying the Pegasus and Capricorn, legionary symbols,<sup>8</sup> now removed to Mr. Clayton's Museum at Cheasters. Another sketch is of value as serving to identify an inscribed tablet actually in the British Museum, where its origin however was unknown.<sup>9</sup> On Carter's sketch, dated 1795, it is described as "a stone taken out of the Roman Wall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. B." This was Brand ; and a figure of the stone, which was found at Benwell, may be seen in his "History of Newcastle," p. 606. Although damaged it is of interest, as will be seen by the woodcut here given. It displays the legionary symbols, Capricorn and Pegasus, with a vexillum inscribed LEG. II., and the inscription repeated beneath, LEG. II. AVG. These devices of the second Legion, styled Augusta, occur on other sculptures. Horsley gives three found in Northumberland, and one from Cumberland. Other examples are figured in Gordon's Hist. Sept., pl. 10 ; Stuart's Caledonia Romana, pl. 8 ; Lee's Caerleon, pl. 21. The capricorn, cognizance of the second Legion, occurs on coins of Carausius. On a metal plate figured by Buonarotti ("Osservazioni sopra alcuni medagliioni") and relating to the second and twentieth Legions, the capricorn and the boar appear on the standards. We are indebted to Mr. C. Roach Smith for calling attention to this curious plate in his "Richborough," p. 25.

Mr. Le Keux exhibited also a selection of drawings in water-colours, from the collection of the late John Britton, executed by some of our earliest topographical and architectural draftsmen, "worthy men and artists," as Mr. Le Keux observed, "all of them now gone from amongst us, leaving such memorials of their ability as are now placed before our members." Amongst the drawings exhibited were the following :—By John Webber, who was the appointed draftsman in Captain Cook's voyage, and went round the globe with the expedition :—view of Chepstow Castle in 1788.—By William Alexander, the draftsman to the embassy to China under Lord Macartney, and engaged in making drawings for architectural publications fifty years ago :—Leighton Buzzard Cross ; and a Market Cross which formerly stood in the town of Maidstone, the only view of it known to Mr. Le Keux.—By Sir H. Englefield :—view of a Cross at Wells (now demolished ?).—By Edward Dayes, who instructed Turner in drawing : view of Buildwas Abbey, Salop.—By J. M. W. Turner, R.A. :—view at Barnsley-upon-Don, Yorkshire, dated 1806.—By John Carter :—Ely Cathedral, dated 1787.—By Samuel Prout :—Launceston, for the engraving published in 1808 ; also, a view of St. Leonard's Church, Stamford.—By Thomas Stothard : part of a Great Seal of Edward VI.—By John S. Cotman : Cromlech in Wiltshire, known as "The Devil's Den."—By Thomas Baxter, a very accurate draftsman : monument of Bishop Bingham, and drawings of three effigies, Salisbury Cathedral.—By Thomas Hearne :—the singular stones in Penrith churchyard.—By W. H. Pyne : two views at Laycock Abbey ; also, drawings by Joseph Gandy, Rickman, Pugin, J. A. Repton (Mackenzie's master), Frederick Mackenzie, Dewint, and William Bartlett.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Facsimiles of the Hunterston Brooch, most skilfully taken in sulphur and in gutta percha, by Mr. Henry Laing, 3, Elder Street, Edinburgh, from whom they may be purchased. This brooch is figured on a reduced scale in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals of Scot-

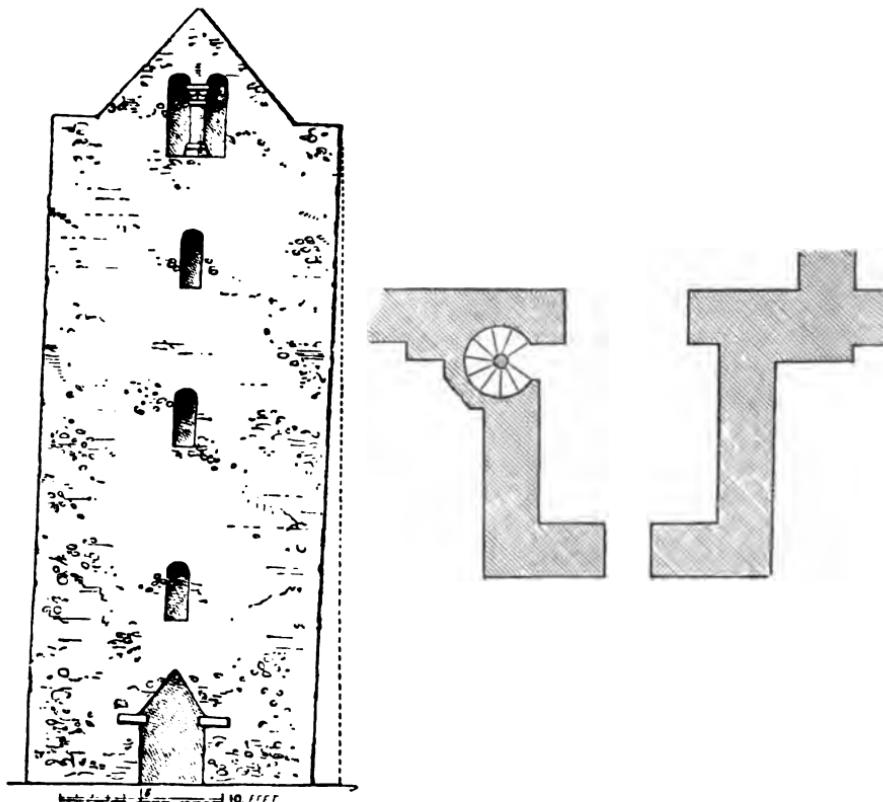
<sup>8</sup> See some notices of Legionary Symbols, Arch. Journ. vol. xii. p. 194.

lery," vol. ii. p. 284 ; nothing being stated of the facts regarding its discovery.

<sup>9</sup> Described in the "Townley Gal-

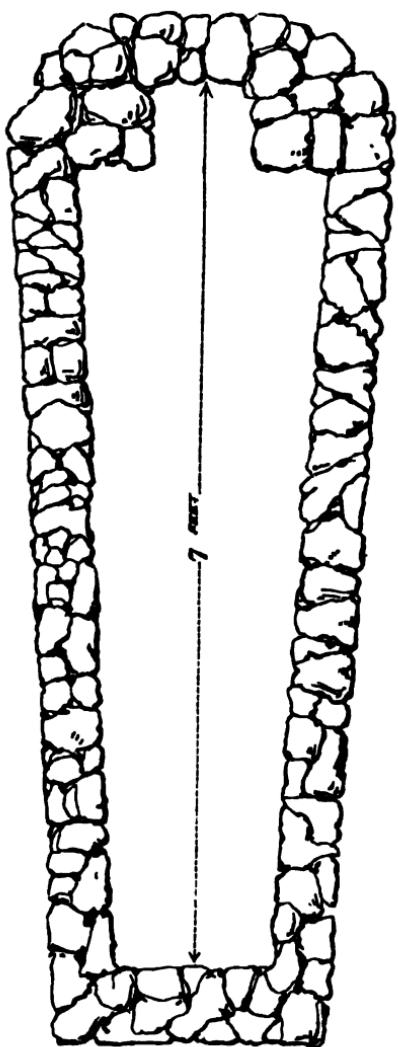
land," (described p. 524, and see the preface, p. xxiv.). It is remarkable not only as the most richly decorated ornament of its age found in North Britain, but also as bearing an inscription in Runes, hitherto not satisfactorily explained, and which appear distinctly on the facsimiles ingeniously executed by Mr. Laing. The brooch, which by the kindness of Mr. Robert Hunter, of Hunterston, had been exhibited in the museum of the Institute at the meeting in Edinburgh, was found near the sea in Ayrshire, at a spot where a conflict is believed to have occurred, shortly before the defeat of King Haco and the Norsemen at Largs in 1263.

Mr. SALVIN communicated a notice of some interesting details of early architectural construction, and of a singular interment recently discovered at Flixton Church, Suffolk, during the demolition of the Tower, which leaned over to the south, and being wholly constructed of flint, with the exception only of the belfry window, was considered to be in imminent



Ground-plan and elevation of the west front of the Tower of Flixton Church, Suffolk, demolished in 1856.

danger. The character of the building may be seen in the woodcut which represents the west side. The height of the tower to the top of the battlements, as recently existing, was 51 feet 6 inches; the width



Ancient Grave constructed of Rubble. Found within the Tower, Flixton  
Church, Suffolk, lately rebuilt under the direction of  
Anthony Salvin, Esq.

at the base, 17 feet 6 inches ; the inclination out of the perpendicular, at the upper part of the tower, 2 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Remains were found at the upper corners proving that the tower had four gables. The west doorway was worthy of observation, being formed with an angular head, constructed in the flint-work of which the walls are built, and having no jambs or facing-stones resting on the imposts and leaning together, in lieu of an arch, as at Barnack and Brigstock churches, Northamptonshire. The imposts, it will be seen, were plain slabs of no great thickness, built into the side walls. There were three small round-headed windows of a single opening, and above these one of two lights divided by a short shaft with base and double cushion capital. Within the tower, in the middle of the area, which measured 11 feet each way, the curiously constructed grave was discovered, as here represented : it was built of rubble, internal measurement 7 feet, the cavity shaped to the head and shoulders of the corpse, the bones of which extended through the whole length, and the scull fitted tightly to the space formed for it. The side walls were about 15 inches in height, and nearly four feet of soil lay over the grave. This grave of rag-masonry as a substitute for a solid stone coffin was doubtless so formed from the want of other material in the locality ; graves constructed with rude pieces of ashlar set on their edges have been more frequently found. Several very curious "kistvaens" of rough thin stones, set edgewise, and covered over with rough slabs, were found in the churchyard at Pytchley, Northamptonshire, as described in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 106. These rude coffins were mostly formed in cavities excavated in a friable stratum ; they were considered to be "British," but were possibly of a comparatively late period, to which also the grave discovered at Flitton may be assigned.

Capt. OAKES presented several beautiful photographs of architectural examples, recently taken by himself in Norfolk, and forming a valuable addition to the series of photographs with which he had previously enriched the collection of the Institute. The subjects now presented by Captain Oakes comprised views of Castle Rising, Pentney Abbey, and its picturesque gateway ; Middleton Tower ; the South front of St. Nicholas' Church at Lynn, and the South Gate of that town.

By Mr. WEBB.—Two remarkable sculptures in ivory, of the Caroleanian period ; the decoration presenting various features of classical ornament, whilst the treatment, as observed by Mr. Westwood, has a very Byzantine character. Also a "palimpsest" ivory, having originally as it appeared formed part of the cover of a MS. ; the subject of the Last Judgment appears in this sculpture, treated in a style of design unlike any object of this class known to Mr. Westwood, who pointed out a singular feature in the details, that the spirits of the deceased are represented as doves descending towards the reanimated corpses emerging from the graves. Also a fine example, early XIVth century. Mr. Westwood observed that casts in perfect imitation of ivory might now be obtained of the sculptured book-covers and numerous valuable examples in the Museum at Darmstadt, and in other collections in Germany. A catalogue of these "fictile ivories" had been published at Francfort.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A portrait of Shakspeare, probably painted in the XVIIth century, and bearing a strong resemblance in the features to the celebrated Chandos portrait recently purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

## BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The third Quarterly General Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday last, at the Guildhall, in the room appropriated to the use of the Public Library, and was numerously attended. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair; and among the company present were, Sir John Walsham, Bart., the Revds. H. Hasted, J. W. Donaldson, C. H. Bennet, C. J. P. Eyre, T. L. Clarkson, R. Rashdall, H. Creed, N. P. Lathbury, Dr. Jackson, Capt. Brooke (Ufford), J. H. P. Oakes, Esq., W. B. Donne, Esq., N. S. Hodson, Esq., &c., &c. Mr. Samuel Tytus, the Secretary, having enumerated, with some explanatory observations, the many singularly interesting objects that were on the table, a curious paper by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey was read, on the site of the Old Manor House of Ickworth, traditionally said to have been destroyed by fire, but at what period was unknown. It was accompanied by a plan, and strikingly manifested how much was to be gathered from an attentive examination of the alleged sites of ancient edifices, or of spots presenting irregularities of appearance. Another paper, definitively settling at rest the doubtful points connected with the Duchy of Clarence, the County of Clare, and the Clarenceux King at Arms, and clearly tracing their origin to the Town of Clare, in our own County, was read by the Rev. J. W. Donaldson. Mr. Donaldson was requested to allow his learned and very interesting paper to be printed by the Institute, which was immediately acceded to; and we understand that it will form part of a series of papers, read at the various meetings, which are now in the press. It was then resolved, on the motion of Sir J. Walsham, Bart., seconded by the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, that an application be made to the Marquess of Bristol, the noble President of the Society, to give his permission that discreet researches may be made to ascertain the plan and extent of the ancient Abbey of St. Edmund; such researches to be prosecuted under the direction of a Committee approved by his Lordship. We regret our inability to notice in detail the many curious objects exhibited; but hope to do so in our next.

collegiate churches, which had been presented to the Bury Museum, by Mr. W. T. Jackson. The design represented a Fox in a pulpit preaching to a flock of geese; a fox running off with a goose, &c.

Mr. Darkin presented a medallit, of good design but inferior metal, of Our Lady of Pity, found a few years since in St. Mary's Church, Bury.

Mr. Page, of Ampton, presented rubbings of the brasses of George Duke, Gent., from the chancel of Honington church; inscription in memory of Katherine Chetham, from the chancel of Great Livermere church; and of Joan, widow of Thos. Heigham, Gent., 1611, from the aisle of Ampton church.







SUFFOLK INSTITUTE  
OF  
ARCHÆOLOGY & NATURAL HISTORY.

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The next QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of Members and Friends will be held at LAVENHAM, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.;

THE RIGHT HON. & REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, *President*,  
IN THE CHAIR.

The Institute will meet at the Swan Inn, where the EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES, &c., will be arranged, at Twelve o'clock; and proceed to visit

THE CHURCH, at 1;  
THE HALL, at 3; and  
THE GUILDHALL, at 4;

at which places Papers will be read.

DINNER, at which Ladies will be present, at the Swan Inn, at Five o'clock precisely. Tickets—Gentlemen, 7s. 6d.; Ladies, 5s.; to be had at the Bar of the Inn, and of the Secretary.

Communications to be read, and Antiquities and Specimens of Natural History to be exhibited, are requested to be addressed to me, on or before Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the Swan Inn, Lavenham.

Members have the privilege of introducing two friends to the Meetings.

SAMUEL TYMMS, *Hon. Sec.*

Bury St. Edmund's, June 1st, 1855.

\* \* Conveyances from the Bell Hotel, Bury St. Edmund's, at Half-past Ten o'clock.



SUFFOLK INSTITUTE  
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The next QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of Members and Friends will be held at BURY ST. EDMUND'S, on THURSDAY, the 10th of January ;

THE RIGHT HON. & REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, *President,*  
*IN THE CHAIR.*

The Institute will meet at the ATHENÆUM, where papers will be read and the EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES, &c., will be arranged, at Two o'clock ; and then proceed to examine the Norman Remains, in the house of MR. KILNER, Guildhall-street ; the Tudor Ceiling at the Crown Bank, Butter-market ; and the house of MR. RIDLEY, Eastgate-street.

Communications to be read, and Antiquities and Specimens of Natural History to be exhibited, are requested to be addressed to me, on or before Wednesday, the 9th of January, at the Athenæum.

Members have the privilege of introducing two friends to the Meetings.

SAMUEL TYMMS, *Hon. Sec.*

*Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 26, 1855.*

\* \* \* Members who have not yet paid their Subscriptions are requested to do so at their earliest convenience to the Secretary. The amount due from you is

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AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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